

MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

Andrew J. Rhey, Editor.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, April 15, 1859.

For President,
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.
SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne.
WILSON McCANDLESS, of Allegheny.
Gen. ROBT. PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

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| 1. Peter Logan. | 13. H. C. Eyer. |
| 2. George H. Martin. | 14. John Clayton. |
| 3. John Miller. | 15. Isaac Robinson. |
| 4. F. W. Beckius. | 16. Henry Zetter. |
| 5. R. McKay, Jr. | 17. James Burnside. |
| 6. A. Apple. | 18. Maxwell McCaslin. |
| 7. Nimrod Strickland. | 19. Joseph McDonald. |
| 8. Abraham Peters. | 20. Wm. S. Callahan. |
| 9. David Fister. | 21. Andrew Burke. |
| 10. R. E. James. | 22. William Dunna. |
| 11. John McReynolds. | 23. John S. McCalmont. |
| 12. P. Damon. | 24. George R. Barrett. |

For Canal Commissioner,
WILLIAM SEARIGHT, of Fayette.

BLANK DEEDS, of a superior quality, for sale at this office.

"Young America" and the Presidency.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, in a letter addressed to the Earl of Buchan, dated Philadelphia, April 22d, 1793, said "I believe it is the sincere wish of United America to have nothing to do with the political intrigues or the squabbles of European nations, but, on the contrary, to exchange commodities, and live in peace and amity, with all the inhabitants of the earth; and this I am persuaded they will do, if rightfully it can be done." The above platform of the only man who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," seems to have dwindled into an "obsolete idea" in the opinion of many who now live in contentment upon the soil, which the genius, the patriotism, the noble virtues and innumerable hardships of Washington and his associates, made "the land of the free and the home of the oppressed." The democratic party has in its organization a few individuals who are disposed to progress beyond the time honored landmarks of the party, and create a new fashioned political creed for a platform, "Young America's" outstretching wings hovering over it as a protector. A departure from the principles bequeathed us by "Old Fogies" of the democracy is talked of, and a new line of conduct chalked down by "Young America," having "Cuba" and "Hungary" as the bait to gull the honest people of the country with, finds favor in the breasts of the few who are desirous of pushing the principles of our party "into the ground." The "head and front" of the parties interested in this movement, appears to be the well known Wall-street political stock jobber, George Sanders, and at present, editor of the so called "Democratic Review." This gentleman in the January number of the Review made a furious onslaught on all the democrats who are candidates for the Presidency with the exception of its particular favorite Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, and no doubt intended to demolish the "Old Fogies," Messrs. Buchanan, Cass, Butler, Houston and others at "one fell swoop." Particular severity was shown towards Gen. Butler of Kentucky, who was vilely and slanderously denounced by the viper who has charge of the Review, and the consequence was that a young man from that State, now in Congress, who represents the Ashland district, the home of Henry Clay, made an eloquent vindication of the old Hero, and completely turned the tables upon the presumptuous reviewer. Hon. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE is the man who so completely refuted the charges brought against the gallant Butler, and it was a glorious refutation, and the distinguished speaker has been recompensed by the celebrity he has gained from his eloquent *debut*. The Washington correspondent of the Daily *Madisonian*, published at Madison, Indiana, thus compliments him:—

"Everybody is delighted with the speech. It demonstrated that Kentucky yet contains orators who are able to fill the places, and grace the stations, soon to be vacated by her departing statesman. The sun of her glory and her fame has not yet set, and, if health and life are spared him, she will have the honor of furnishing another intellectual giant and finished orator—another HENRY CLAY—to the Union."

Mr. Breckinridge thus describes the pilgrimage of the editor of the Review to the west, last fall, and more truth could not have been expressed in fewer words:—

"Now, let me give a brief history of this matter. There was a gentleman, able, full of talents, full of activity, a particular partisan and friend—as he had a right to be—of a particular gentleman mentioned in connexion with the presidency. That gentleman went to the State of Kentucky upon a political pilgrimage last fall, the object of which was, I suppose, to drive General Butler from his own soil—to dishonor him at home, by fastening upon him a corrupt political intrigue; but meeting there the same fate as befel those who went to drive the McGregor from his native haunts, he came back and bought up the Democratic Review for a political partisan paper for the campaign, and with no name at the mast-head, that Review is now pursuing a course as fatal to the democratic party as it false and unfair.

