



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

Andrew J. Rhey, Editor.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, February 26, 1852.

For President,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Linn Boyd, Washington City, and Messrs. Schell and Kean, Harrisburg, will please accept thanks for many documents received.

A Post office has been re-established at Laurel Run, Plane No. 4, this county, and Mr. Charles Stewart, appointed Postmaster. Good. Hope the citizens of that place may succeed in receiving a mail with some late news in it, a matter as scarce in these parts as potatoes.

Our old friend W. J. Keash, Esq., publishes his card this week in a new line of business. Just the place to purchase "Notions" is at the house of Sellers, Siter & Co. No. 135, Market St. Philada.

The Card of Mess. Kneedler & Feather, dealers in Boots, Shoes &c., Third St. Philada. will be found in another column. We cheerfully recommend them to the patronage of our merchants, satisfied with their ability to sell goods cheaply.

The display of the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, on Thursday evening last, was not only beautiful, but sublime. The northern skies were splendidly illuminated, and the rays of light shot up, quivered, and flashed with an effect at once startling and remarkable. The idea was impressed upon the beholder, that some Master Spirit was engaged in a magnificent display of fire works—a display that surpassed and outshone everything of the kind of mere mortal hands. The illumination continued for several hours.

Washington's Birth-day, 22nd February, coming this year on Sunday, was celebrated on Saturday by the "Cambria Guards" Capt. McDermitt. Under command of the present officers the company is improving in drill and increasing in numbers. The day was further celebrated on Monday, by a Grand Ball at the house of G. Marlett, Plane No. 2, also at the houses of J. P. Urban, & Martin Schrott Carrolltown, and J. P. Parish Carroll Tp. The "Allegheny Infantry" Capt. Schmetberg, paraded at Carrolltown.

Philadelphia Mail.
How is it that we cannot get the Philada. papers in less than a week after they are printed, although passengers reach here in 16 hours? Can the Philada, or Harrisburg Postmasters inform us where the delay occurs? At what Post-office are our papers suffered to lay one week? Verily Mr. Hall as Postmaster General is digging a political grave for himself and his party by his mal-administration of the Mail Department. We learn that Philada. papers reach Johnstown 16 hours after publication, while here they come in only 150 hours. Entertaining Government. Economical Administration. Shade of Galphin keep them the countenance.

FIRE.
On Saturday night, February 4th, a fire was discovered in a clothing store at the foot of Plane No. 2, which soon communicated to the office of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, and the dwellings of Wm. Rainey and Wm. Russell, Esqrs., all of which were destroyed. The buildings were owned by Mr. Russell, who had an insurance on them, but not sufficient to cover the loss. The furniture and clothing were not insured. Messrs. John G. Given & Co., whose storehouse was in imminent danger, in attempting to save their stock of goods had many articles damaged and destroyed, but are insured in the Locomotion Company.

Appointment by the Governor.
Capt. James Murray, of this place, to be Aid to his Excellency, Gov. Bigler, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

We offer our congratulations to friend Murray upon becoming once again a soldier, and one of rank too, and are well assured that the Governor could not have selected a more steadfast and true Democrat in our County upon whom to confer the honor.

Reduction of Terms.
For one year the Sentinel has been under the control of its present Editor, and with the exception of last week has regularly made its appearance. No paper was issued on Thursday last for want of help, one of the printers having to go home. From this date the price of the Mountain Sentinel, for one year, will be \$1.50, if paid in advance, or within three months. After the expiration of three months, if not paid, two dollars will be charged. There are a large number of Democrats in the County who are not subscribers to this paper, but since a material reduction in price has been made it is expected that many new subscribers will send in their names. Those indebted for the past year will greatly oblige us by paying up. The amount is small to each of you, but, in the aggregate, of much moment to us, and would enable us to meet all demands.

