

MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

Andrew J. Rhey, Editor.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, June 17, 1852.

For President,
GENERAL FRANKLIN PIERCE,
of New Hampshire.

For Vice-President,
WILLIAM R. KING,
of Alabama.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne.
WILSON McCANDLASS, of Allegheny.
Gen. ROBT. PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.
1. Peter Logan. 13. H. C. Eyer.
2. George H. Martin. 14. John Clayton.
3. John Miller. 15. Isaac Robinson.
4. F. W. Bookius. 16. Henry Fetter.
5. R. McKay, Jr. 17. James Bursade.
6. A. Ayre. 18. Maxwell McCaslin.
7. Nicholas Strickland. 19. Joseph McDonald.
8. Abraham Peters. 20. Wm. S. Callahan.
9. David Fisher. 21. Andrew Burke.
10. R. E. James. 22. William Dunn.
11. John McReynolds. 23. John S. McCalmont.
12. P. Damon. 24. George E. Barrett.

For Canal Commissioner,
WILLIAM SEARIGHT, of Fayette.

Delegate Elections.

The Democratic citizens of the County of Cambria, will meet at the usual places of holding elections, for the different townships and boroughs of the County, on Saturday the 26th inst., for the purpose of electing two delegates from each election district to meet in County Convention at Ebensburg on Tuesday the 29th inst. to put in nomination, the different candidates to be voted for at the ensuing general election, and to do all other business that has usually been done at County Conventions. The election is to be kept open from 10 o'clock P. M. to 6 o'clock P. M.

MICHAEL HASSON,
Chairman of the County Committee.

Ebensburg, June 10, 1852.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the secretary of the Jefferson and Ebensburg Plank Road company, requiring a payment on each share of stock in said road before 1st of July. We hope the amount may be promptly paid so that the road can be early completed.

The Battalion parade which was to have taken place at the foot of Plane No. 4, on Friday June 11th, was unavoidably postponed until next Tuesday, the 22nd day of June. Candidates for office will please be in attendance as the day will afford them a fine opportunity for electioneering purposes.

We have no hesitation in stating, and we know that it is the opinion of many, that the late Baltimore Convention, consisting of seven hundred delegates, contained the most talented as well as the most eloquent body of men that ever met together since the creation of the world.

An allegation, which we notice in the papers, that the platform of the Baltimore Convention was adopted not in full session but after more than one half the delegates had departed, and with dissenting voices, has no foundation in truth, and is a wicked false and base assertion. When the resolutions were read the convention contained as many delegates as upon any previous occasion, and being present, we can positively assert, that we did not hear one single no uttered against their adoption.

The Whig National Convention met in Baltimore yesterday. Its action is of course uncertain, yet the friends of Gen. Scott are in high expectation that he will be nominated. We hazard the opinion, however, he will not be. In a few days we shall see whether we are mistaken or not. There may be a secession on the part of the Southern delegates, in case Scott should be nominated, and believing they will control the action of the convention we consider him "a dead cock in the pit." We shall see.

The Democratic Nominations.

We have it set down in the Book of Books "He that humbly himself shall be exalted." The late Democratic Convention at Baltimore, took into consideration the above quotation, and nominated a man for the Presidency whose whole life has been that of an unpretending, unassuming gentleman, a disinterested patriot, a devoted, radical, and all-to-be-praised democrat. Such a man is Frank Pierce, and as such he will be elected President of the United States. From all quarters of the country comes the gratifying information of the union of the Democracy for the nomination, and their determination to sustain it and succeed. Personal preferences are "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried," and the democratic party stands before the country eager for the fight. For the Vice Presidency we have that estimable man Wm. R. King of Alabama. One who has not only the respect and confidence of the opposition party, but the undying admiration of the entire democracy. Whose life presents a firm and hopeful adherence to the principles that have made us as a people what we are, and as a power on earth what we should be. With such men, and with such a platform, as is found in an adjoining column, the democratic vocabulary "knows no such word as fail." We witnessed the wild enthusiasm of the people at the Baltimore Convention when the nominations were made, and can safely state that it exceeded all power of language to describe. It argued well for success—it was the bud of that hope which must mature in November next. We had our first choice in the person of the great and distinguished Buchanan, but the Convention in its wisdom thought otherwise than to nominate him and we are content. We are heart and soul enlisted for the election of the nominees, and are confident that when the day for action arrives, "Little Cambria" will echo forth glad tidings of joy, in the shape of at least six hundred majority for the friends of the Constitution and the Union—PIERCE and KING.