Mr. Chairman, every man, whether he be a whig or a democrat, has a right to be a candidate for every office—that being one of the elements of freedom in this country—and no man ought to be blamed for the misconduct of his friends, unless he conspired at it. The individuals assumed in this paper, either covertly or by name, are Cass, Buchanan, Butler, Houston—in fact, all the candidates, except the distinguished senator from Illinois, [Mr. Douglas], who seems to be a particular favorite."

And in speaking of the new fangled doctrines of progress which "Young America" expects to ingraft upon the old democratic platform, the honorable gentleman in the course of his remarks gave the following as his opinion, all of which we unhesitatingly endorse:—

"Let me say a word now upon this question of progress. I profess to be a student of rational progress; but I want no wild and visionary progress that would sweep away all the immortal principles of our forefathers, hunt up some imaginary genius, place him on a new policy, and let him turn the world upside down. That is

not the progress I want. I want to progress in the line of the principles of our fathers; I want a steady and rational advance—not beyond the limits of the federal constitution. But I am afraid that such progress as is now talked about would carry us clear away from that sacred instrument. I want to progress by ameliorating the condition of the people by fair, just, and equal laws, and by simplicity, frugality, and justice marking the operations of the federal government. Above all, I hope to see the democratic party adhere with immovable fidelity to the ancient and distinguishing landmarks of its policy. These are my opinions on progress; and I think the sooner we canvass, and winnow, and sift away opposite opinions the better."

With the vindication of Gen. Butler by Mr. Breckinridge, came the complete justification, by the Pennsylvania, of Pennsylvania's brightest ornament, JAMES BUCHANAN, from the assaults of the Review. When the Review seeks to advance the cause of Judge Douglass for the Presidency by calumniating the political reputation of James Buchanan it must expect some castigation from his friends, and for ourselves, as one of them, we cannot stand aloof and see the man of our choice and the favorite of the State, unjustly condemned without raising a voice in his behalf. For the perpetuity of the principles of our party, as well as for their origin and successful appliance, are we indebted to such men as Buchanan. The Review styles them "Old Fogies," but cannot injure them by any *soubriquets*. They are the seers, and sages, and fathers, and protectors of the democratic party, and, as the son looks to the father of the family for advice and counsel, so we, in political matters, will continue to be guided by the principles taught and instilled into our mind by older and wiser heads than are seated on the shoulders of "Young America." Mr. Marshall, Mr. Folk, and other young, progressive, go-ahead members of the democratic party, in Congress, and out of it, may follow in the footsteps of the "illustrious Sanders" but they cannot lead all young democrats into ambush, they cannot wean them from their determination to follow the scarred veterans of a hundred political battles, they cannot break down the wheel horses and allow the restless young leaders to go at the rate of two-forty a minute until there is a general smash. No gentlemen, the rubbers will be tightly drawn—Young America cannot be trusted—it would overleap its mortal state—and fall but to injure us. Pursue the beaten track—progress with prudence, with caution—cease your criminations and recriminations—mutual conciliations and concessions will alone lead us to victory—interpolate no new mottoes or principles upon our banners—give us the platform of 1848 and the "adjustment," and then success will crown our efforts. To the editor of the Review, we would say—leave Mr. Buchanan alone—sufficient course, base and malignant abuse is heaped upon his head by a few quasi democratic journals in this State—he has triumphed over all opposition—his abilities, qualifications and experience entitle him to distinguished consideration—his State that has performed well its duty to the party, and any trampling upon the rights of the "Keystone," any attempts to prejudice the mind against its favorite, must inevitably lead to direful consequences.

Hon. Jos. H. Kuhns.