Election of Senators.
The Legislature of Mississippi has elected Walter Brookes, Esq., Union Whig, U. S. Senator for the unexpired term of Gov. Foote, and Judge Stephen Adams, Union Democrat, for the unexpired term of Hon. Jefferson Davis, now filled by Mr. McRae.

The Fourth of March Convention.

The Presidency and Canal Commissioner.
If Pennsylvania, through her local position and devotion to the Constitution has justly been styled the Keystone of the Federal Arch, she is no less the citadel of Democracy. Uniformly her vote has been cast for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, with but two exceptions, the memorable Harrison and Taylor campaigns. Aside from these instances she has been true as steel to the principles of Democracy, and for her needful services how has she been rewarded? One distinguished Pennsylvanian has been elevated to the Vice Presidency. Does this cancel the debt of gratitude due her by her sister States for her constant and unwavering support of their favorites? We think not. We want something more substantial, we desire a higher position for another of her citizens, who, aside from the claims of the State, has superior ability, unmistakable statesmanship, and the confidence of a lamented Jackson and Polk to recommend him to the nation's support. We offer a man whose character is pure and unsullied, whose talents and abilities are unquestioned, whose health and faculties are not the sufferers through age, who can combine as many elements of popularity as any other candidate, and we ask the States to accept him as one who would honor and dignify the station. We offer James Buchanan for President of the United States.

Certain it is that Pennsylvania by an overwhelming vote in the next State Convention declares for James Buchanan. This convention meets at Harrisburg on Thursday next, March 4th. In order to evince an honest and sincere regard for the voice of the majority, let the convention make an unanimous choice: such a course would not only elevate themselves in the party but cause the demands of Pennsylvania to be heard from Maine to Texas. The voice of the old Keystone State should be potential, and if the action of our convention be unanimous, her long deferred claims will not be disregarded. We trust the convention will not only act harmoniously and unanimously, but will send no person as delegate to the Baltimore Convention but those who may meet the entire approbation of Mr. Buchanan. This is due to him and to the Democracy of the State. We must have no pseudo friends who will vote according to instructions in convention and say "they do so merely to comply with those instructions but will be satisfied with either of the other prominent candidates." Such friends injure the prospects of any man. If Pennsylvania be true to her own interests there is every reason to believe that James Buchanan will be the nominee for the Presidency, and with the re-adoption of the Baltimore platform of 1848 and an endorsement of the adjustment of 1850, his election would be a fixed fact.

Another very important act of this convention will be the nomination of a suitable person for the office of Canal Commissioner. An important election takes place next fall and it is particularly desirable that a good and competent man should be selected, one both popular and deserving. The convention will have the names of many good and reliable men presented to it to select from, and should act cautiously and discreetly, looking only to the general good of the whole party. Since the people have elected a Canal Board the majority of the Democratic party has dwindled from 15,000 down to 6,000, caused by the various factions and local difficulties in different parts of the State and consequent proscription when either faction is in the ascendancy. Judicious care must hereafter be exercised, or in a few years a democratic majority in Pennsylvania will be an "obsolete idea."

Among the names we notice mentioned by their friends are those of Col. Gordon F. Mason of Bradford, John B. Bratton, Esq., of "Mother Cumberland," John Cresswell, Esq., of Huntington, Maj. John Cummings, of Union, Hon. Timothy Ives, of Potter, Gen. Brindle and Robert Faries, of Lycoming, and a number of others, all good men and good Democrats, and many of them in our opinion competent and worthy. At this time it is absolutely necessary to have a truly competent candidate, one whose ability and qualifications are above suspicion. Although a *judge of human nature* may be necessary in the selection of officers for the public improvements, it were well to know that the appointing of officers is the smallest part of the duty appertaining to a Canal Commissioner. He should be either a practical man or an engineer as thousands of dollars may be lost to the State by the incompetency or neglect of this Board.