FRANKLIN PIERCE WAS BORN IN 1805. THE 4th of July comes on Sunday.

Accidents.

On Saturday last more accidents occurred upon the Portage Railroad than during any one day since its construction. It was a day long to be remembered in sadness and grief by many of our citizens and to those immediately interested it was a day fraught with sorrow and tribulation.

One of our oldest and most respected citizens, Capt. ROLAND HUMPHREYS, while passing through the tunnel, four miles east of Johnstown, on Saturday afternoon, was caught between the section of a boat and the tunnel wall and was instantly crushed to death. His unfortunate situation was noticed by the driver of the team, and every effort was made to extricate him ere the vital spark of life had fled, but without avail. A part of the boat truck had to be cut away ere he could be taken out, so firmly was his body wedged in between the wall and boat. The deceased was well and favorably known to all the citizens of our county, as also to many in the State, and by his loss society is deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, his family of a kind, humane, and well-beloved father. He was born in Wales, March 10, 1795, and came to this country while a young man, where by honest industry and untiring perseverance he established for himself an unblemished reputation, made a comfortable home, and maintained a large family of children. For a number of years he commanded a volunteer company in this county, "The Invincibles," and at the breaking out of the Mexican War, the patriotism of the father still slumbering in the bosoms of his sons, three of them volunteered for the Mexican campaign and served with honor and distinction in that war. One son was killed during the assault on the castle of Chapultepec while doing battle for his country's rights. The other two returned home at the close of the war and reside in our midst.

On Saturday evening, Mr. Thomas Carroll, who resided on the Portage Road between Plane No. 4 and 5, while attempting to get on or off a car, was dragged under the wheels passing over one leg below the knee and otherwise injuring him. Although a strong and stout man he could not survive and died on Sunday morning leaving a wife and children to mourn his untimely fate. Mr. Carroll was an honest, sober and industrious man, a good citizen and unwavering friend. His decease is a source of deep regret to all who knew him—to his family a melancholy and afflicting bereavement.

Mr. Michael Storm was thrown off the "buck," or more properly speaking, safety car, on Plane No. 8 on Saturday, and was seriously injured. We learn that he is doing well and the hope is entertained that in a short time he may recover.

The large stable attached to the hotel of Mr. James McGinley, at the Summit, was discovered to be on fire on Saturday night, about half past ten o'clock, and was entirely consumed with its contents. The fire communicated to the residence of Mrs. Meloy, adjoining, which every effort was made to save, but without success. The blacksmith shop of Mr. Howard, (colored man) was also destroyed. Mr. McGinley had a large quantity of hay and grain, a carriage, buggy, several sets of harness, sleighs &c., destroyed, but we learn was mostly insured. Drs. J. M. Toner, and R. M. S. Jackson, had a sleigh, several sets of harness and saddles burned.—Mr. Bell, merchant, a buggy. The building was owned by Wm. S. Campbell Esq., now of the Pittsburgh "St. Charles," but we understand it was insured. Mrs. Meloy loses considerable furniture both by the fire and by damage in removal. The house we are told was the property of Mr. Farren, and we are not informed of any insurance. Mr. Howard's loss is trifling, having had sufficient time to remove his stock. The hotel, "Summit Mansion House," was in great danger but through the exertions of the citizens was saved. The intense heat, however, caused the rosin to ooze out of the pine weather boarding. The fire made a great light, and from this place, a distance of nine miles, almost every house on the Summit was plainly discernible. The fire likely originated from accident, the regular hostler having gone away deputized a man to act in his place he about ten o'clock took a horse to the stable having a lighted candle in his hand, from which it is supposed to have caught fire. The horses were taken out uninjured.

A car load of cotton was destroyed by fire at the foot of Plane No. 9, last week. We have no particulars.

Hon. P. Noon and his lady left town on Tuesday morning for the Summit in a buggy, and when about a half mile from this place, part of the harness broke and the horse starting at full speed, Mrs. Noon was thrown out, her dress being caught by the wheels she was dragged for a considerable distance. A conveyance was dispatched, she was brought home and physicians being called in discovered that no bones were broken although she was much bruised and injured, and had an ankle sprained. We are rejoiced to state that to-day she is much improved and convalescent. Her escape was a wonderfully miraculous one, her dress being literally torn to shreds by the wheels of the buggy.