We last week stated that the above gentleman, the Whig member of Congress from this Democratic district, voted *Nay* on the resolutions introduced into Congress by Messrs. Jackson and Hillyer of Georgia, endorsing the "adjustment" or compromise measures. The telegraphic report of proceedings caused us to commit an error in our statement, and injustice to the honorable gentleman; but we are glad to announce that he voted for the resolution of Mr. Hillyer, declaring the compromise "a final adjustment, and a permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and that it should be maintained and executed as such." But on the resolution of Mr. Jackson, "recognizing the binding efficiency of the compromises of the constitution, believing it to be the determination of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide by such compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out, the provisions for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and the act of the last Congress for that purpose, included; and deprecating all further agitation of the slavery question, he voted *Nay*. We are gratified at seeing his name recorded in favor of one resolution but would have been thrice pleased had he voted for both. Although we are a hard fasted Democrat, and Mr. Kuhns a Whig, dyed in the wool, we are free to award him praise for the position he has assumed upon the compromise resolutions. It is much better than we expected.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Edward Evans, an aged man and respected citizen of this village, while going home on Tuesday evening was knocked down by a team of unmanageable horses and the wheels of the wagon passed over both his thighs. He was not so severely injured as at first supposed, no bones being broken, and is rapidly recovering.

John F. Barnes, Esq., late a student with Messrs. Poits & Kopelin, Johnstown, Pa., was admitted to practice law in the several courts of this county last week. An acquaintance with Mr. Barnes justifies us in stating that he will prove a valuable acquisition and ornament to the legal profession, and if talent, strict integrity and honest industry surely lead to fortune and to fame, his success is certain.

Maj. Gideon Marlatt has removed to the "Washington House," foot of Plane No. 2, A. P. R. R., lately under the supervision of Col. Lawson. He has the experience and competency to render complete satisfaction to his guests, and a sojourn at his house will demonstrate this, practically.

We direct attention to the advertisement of the "Petroleum or Rock Oil" inserted in this paper. For several of the "oils" which flesh is heir to," this medicine is said to be an unfailing cure, and its wonderful properties are being appreciated more fully every day. For sale by Frederick Kittell, Ebensburg.

We direct attention to the card of the "Grant House," Pittsburgh, a desirable sojourning place for those who visit the "Smoky City."

ITEMS.

Henry Clay was seventy-five years old on Monday.

Hon. A. J. Ogle, it is said, will not go as charge to Denmark.

The Maine Liquor Law was rejected in the New York assembly, on Friday, by a vote of 69 to 45.

Bishop Hedding, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. on Friday, aged 72 years.

Kossuth left Charleston S. C. on the 10th, of April for the north. There was no public demonstration while there, and but few persons called on him. A resolution passed the Ohio State Senate on Saturday, tending to Kossuth the loan of the arms of the state to aid in the coming struggle.

There was a great flood in the Monongahela river last week. Houses, barns, saw-mills, grain and hay-stacks, boats and lumber, took French leave. The warehouse and office of the Browns-ville Iron works, and 150 kegs spikes, 20 tons bar iron and 800 empty kegs were swept off.

The Liquor Bill has been defeated in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, by a vote of 50 to 46.

At a Woman's Rights Convention held at Syracuse, N. Y., Apr. 7th, of which Fred. Douglass was President, it was almost unanimously decided that women shall be henceforth entitled to the right of suffrage.

The Democrats have elected their Governor in Rhode Island, but the Lieutenant Governor and a majority of the assembly are whigs.

Kate Hayes, the Swan of Erin, gave two concerts in Louisville, April 1st and 3d. After the performance of Meyerbeer's great composition, "Ah Mon Fils," she was presented a bouquet by a sister artist, Madame Abiamowicz, whose heart she had moved, the faculty to do which, says Ferries, constitutes the greatness of a performer. Miss Hayes is now in Pittsburgh.

The democrats have elected Municipal officers in the following cities:—Portland, Cleveland, Steubenville, Cincinnati and Portsmouth. A sound beginning.

Green peas are selling at Charleston, S. C., only at \$12 per bushel.

The Whig members of Congress held a caucus in Washington, on Friday last, for the purpose of appointing a day for the meeting of the National Convention. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, moved the adoption of a resolution endorsing the compromise. Messrs. Campbell of Ohio, Barker of Indiana, Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, and Truman Smith of Connecticut, opposed the introduction of any new issues in the whig platform. Without doing anything the caucus adjourned until next Tuesday.

On Saturday, in the Pennsylvania Legislature, Mr. Rhodes introduced a bill authorizing the lease of the public works of the State to John Snodgrass of Westmoreland county, and John W. Godey of Schuylkill county, for a period of ten years. A joke—we presume.