In selecting a Canal Commissioner the convention should also take into consideration the section of the State whence he comes. The north-western and eastern portions of the State have each their Canal Commissioner. Allegheny, Westmoreland, Somerset, Cumberland and Lancaster Counties have each their Judge of the Supreme Court, elected last fall, leaving the entire north without a single office and if defeated new, without a candidate. The north of our State is always reliable for a large Democratic majority, and it is certainly bad policy to refuse according to its slight demands. We do not desire to be understood as speaking disparagingly of candidates from other sections of the State or overlook their claims on the party. We but urge that which we think would benefit the party, we have the welfare and success of the Democratic party at heart and are forced to the belief that unless a different policy is hereafter pursued than has been heretofore, ere five years have elapsed, the Democracy will have a doubtful majority in this Commonwealth.

We earnestly hope, therefore, that the convention will make such a nomination as will sustain the party pure, and increase rather than diminish the majority in the State. We also hope that the nomination will be made without any bargain, sale or agreement, but fear such can scarcely be the case, for Madam Rumour whispers in our ear that already contracts for material on the Portage Road have been given to persons at a distance for the express purpose of influencing certain delegates to that convention; and with the agreement that the friendship of one who "has done the state some service" shall intrude itself into the limits of our own county unasked, and unneeded for.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1852.
DEAR RHEY: I promised when I started from you, in this great center of our republican circle, whenever my hours of leisure would permit, to dot you down a few hints relating to the progress of affairs in the Capitol. The promise was in good sooth a wild one, for apart from the clinging propensity to moralize which always assails and broods over me in this atmosphere I have nothing to chronicle worth reading. The business of legislation is routine—the same endless, unvarying comedy played over again and again daily by the same dull company—nothing original, nothing new, nothing even suggestive!

Legislation has become mechanical and under the control of the party drill sergeants the rank and file go through the manual with the obedient precision of leather capped marines. Occasionally a refractory fellow becomes mutinous and "the Devil's to pay" in the camp! He plays the "High Private," and instead of covering his file, moves out of the direction and throws the whole line into confusion. A very strongly marked instance of this kind of independence occurred in the Senate on Friday last. You know that the favorite policy of President hunters has been for some time past to talk boldly of intervention in behalf of Hungary—to laud the self sacrificing heroism of the Magyar, and to vaunt in high sounding phrase their own devotion to the great work of universal liberty. Well, in this general flourish of trumpets, he who could go beyond his predecessor (like boys in a foot race,) was the best man when the struggle ended. So general was the scramble that the cool-headed thinker could not but be disgusted with the mockery, and sneer to see how

Just at this time, and whilst the file closers were shuffling away in a most earnest and laudable effort to keep step with the front rank, our old friend Col. Jeremiah Clemens, of Alabama, issued a pronouncement in the Senate which has thrown the whole column into the most utter confusion. It was the most sensible and at the same time the most powerful speech I have listened to for many a day. In a vigorous, plain, and fearless argument, he stripped the tawdry tinsel from off this pretended philanthropy and exhibited the effort in all its silly and deformed folly. You will doubtless see a report of his argument before you receive this, and will agree with me in my opinion of its excellence. I attended a delightful ball on Thursday night at the National Hotel and was much pleased. A profusion of uniforms, a host of beautiful women, and a perfect avalanche of legislative talent mingled and floated together in one gigantic jam. One was there whose glorious ripened beauty, vast in its expansive perfection, fed the eye of the hungry bachelor as dumplings did the half famished Alfred. The levee on the next evening was fully and brilliantly attended. Nothing of incident has occurred since, and as I am already most infernally tired with what I have written, I will 'en put out the light.

Yours truly,
Thine,
DENOVAN.