A POINTED REBUKE.—Some true whig, who had lived in the days of the American Revolution, would have aided the British arms, as the founders of his party did, has written a communication to the *San* of Phila., in which he attempts to reward Gen. Pierce for his services in Mexico. Hear how the *San* treats the miscreant:

Gen. Franklin Pierce was in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, near Chapultepec, near Belen, and at Garita de Belen. The correspondent who sends us a vile libel, hinting that he faints to avoid the fight, must take it to other places for publication.—Gen. Pierce volunteered his services like a true American, in vindication of his country's honor, and shall always have the due meed of praise from us for that action.

A cow bought for ten dollars whose milk but just pays her keeping, affords less profit than one at thirty dollars giving double the value of milk afforded by the former.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following National platform was adopted by the Baltimore Democratic Convention, and we can bear testimony, (having been present,) to the unanimous acquiescence of the convention to the resolutions. No better platform could have been constructed—we ask for no sounder principles than it contains—every Democrat in our broad land can endorse it—and the united Democracy will triumph through it in November next.

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to falsify the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them, when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption, be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete an ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practise the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation, thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included, which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public

lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as a like expedient in policy, and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally or physically, by word or deed, have given aid and comfort to the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under Republican institutions, and we congratulate the American people upon the results of the war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

Resolved, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the old world, a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every state, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

James Buchanan.

The following telegraphic despatch from the distinguished son of the "Old Keystone State," in reply to one addressed to him by the President of the Jackson Democratic Association, was received too late to be read before the Mass. Ratification Meeting in Washington city. It affords us much pleasure to have the opportunity of placing among the records of the proceedings this characteristic letter from the great Pennsylvania statesman:

LANCASTER, June 10, 1852.

SIR:—In answer to your telegraphic despatch, it affords me pleasure to declare that Pierce and King shall receive my cordial support. They are both devoted to the good old cause of State-rights Democracy, and are worthy to lead the Democratic forces to victory. Men are but the creatures of a day, whilst principles are eternal. A Democrat is unworthy of the name who would not waive his personal preference among good men for the sake of time-honored principles of his party.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Albany.

ALBANY, June 12.
The Democracy of this city held a meeting last evening in the Park, in front of the Capitol to respond to the nomination of Pierce and King. Ex-Governor Marcy was called to preside, assisted by several Vice Presidents.

On taking the chair, Mr. Marcy made a brief speech, in which he declared himself extremely well gratified with the result of the deliberations of the Baltimore Convention. He said, that from what he had observed, the party throughout the country was united upon those nominees, and he trusted their election would be secured, thereby restoring the government to Democratic hands. The ex-Governor was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his address.

The speakers were John Van Buren, of New York; B. F. Hallet, of Boston; H. B. Stanton, Horace Seymour, and others, of this State.

Resolutions were read by R. W. Peckham, strongly endorsing the candidates and the platform laid down by the Baltimore Convention.—They were unanimously adopted, and with much enthusiasm.

The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic of any held here since the days of Jackson.

The booming of cannon, the illuminations in various parts of the city, the bands of music, all gave evidence that the Democracy here are firmly united, and will enter into the contest with much interest.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, June 11.
The ratification meeting of the young Democracy, to-night, was large and enthusiastic.—R. Biddle Roberts was the President, and speeches were made by S. Fleming, Esq., Col. Black, and others.

P. C. Shannon offered a series of resolutions fully endorsing the Baltimore nominations and platform. They were adopted unanimously.

A committee was appointed to arrange for a grand Democratic festival on the 5th of July. Six cheers were given for Pierce and King, when the meeting adjourned.

Thomas Francis Meagher.

The arrival of this distinguished patriot of the "Green Isle of the ocean," at New York, has been received by the people with shouts of joy. On behalf of the Corporation of New York, Alderman Oakley presented to Mr. Meagher a certified copy of the resolutions adopted by both Boards of the Common Council, requesting his acceptance of a public reception, which Mr. M., declined as will be seen by the following eloquent and impressive speech. He has done right and the motives which induced him so to act, when rightfully considered, cannot but commend him to the admiration of all. While his land is in sorrow he cannot well participate in festivities. Read the speech:—

Mr. Meagher then advanced, and delivered the following reply to the invitation:

GENTLEMEN:—Had the effort in which I lost my freedom been successful, the honors now tendered would not surprise me. But it was otherwise. Far from realizing, it obscured the hopes which accompanied and inspired it, ending suddenly in discouragement and defeat. This the wide world knows. This you yourselves must inwardly admit, though the goodness of your nature will seal your lips to the admission, "being fearful of the disparagement it would imply.—The gratitude of a people is most bounteous.—It is quick to appreciate, to encourage, to reward. Never slow or stinted in the measure it pours out, its fault to be too precipitate and profuse. Estimating merit not by the severe standard of success, it takes motives into consideration, regardless of the fortune which attends them, and for whatever sacrifices they have entailed, awards a great equivalent. In this, the gratitude of a people differs from the gratitude of kings. With the latter, success is an essential condition of excellence. Pensions, knightly decorations, orders of nobility, these are given by kings in exchange only for the trophies which decorate their halls, or the acquisitions which widen the surface of their dominion. Not so with the people, as I have said.—They do not barter and economize their gifts.—Whatever the result, be the motive upright, be the deed honorable, and their favors are forthcoming. Moreover, it sometimes happens that where disaster has most grievously befallen, their sympathies are most evoked, and their treasures most plenteously bestowed. This it is which explains the proceedings, in my regard of the noble city you represent. I have sought to serve my country, and been anxious to contribute to her freedom. This I shall not assume to deny. Long before I mingled in the strife of politics, it was my ambition to be identified with the destiny of my country—to share her glory if glory were decreed her—to share her suffering and humiliation, if such should be her portion. For the little I have done and suffered, I have had my reward in the penalty assigned me. To be the last and humblest name in the litany which contains the names of Emmet and Fitzgerald—names which waken notes of heroism in the coldest heart, and stir to lofty purposes the most sluggish mind—is an honor which compensates me fully for the privations I have endured.—Any recompense, of a more joyous nature, it would ill become me to receive. Whilst my country remains in sorrow and subjection, it would be indelicate of me to participate in the festivities you propose. When she lifts her head, and nerves her arm for a bolder struggle—when she goes forth, like Miriam, with song and timbrel to celebrate her victory—I, too, shall lift up my head and join in the hymn of freedom. Till then, the retirement I seek will best accord with the love I bear her, and the sadness which her present fate inspires. Nor do I forget the companions of my exile. My heart is with them at this hour, and shares the solitude in which they dwell. The freedom that has been restored to me is embittered by the recollection of their captivity. While they are in prison a shadow rests upon my spirit, and the thoughts, that might otherwise be free, throb heavily within me. It is painful for me to speak I should feel happy in being permitted to be silent. For these reasons you will not feel displeased with me for declining the honors you solicit me to accept. Did I esteem them less, I should not consider myself so unworthy, nor decline so conclusively to enjoy them. The privilege of so eminent a city should be sacred to those who personify a great and living cause—a past full of fame and a future full of hope—and whose names are prominent and imperishable. It pains me deeply to make this reply being sensible of the enthusiasm which glows around me, and the eagerness with which a public opportunity of meeting me has been awaited. I know it will disappoint a generous anxiety, but the propriety of the determination I have come to is proved by the in-efficiency even of this consideration to overcome me. I know too, that as it grieves me, it will grieve others, and that, perhaps, the motives that have led to it may be misunderstood, misconstrued, and censured.—But I am confident that, after a little while, the public judgment will sanction the act which a due regard to what I owe my country my companions, and myself, seriously dictates. Yet, so far as your invitation recognizes the fidelity with which I adhered, and still adhere, to a good and glorious cause, be assured that it has not been exaggerated or misplaced. The feelings and convictions which influenced my career in Ireland have undergone no change. Still, as ever, I perceive within my country the facilities that fit her for an honorable and useful position, and believing that they require only to be set in motion to prove successful, I still would prompt her to put them forth. Besides, there is within me a pride that cannot be subdued—there is an ambition within me, that cannot be appeased. I desire to have a country which shall work out a fortune of her own, and depend no longer for subsistence on the charity of other nations. I desire to have a country which I can point to with exultation—whose prosperity shall be my gerdion. I desire to have a country which shall occupy a beneficent position in the world, and by her industry, intellect, integrity, and courage shall contribute, in community with all free nations, to the common happiness and gran-