Ligonier county has passed the Senate, though the indefatigable exertions of Hon. John McFarland, senator from Westmoreland county. 'Tis said, its passage was effected by "bargain and sale." Would't be at all surprised.

The Odd Fellows.—The next semi-annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of this state, will assemble in Philadelphia, on the third Monday of May. Representatives from the Lodges in the country are invited to attend as the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws will be disposed of, and many other important questions. The propriety of constructing a cemetery and Widows and Orphan's asylum both in Philadelphia and Pittsburg is agitated.

Godey's Lady's Book.

For May, looks like a "May day"—all brightness, all sunshine. The size of the work is largely increased. Its illustrations beautiful, and could not be more appropriate. Its literary matter of the highest order and of a *caste* to please and instruct. This work should be in the hands of every lady.

Abolition of Capital Punishment.

In the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, on Thursday last the following bill passed by a vote of 46 to 34. This bill, if it becomes a law, virtually abolishes Capital Punishment, and is one of the most important matters acted upon by the present legislature:

Sec. 1. That no warrant for the execution of any convict by hanging shall be issued within one year after the sentence of death shall have been passed, and that after that period, if no circumstances shall come to light to render doubtless the correctness of the verdict of the jury in the matter, the Governor shall then issue his warrant for said execution. *Provided*, That from the time of conviction to the time of execution, the convict shall be confined in a Penitentiary of the Commonwealth, as is now provided by law for the safe keeping of convicts.

Sec. 2. That upon the rendition of any verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree" against any person charged therewith, in any Court of this Commonwealth, it shall and may be lawful for the jury rendering the same, in their discretion, to recommend the person or persons so charged and convicted to the mercy of the court; and every person duly convicted of murder in the first degree, whom the jury so convicting shall recommend to the mercy of the court, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in one of the State Penitentiaries, as the case may be, and to be kept in separate or solitary confinement at labor, for a period not less than twelve, nor more than fifty years.

The Obstruction Law Repealed.

On Wednesday last, the House passed the Senate bill to repeal the law which prevented the keepers of prisons in our State from receiving within the walls of the prisons fugitive slaves. This was the celebrated law that Gov. Johnston kept in his pocket during the whole of last summer, and vetoed at the meeting of the present Legislature. It passed the House by a vote of 59 to 27, several Whigs voting for it. We are pleased to witness this result, as demagogues have used this bill long enough to suit their own vile purposes. This is another evidence that Pennsylvania entertains a proper regard for the rights of her Southern brethren and will throw no obstructions in the way of their reclaiming their property.—*Har. Union.*

HOMESTEAD BILL.

We return thanks to the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, M. C., from this state, for a copy of his admirable speech upon the above bill. Mr. Grow is one of the youngest men in Congress, and we direct attention to the following conclusion of his eloquent remarks:—

"But in a new country the first and most important labor, as it is the most difficult to be performed, is to subdue the forest, and convert the lair of the wild beast into a home for civilized man. This is the labor of your pioneer settler. His achievements, if not equally brilliant with those of the plumed warrior, are equally, if not more, lasting. His life, if not at times exposed to so great a hazard, is still one of equal danger and of death. It is a life of toil and adventure, spent upon one continued battlefield unlike that, however, on which martial hosts contend—farther the struggle is short and expected and the victim strikes not alone, while the highest need of praise crowns the victor.—Not so with your hardy pioneer. He is oft called upon to meet death in a struggle with fearful odds, while no herald will tell to the world the unequal combat. Startled at the midnight hour by the war-hoop, he wakes from his dreams to behold his cottage in flames—the shaver of his joys and sorrows, with perhaps a tender infant hurled, with rude hands, to the distant council-fire. Still, he presses on into the wilderness, snatching new areas from the wild beast and bequeathing them a legacy to civilized man. And all he asks of his country and his government, is to protect him against the cupidity of soulless capital, and the iron grasp of the speculator. Upon his wide battle-field these are the only foes that his own stern heart and right arm cannot vanquish. While, then, the shield of this Government is thrown over the moneyed interests of the country, fostering by your protective laws its associated capital, which hold not justice from the men who go forth, single-handed and alone, to subdue the forest, tame the savage and the wild beast, and prepare in the wilderness, a home for science and a pathway for civilization."