PUBLIC WORKS BILL.
The following is an abstract of the Bill for the regulation of the Public Works introduced into the Senate by Mr. Muhlenberg, of Berks. It has been committed to the Committee on Finance:
Section 1. Provides for the election of a Secretary of Internal Improvements at the next fall election.
Section 2. Regulates the details of the election.
Section 3. Fixes the terms of office at three years from the second Tuesday in February next, and makes the salary \$2500 per annum.
Section 4. Provides that the Secretary shall be removed for a misdemeanor in office, on the address of a majority of each house, and declares that any vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, confirmed by the Senate, until the next general election.
Section 5. Provides that the Secretary shall have the entire management of the public works.
Section 6. Defines his duties as follows: That the said Secretary shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named officers, for the term of three years, respectively, to wit: Superintendent of the Columbia Railroad, Superintendent of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, one Supervisor for each of the several divisions or sections on the Canal, if, in his judgment, so many are required; all collectors of tolls and weighmasters, who shall be severally sworn or affirmed to faithfully perform all duties enjoined upon them by law, and shall execute a bond, or bonds, as required by existing laws. Provided, that such appointments, if made during the session of the Senate, shall be confirmed before the person appointed shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of such office, and if made when the Senate is not in session, shall be sent into that body for confirmation within ten days after the commencement of the next session—and, provided further, that the said Secretary may at any time remove any of the above named officers for neglect of duty, or any other cause sufficient to justify such a course; but the reason for so doing shall be reduced to writing, and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth within ten days after the said removal or removals shall have been made; and the Governor shall immediately transmit a copy to each House of the General Assembly, if in session, and if not, within three days after the commencement of the next session, when such action may be taken in the premises as the General Assembly shall see proper.
Section 7. Provides that that the Governor shall appoint a civil engineer for three years, subject to the confirmation of the Senate, as chief engineer of the Public Works, at a salary of 2,500 per annum, who may be removed by the Governor for cause, with assent of a majority of the Senate, and shall be removed for a misdemeanor in office on the address of a majority of each House—and provides for filling vacancies.

Section 8. Gives the Chief Engineer special charge of all repairs, alterations, and new work, and defines his duties as follows. He shall have the immediate control, under the general directions of the Secretary, of Internal Improvements, of all repairs and alterations connected with the public works, and shall make all contracts connected with such repairs or alterations, subject to the approval of the Secretary. He shall appoint a supervisor, of repairs on the Columbia Railroad, and one on the Allegheny Portage Railroad. He shall examine and approve, or reject all estimates and bills for repairs and alterations made by these supervisors of repairs, or by the supervisors of the several divisions of the canal, he shall, under the directions of the Secretary, make all surveys and explorations relative to the public works, or any projected new work, and report the same, together with estimates of the cost thereof, to the Secretary; he shall superintend the construction of all new work; he shall keep a record of his proceedings in books to be provided by the Secretary; he shall make an annual report of his proceedings to the Secretary in time for, and to be published with, the annual report of the said Secretary, and shall generally, under the directions of the Secretary, exercise a careful supervision over the Public Works of the Commonwealth, so that the same may be kept at all times in an efficient state.

Section 9. Provides for the appointment of the Secretary of a principal clerk, at a salary of 1,500 per annum, and defines his duties.
Section 10. Provides for the appointment by the Secretary, of a revenue clerk, at a like salary, whose special duty it shall be the consideration and arrangement of tolls, and defines his other duties.
Section 11. Obliges every incorporated company to furnish copies of their rates of toll for the ensuing year.
Section 12. Provides for the proper examination of all vouchers and bills, requires monthly reports from each superintendent and supervisor, giving full details of all expenditures and debts, together with the object, name of person, &c.; gives the engineer special charge of all expenditures for all repairs and alterations; requires annual reports, in addition, from superintendents of railroads, and obliges the secretary and engineer to visit every line three times in each year.
Section 13. Requires an annual report from the secretary and engineer, specifying various details.
Section 14. Gives the Superintendent of the Columbia and Portage Railroads entire management of their respective roads, subject to the general supervision of the Secretary and control of the Engineer, in reference to all repairs and alterations; and also gives those officers the appointment of all subordinates, the number of whom shall however, be fixed by the Secretary, who does not appoint them.