deur of humanity. Hopes may have darkened, but the destiny, to which I would see my country lifted, is before me still—a height, like that of Thabor, crowned with an eternal sun. It is a bold ambition, but in this country I could have none other. The moment we set our foot upon her shore, we behold the offspring of Freedom—the energy, the thrift, the opulence to which she has given birth—and, at a glance, we comprehend her fruitfulness, utility, and splendor. We behold the wonders she has wrought—the deformed transformed—the crippled Colony springing into the robust proportion of an Empire which Alexander might well have sighed to conquer—the adventurous spirit of her sons compensating by its rapidity, in little more than a half century, for the thousands of years in which the land lay still in the shadow of the ancient forest—we behold all this, and the worship of our youth becomes more impassioned and profound. To this land I came, as an outcast, to seek an honorable home—as an outlaw to claim the protection of a flag that is inviolable. By one of the wisest and mildest of the ancient legislators it was decreed, that all those who were driven forever from their own country, should be admitted into the citizenship of Athens. On the same ground, in virtue of the sentence of perpetual banishment which excludes me from my native land, I sought a quiet sanctuary in the home of WASHINGTON. To no other land could the heart which has felt the rude hand of tyranny, so confidently turn for a serene repose. Long may she prosper—continuing faithful to the inheritance left her by the fathers of the republic. Long may she prosper—gathering into the bosom of her great family the children of all nations—adding to her territory, not by the sword of the soldier or the subtlety of the statesman, but by the diffusion of her principles, and the consonance of her simple laws and institutions, with the good sense and pure aspirations of mankind. Long may she prosper—each year adding to her stock of strength and dignity, and wisdom, and high above her countless fleets and cities, even to the last generation, may the monument of her liberty be described! In the darkest storm which shakes the thrones and dynasties of the old world, may it stand unscathed! In the darkest night which falls upon the arms of a struggling people, may it shine forth like the cross in the wilderness, and be to them an emblem of hope and a signal of salvation.

The Common Council seemed entirely taken by surprise during the delivery of this address, though they could not but admire the honorable, and friendly motive which prompted him to decline the flattering testimonials while his brothers in persecution were still wearing out their time in the Penal Colonies. While alluding to the sufferings experienced by these gentlemen, Mr. Meagher was deeply affected, and many of the audience were unable to control their feelings.

The Baltimore and Pennsylvania Delegations were present during a portion of the reply.

N. Y. Herald.

The Plague.

It is stated that much apprehension is felt in New Orleans of the approach of a new disease, which is called the plague, and is now said to be prevailing in some of the West India Islands. A disease called by the same name has made its appearance in some parts of the West. It is said to be like the cholera, but more fatal.—Whether it is the same disease which goes by the name of plague, in the East, is not stated. The Boston Medical Journal alludes to the subject as follows:

"It is certain from the accounts received both here and in England, the true plague has been introduced into Madeira, and the work of death has been really appalling. The question was frequently agitated—will that dreadful disease ever reach this continent? There is reason to believe it will; the wonder is why it has not already. Our commercial intercourse is extensive with various parts of Africa and the Asiatic shore of the Mediterranean, where this great scourge is never dead or dying, but simply reposing from one period to another, like a fatigued giant, to gather new strength for a renewal of slaughter. Should it come, it may be hoped there will be found more science, and a stronger barrier of medical skill, to meet and disarm it of its terrors, than has been exhibited in tropical climates, or in the filthy, scourge-inflicting regions of Moslem Turkey. Plague appertains to the Arab, in this age, and where the same condition of things exist as characterizes their mode of life, their social condition, and the absence of all common sense efforts to avert or arrest it, will have an abiding foothold."

Woman and Home.

We clip the following from an exchange without knowing its origin. "Heaven did not intend women to be the inmates of boarding houses. They are out of their element in all such abiding places. There are erratic exceptions to the general rule, but the true sphere of a really womanly woman is her own home—her true "mission" to make her husband and her children happy. Her heart, more than her head, "marshals her way that she should go."—Her affections, her wife and motherly love, instruct her intellect, sharpen her perceptions, and give force, energy, and precision to her plans and purposes. Such a woman prattle not for her sex's rights—mourneth not over its wrongs. She attends no conventions, covets not the double-barrelled garment, demands not a seat on the bench, a post in the state, or a vote through the ballot-box. Content with the position assigned to women by the Almighty at the creation, and which the prophets, patriarchs, apostles, and the Saviour himself, have declared to be most meet and seemly for the "weaker vessel," the good wife never attempts to overstep the limits of her appropriate sphere, but makes that sphere a charmed circle, within which the husband and father is disburdened of his business cares, and enjoys a fulness of placid happiness which the outside world can neither give nor take away. Fortunate is he who hath such a woman to wife; for she shall not only smooth the roughness of his earthly journey, but lead him gently by the hand toward Heaven."