Mr. Buchanan and the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The chances of Mr. Buchanan as the Democratic nominee, have wonderfully brightened of late. His friends in this city, embracing many eminent politicians both in and out of Congress; are now confident that he will be the nominee on the second or third ballot.

The above, which we find in one of our exchange papers, is confirmed by our advices from every quarter. That Mr. BUCHANAN is the choice of a majority of the Democracy of the United States, is a matter which in our mind admits of no doubt; and we confidently believe that he will receive the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. With such a man as Mr. BUCHANAN in the Presidential chair, we will have one of the strongest administrations the country has ever been blessed with.—*Pitts. Post.*

Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Monday April 12.

SENATE.—On motion, Mr. Jones, the bill to incorporate the German Lutheran congregation of the upper Dublin township Montgomery county, was taken up, amended, read the second and third time and passed.

On motion Mr. Malone, the bill to amend the marriage contract between Fryers T. Trimmer and Rachel his wife, was read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Crabb, the bill divorcing Michael Lickin and Jane his wife, this being fully explained by the Senator, and was passed finally.

On motion Mr. Sanderson, the supplement to the act incorporating the Washington mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was taken up amended, into an "Omnibus," and was debated for a long time and passed.

On motion Mr. Jones, the bill to incorporate the Allenton, and Pottstown, Rail Road Company, was taken up, read the second and third time and passed.

On motion Mr. Sanderson, the bill to incorporate the Wyalusing Plank Road Company, was taken up and passed.

On motion Mr. Malone, an act to incorporate North East Seminary in the County of Erie, was taken up, amended, and then passed, the Senate then adjourned.

The most of the work they had in the Senate this morning, was a bill for the relief of the heirs of James Rankin de'd, who was a resident of Pennsylvania before the revolution, came up in order on second reading, the question pending being up on the amendment of Mr. Guernsey appropriating the sum of \$30,000 in full of all demands upon the part of the said heirs. This being discussed by Messrs. Crabb, Buckalew, Kunkel and Walker Speaker, and was not disposed of.

Great Fire at Paducah Ky.

A large fire occurred at Paducah on Saturday morning. Forty buildings were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at \$100,000 over the insurance. The fire originated in the Livery Stable of J. G. Cole, and soon communicated to the Haywood House on the north and several frames on the south. The buildings of the Branch Bank were entirely consumed; the fate of the money, &c. in the vault is yet unknown. The Democrat office is uninjured, the Journal office sustained no damage except that caused by the hurried removal; during the fire, thieves were at work but their depredations were soon suspended. The town is a mass of ruins.

Assignable Land Warrants.

We observe, by the New York papers, that Land Warrants, now made assignable, are rather more active at \$100@108 for whole lots; \$54@58 for half do; \$26@30 for quarter do. The following information has been officially given by the Commissioner, J. Butterfield:

"The assignment and acknowledgement must be endorsed upon the warrant, and must be attested by two witnesses, acknowledged before a Register or Receiver of a Land Office, a Judge of a Court of Record, a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner of Deeds resident in the State from which he derives his appointment; and in every instance where the acknowledgement is made before any officer other than the Register or Receiver of a Land Office, it must be accompanied by a certificate, under seal of the proper authority, of the official character of the person before whom the acknowledgement was made, and also of the genuineness of his signature.—Acknowledgements of assignment by notaries will not be recognized."

From our Exchanges.

"My dear," said a smiling spouse to her other half, a morning or two since, "I'm going a shopping; I want a little change." "Poh!" responded the ungallant man, "that would be no change at all; you go a shopping every day."

Sensible.—A Kentucky paper says it is getting to be very fashionable in that quarter to enclose a gold dollar with marriage notices, when sending them to the printer.

The Liverpool Journal says, that snow to the depth of forty feet, recently fell in the United States. How little some of the English editors know about America. Many of them think the cockneys can shoot bear and deer in the streets of New York.

EUROPEAN EMIGRATION.—Emigration to this country from Europe never was brisker than at present. On the first of the present month 2,515 passengers arrived by different vessels at New York, some of which accomplished the quickest passage on record. The arrivals from Europe during the month of March were 26,922, whilst those for the present month promise to be much greater, no less than twenty-one first class packet ships having arrived at New York during the last four days.