Section 15. Extends the provisions of the 14th section to the supervisors of the various divisions of the canal.
Section 16. Provides for the proper preservation, copying, binding, and indexing for inspection of papers in the Secretary's office, and in the offices of the Chief of each Railroad.
Section 17. Gives the Secretary and Engineer power to administer oaths in certain cases, and extends the same power to the Superintendents and Supervisors in their respective departments.
Section 18. Regulates contingent expenses, additional clerk hire, and compensation of assistant engineers.
Section 19. Abolishes, under heavy penalties, all free tickets to persons or property.
Section 20. Abolishes the present Board of Canal Commissioners as soon as the Secretary is installed in office, and provides that a Canal Commissioner shall not be elected next fall.
Section 21. Repeals all conflicting acts.

Synopsis of the Maine Liquor Law.
As the Maine liquor law is very much talked about in these days, and as it has been introduced into our Legislature, we think it a matter of general interest to publish the following synopsis, so that our readers may see what manner of thing it is.

The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are entirely prohibited except as allowed in the next section.
TOWN AGENTS.
1. The Civil Authorities of a town or city may appoint annually an Agent to sell liquors only for medicinal and mechanical purposes.
2. Instead of the profit of the sale he is to have an annual salary.
3. He may hold his office for one year, subject at all times to a dismissal.
4. He must give bond, with two good sureties, to the amount of 900 dollars that he will conform to the regulations prescribed.
5. If he violates the law he shall be turned out of office, and his bonds void in the name and at the expense of the city or town.

PENALTIES FOR THE ILLEGAL SALES.
1. For the first offence Ten dollars and costs and imprisonment till paid.
2. For the second offence, Twenty, &c.
3. For the third and each succeeding offence, Twenty dollars, and imprisonment from three to six months. If unable to pay, he shall not be benefited of chapter 175 of the Revised Statutes (viz. of being released from prison after thirty days on giving his note for the fine and costs) until he has been imprisoned for four months.
4. The prosecutions for the offence may be tried before any magistrate in the country.
5. The fines shall go for the use of the poor.
6. The prosecutor may be a witness in the trial.
7. If the prosecution be begun under the approval of a selectman or alderman, the defendant shall not recover costs though acquitted.
8. Appeals from a conviction rendered shall be allowed only on the following conditions:
(a) The appellant must first give a bond of one hundred dollars, with two sureties, to sustain his appeal, pay fines, &c.
(b) He must also give another bond of two

hundred dollars, with two sureties, not to violate the law while the appeal is pending. And if the bonds are not given in 24 hours after conviction the appeal is not to be allowed.
(c) He must pay the fees of the jury who are to try him, *in advance*.
(d) If the appeal is finally decided against him he must submit to the double amount of fines, penalties, and imprisonment imposed by the first conviction.

MANUFACTURERS AND COMMON SELLERS.
Any person convicted of being a manufacturer or common seller of intoxicating drinks, shall forfeit—
For the first offence One Hundred Dollars and costs, and in default of payment, Sixty days imprisonment.
For the second offence, Two Hundred Dollars and costs or Four months imprisonment.
For the third and every succeeding offence, both a fine of Two Hundred Dollars and also Four months imprisonment.

SEIZURE OF LIQUORS.
LIQUORS KEPT FOR SALE.
1. Any three voters in a town or city may go before a magistrate and make oath that they believe liquors are kept for sale, contrary to law in any store, shop, &c.
2. The magistrate shall (not may) issue a search warrant for them.
3. The sheriff or constable shall search the premises, and if any liquors are found shall take them away to a place of security. He shall not however search any dwelling house, unless a shop is kept in it, or unless one of the complainants shall testify to some act of sale in it, within one month preceding.
4. He shall also summons the owner or keeper of the liquors, if he be known, to appear forthwith before the magistrate.
5. The owner or keeper must then prove positively—
(a) That said liquors are of foreign production.
(b) That they have been imported according to the laws of the United States.
(c) That they are in the original packages (casks, bottles, &c.) and are not less in quantity than the U. S. law prescribe. But in order to prove this he shall adduce the custom house certificates of importation, not the marks on the casks or packages, (all these being notoriously often forged.)
6. If he cannot prove all this, or if he fails to appear then—
(a) The liquor shall be destroyed.
(b) The owner or keeper shall be fined twenty dollars and costs, or in case of nonpayment be imprisoned thirty days.
7. If the owner or the keeper of the liquors be unknown, the liquor shall be publicly advertised, two weeks after which, if no Town agent proves that they are his according to Section 2, they shall be destroyed.