THE COBBLE'S LAST WORDS.—"I feel that I was weaker each succeeding day, and that I am fast approaching my end;—a few more *atches* and all will be over—in heaven there is rest for the weary *sole*—earth hath no sorrow that heaven cannot heal." Having said *act* he wished, he calmly breathed his last.

THE LIQUOR BILL.—The division of parties on this bill was as follows:—In the House, for the bill, Whig and Native, 27, Democrats, 19.—Against the bill, Democrats, 36, Whig and Native, 14. In the Senate, for the bill, Whigs, 9, Democrats, 7. Against the bill, Democrats, 8, Whigs, 7.

Neal Dow, the author of the Maine liquor law, was a candidate for Mayor of Portland, and the Maine question was made the issue in the contest; the effect of which was that Albion K. Parris was triumphantly elected and the Maine law defeated. This certainly looks as if the Maine law was a failure at the fountain head where it first obtained an existence.

The title "Esq." is hereafter to be restricted to married men. This suggestion was made at a Bloomer meeting, composed of old maids, and carried without a dissenting voice.—We are not in.

Capt. McKenny, of the New York Police, made a report to the Chief, of a house in Hicks street, on Friday, which is occupied by about thirty-five families, among which are many cases of small pox, spotted fever, ship fever, and other contagious diseases. There were, at the time of the report, two dead bodies lying in the house.

In the Virginia House of Delegates on Monday, a member announced the fact that the State Treasury was empty, and that the affairs of the State could not probably be carried on ten days longer. A bill was introduced and passed, authorizing the Board of Public Works to lend to the Commonwealth, for a limited time, any money now in their possession, to be returned from the income of the State in July or December.

The Boston Times says an acquaintance of the editor a few weeks since, purchased a box of cigars warranted "first quality." After smoking half a dozen he became convinced that the filling was composed of some other material than tobacco. Taking a small quantity of rich earth he filled a flower pot, and planted one, and then patiently awaited, for a few days, the result.—Half a dozen buds appeared, and, at the end of two weeks, as fine a head of cabbage was grown as ever appeared.

In the course of Mr. Webster's speech at Trenton on the India Rubber case, he said:—"I look to the time when ships shall traverse the ocean propelled with India rubber sails; I look to the time when the ships that sail over the world shall have India rubber sheathing; I look to the time when this substance shall be applied to thousands of different uses! So that what he has now patented is but as dust in the balance compared with the uses not yet developed, and which should be developed."

The works of the railway from St. Petersburg to Warsaw are being carried on with extraordinary activity. The number of workmen at present exceeds 10,000, and they work during part of the night.

Kossuth, in the course of a speech in Cincinnati, called the ladies of that place the "queens of the Queen City." The N. Orleans *Picayune* says: "We hope he will not call our ladies the excrescences of the Crescent city."

CINCINNATI, April 7.

The river continues to rise an inch an hour.—The water is now within two feet of Water street. A number of houses in the lower part of the city are inundated. A large amount of property has been lost along the Ohio and tributaries by the sudden rise.

The herdsman of a farm in Scotland had occasion, lately, to send his daughter for the cattle under his charge. There were about eighty of them, and among them two bulls, one of which was occasionally in the habit of assaulting people. On the day in question the damsel unwarily approached the bull too closely, when he immediately gave chase. On a level field, without dykes, hogs or any other place of refuge to resort to, what would the reader have done—for, to run home, a distance of three quarters of a mile, was out of the question. The girl with great presence of mind, ran over to the other bull—a good-natured animal, and much stronger than her assailant. Standing close by his side, and tapping him kindly on the back, she drove him towards her father's house, followed by her enraged enemy, who kept roaring and fuming all the way; but when he came too close her protector turned round, and with a shake and toss of his head, kept the assailant at bay. In this manner the fugitive arrived safely at home.

Ole Bull's second concert, at Washington city, was a most brilliant affair. A bouquet having been presented to him, he acknowledged the compliment in the following terms: "May the aroma of this bouquet be the future music of America, the song of freedom, and ascent to Heaven."

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.

The steamer Canache, ascending the Rio Grande with forty passengers, including Gen. Caravajal and many ladies, was fired upon by the Mexican soldiers from the bank. Several shots struck the boat, but, luckily, no lives were lost. The shots probably were intended for Caravajal. The outrage excited much indignation from the Americans.

The London Lancet records the death of a tradesman's wife from eating pins. Upon a post mortem examination, the stomach was found to contain in its lower half, nine ounces of pins of a purple black color, not corroded, all bent or broken, many very pointed. The contents of the stomach were very much thickened. The intestines contained a mass of pins, very tightly packed, of various shapes, similar to those found in the stomach, and wholly obstructing the tube. Their weight was about a pound.

"A good wife," says a western editor, "is one who puts her husband at the side of the bed next the wall, and tucks him up to keep him warm in the winter, splits the wood makes the fire in the morning, washes her husband's face, and draws on his boots for him, never scolds, never suffers a rent to remain in her husband's small clothes, keeps her shoes up at the heel, and her stockings darned, never wonders when her husband sees interesting in the young man who lives across the way, never slams the door loud when her husband is speaking, and always reproves the children when they eat their father's supper."

WAR OF THE WHIGS.—The war in New York between the Sewardites and Fillmoreites was warmer and warmer. The *Tribune* has a furious reply to the Buffalo *Commercial*, in concluding which Greeley says:—"We have already said that we expect to vote for Mr. Fillmore; this should be nominated by the Whig National Convention. In our devotion to these great principles of Public Policy on which we agree with him, we should overlook that unworthy and suicidal abuse of the Presidential patronage which he has been impelled to make. But all Whigs would not, could not be expected to, do this—it is not in human nature. We could not hope to carry the State for him even against Gen. Cass. Why should he be pressed?"

A young lady, of Albany, recently received from a relative in California, in a letter, a gold watch and two gold chains. The package did not weigh an ounce and a half. The watch is a perfect gem. It is a Geneva lever, full-jeweled, is not much larger than a dime, and keeps admirable time. One of the chains was of gold and agate, very beautiful, and the other was of the finest California gold, and about eighteen inches in length. Such a letter is worth the postage, at least.

A London correspondent of the New York Commercial says:—"Opinions differ as to the exact time at which the declaration of the Empire will take place in France, but the universal expectation of the event is undiminished. The majority seem to think that the offer or request will be made by the Senate, and that it will consequently occur a day or two after the 29th. Others believe that the 5th of April, the anniversary of the Emperor's death, will be chosen as the most dramatic period for 'his heir' to assume the full glories of succession."

The London Times speaking of Kossuth says:—"It was his intention with about forty of his countrymen, to reside temporarily in Belgium, and there quietly to watch the progress of events in Europe. The sole reason why Kossuth would have preferred Belgium to England was the great economy practicable in the former country. The altered state of affairs in France has, however, satisfied him that the Belgium government would not sanction his residence in Belgium at present; and therefore, he has fixed on England as the place of his residence, for a season. His course of procedure, we learn from one of his most intimate friends, will be to assume a passive attitude for the present, in the assured belief that events are rapidly hurrying toward to a great crisis both in Germany and in Italy."

City Elections—Riot.

St. Louis, April 6.

The returns of yesterday's election, indicate the success of the whole whig ticket with probably three exceptions. The returns from the First Ward have not yet been received. Kenneth is re-elected Mayor by six or seven hundred majority.

A disgraceful riot occurred in the First Ward, which resulted in the death of six persons, and wounded five or six others. Shots were fired from the windows of a German coffee house, which, in addition to one or two other houses, was entirely destroyed.

After the closing of the polls, while the crowd were returning, at the corner of Seventh street and Park avenue, shots were fired from the window of Weickmeyer's tavern upon them. The windows and doors were instantly broken in, and the crowd gained access, fired the building, which was burned to the ground. The crowd again fired one at the corner of Park and Curlew-delt avenues. A member of the St. Louis fire company was mortally wounded. The house from which the shot was fired was immediately riddled, and the crowd then pursued their way up town, and quietly dispersed.

LATER.—At night the crowd collected around the office of the Anzeiger Des Western, where the military was ordered out by the Mayor, and the office having formed, kept the block where the office is situated, clear until a late hour in the night. The office appeared to be deserted by the inmates, probably expecting an attack. The city was perfectly tranquil to-day.