8. Appeals from the magistrate's order for the destruction of the liquors shall not be allowed till the appellant has given a bond of two hundred dollars, with two sureties to prosecute his appeal, by fines, &c.
9. If the appeal should be decided against him and the quantity of liquors exceed five gallons, he shall be judged a common seller of intoxicating liquors and incur the penalties prescribed for that offence. The liquor also shall be destroyed.
10. Chemists, artists, and manufacturers who use liquors in their business only, are exempt from prosecution.

LIQUORS SOLD OR KEPT FOR SALE ON PUBLIC OCCASIONS.
1. Liquors sold or kept, in any tent, shanty, &c., at a cattle show, military muster, or any public occasion, may be searched for and seized by the authorities without warrant, and the keeper arrested; the former to be destroyed, and the latter imprisoned thirty days.
2. If the keeper appeal, he must first give a bond of one hundred dollars, with two sureties to prosecute, &c. If finally convicted on the appeal he shall suffer the former sentence of imprisonment thirty days and also pay a fine of twenty dollars.

LIQUOR CONTRACTS VOID.
All bargains, notes, book accounts, deeds, mortgages, &c., &c., in respect to liquors illegally sold or vend, and incapable of enforcement in the courts.
MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.
1. No liquor seller can sit on a jury in any trial under this act. Sect. 9.
2. Prosecutions under this act shall be tried in the courts before any other case, except when criminals are under arrest waiting trial. Sect. 10.
3. Neither the court nor prosecuting officer shall have power to discontinue a suit once begun, or postpone the trial from one court to another. Sects. 8 and 10.
4. In any case appealed, if it be in the form of a criminal prosecution, the State's Attorney shall conduct the case, and shall receive the costs which come to the State in addition to his regular salary, and the costs shall in no case be remitted or reduced in amount. (This provision makes it for the interest of the Attorney to do his duty faithfully.)
5. The law is made applicable to all the cities, and the plantations as well as the various towns of the State.

Important Decision.
The Supreme Court of this State, Judge Lewis delivering the opinion, has decided an interesting case. The Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county instructed the jury in the case, that if they believed "that the defendant was the tenant of the plaintiff, and rented the land of him for farming purposes, and the manure was made in the ordinary course of farming, and was heaped up in the yard, and the defendant, about the time his lease was to expire, took the manure (the subject of controversy,) and hauled it away, without the consent of the plaintiff, when there was no authority given by the lease for him to do so, the action can be sustained, and the plaintiff will be entitled to recover the value of the manure that was in this manner taken and carried away." An appeal was taken, and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision.

Arrival of the Steamer Canada.
New York, Feb. 18.—The steamship Canada arrived this morning, with dates from Liverpool to the 1st inst.
FRANCE.—France continued to be agitated by the Anti-Orleanist decrees, and public repression of the measures was expressed as loudly as the reign of terror permitted. The Conservative of the 27th announces that, in consequence of the defection of his friends, and the shock sustained by the public mind, by reason of those decrees, the President had resolved to submit the subject of their dissatisfaction to the Senate and Legislative Assembly; but the President of the 29th denied the statement upon government authority, and upon the same day the former journal was placed under government censorship for the publication of the article.
It was represented in some quarters, that the President would not rescind or modify the decrees. He had promised an indemnity to the Orleans family, but the prevalent belief was that they would never be executed to the extent mentioned. The testamentary executors of Louis Philippe, had issued an opinion signed by the most eminent members of the bar, declaring the decrees illegal.

The *Moniteur*, of the 29th, publishes Mr. Fould's financial expose, showing an estimated deficit of 20,000,000 francs. It was considered satisfactory on the Bourse.
Mr. Fould had refused to return to office, unless an extensive modification of the Orleansist decrees is conceded. M. D. Morley also refused unless a ministerial change of policy were made.
M. Dupin's resignation did not appear to surprise the President, but none of the journals are permitted to publish it.
Prince Jerome Bonaparte has been nominated President of the Senate, and M. Meyer (a Senator) first Vice President. Presidents of the six sections of Council, had also been appointed. The Council begins its functions immediately. The Consultative Commission is dissolved.

The *Pays* announces that 2900 additional political convicts would shortly be shipped to Algeria.
The President is said to have claimed 38,990 francs from the Neapolitan Government, as indemnity for the confiscated property of Murat.
The French trade reports are good, but funds are subject to considerable fluctuations, though prices rallied towards the close of the week.
Paris, Jan. 30.—The President gave a grand dinner yesterday to the English Minister, and expressed great regret at the prevalence of his belief in England as to his warlike intentions. He said he had lived there long enough to acquire respect for its people, and he still had a great many friends there.

ENGLAND.—The intelligence from England void of interest. The great event of the moment was the opening of Parliament, which takes place on the 2d of February.
A meeting was held at New Castle-upon-Tyne on the 30th to take measures to form a volunteer rifle corps to repel invasion.
The Royal Artillery at Woolwich, were medically inspected on the 30th, and were to enter on a course of field duty in a few days. The Regiments quartered at Portsmouth garrison had received orders to send out additional recruiting parties. Guns of larger calibre than at present being mounted at fort Angiers.

The London *Chronicle* speaks lightly of the fears expressed elsewhere of foreign invasion.
A dispatch from Paris of the 30th inst., says that the Minister of the Interior had sent a circular to the Prefects, directing them to set at liberty such political prisoners as can be liberated without danger to society. M. Desdunel, one of the University, has been expelled.
The London *Times* says that the new reform bill will not be disfranchisement, but only a general enlargement of the general constituencies.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The steamer *Hellepont* arrived at Plymouth, with dates to the 25th December. The war at the Cape had made no advance since the last intelligence, owing to the inclemency of the weather. Not a word is said of peace. The Caffir chiefs demand independence, but Sir Harry Smith insists on the removal of the tribe to some other country beyond the Bece. In the mean time the Caffirs continue their depredations. Frequent skirmishes occur, and men are killed on both sides.

Gold Dollars.
The Philadelphia Mint has been coining some samples of new gold dollar and half dollar pieces, which are thus described: The dollar consists of a flat ring, on which there is a super-scription but no head, as the place for putting the head is cut out. The coin may be carried on a string—a most convenient and safe way of carrying money.—Half dollar gold pieces yet called for by law, have been sent down, and look very pretty. These half dollar gold pieces would be more convenient still than the dollar pieces, and may be carried in the same way.

Present of a Gold Medal to Mr. Clay.
A committee of the citizens of New York presented to the Hon. Henry Clay, recently, a highly valuable gold medal, thought by artists to be the finest specimen of the metallurgic art yet produced in America, in testimony of their high regard for his services "to the nation and to mankind." The designing, sinking, and striking of this medal have occupied two years, and its embellishments present a superior medallion likeness of Mr. Clay, together with a concise history of the important events of his public life. The presentation took place in Mr. Clay's room, in the presence of the members of the New York Committee and a few personal friends of Mr. Clay including the President of the United States.

Judge Wells, of Maine, in a recent case involving constitutionality of the liquor law of that state, says that to seize liquor fairly and in good faith passing through that state on their way to New Hampshire, or from one State through another to a third could not be justified by the law, and if the law should be construed in that particular, he believed it would be unconstitutional.