

MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

Andrew J. Rhey, Editor.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, December 16, 1852.

Our New Sheriff.

On Wednesday of last week, Augustus Durbin, Esq., was sworn in as Sheriff of this county for the next three years. Thus far he has transacted his business in so excellent a manner as to give assurance that he will make a valuable officer. He has appointed Rees J. Lloyd Esq. his Deputy, to whose care most of the duties of the office will be assigned; we are confident a better selection could not have been made, as Mr. Lloyd possesses all the necessary qualifications to render a good account of the trust reposed in him. Our late Sheriff, John Brawley, Esq., intends locating himself at Conemaugh Furnace, Indiana county, where we hope he may do well. He leaves behind many warm and attached friends who will be glad to hear of his prosperity and welfare. He performed his part well and to the entire satisfaction of all persons; in parting with him we lose one of the best officers our county has ever had. Success attend him.

Admitted.

Last week CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Esq., was, on motion of Hon. Henry D. Foster, admitted to practice as an attorney in the several courts of this county. Mr. Albright is a native of the "State of Debs," and came to this village near two years since to study the Law. He is a graduate of Dickinson College; is a young man of fine talents, good oratory, and admirable address; and we desire him much success in his profession.

Much Needed.

A Station house at Jefferson on the Central Railroad. We hope the company will see the necessity of constructing such a house, as it is a matter of fact that the travel with that section of the county, has, since the construction of the plank road, largely increased, and must continue to do so. There should be a depot for passengers and freight at Jefferson, and whilst it would add to the convenience of the people of this county and the travelling portion of the community, would also be a source of revenue to the company and enable it to transact business to much better advantage.

Extensive Robbery.

Mr. Ditcher, who lately kept a hotel at the head of Plane No. 1, in this county, was robbed of about \$5,000, on a boat at Cincinnati a short time since. The money was taken out of his carpet bag in his state room, during his absence, and was principally in gold. The particulars we have not received, but will publish them as soon as learned.

Interesting from California.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter written from Grass Valley, California, under date of 8th November, by John Tomlinson, Esq., lately of this place, to Frederick Kittell, Esq. He says that the recent fire in Sacramento city caused flour to advance from \$22 to \$26 per barrel, within six hours after its occurrence, and other provisions in proportion. Lumber advanced from \$50 to \$55 per thousand.—Contracts for new buildings were made whilst the old ones were burning, and in several instances contracts were made for new houses for those standing had taken fire. So much for the go-ahead-ness of the people of that interesting country. It was the greatest destruction of property by fire yet experienced in that State. He says the people of California live upon excitement, it being part of their existence, and it is owing to this one fact that so many return from the States, there not being sufficient excitement for them there and life to them is a void without it. Such is the force of habit.—Grass Valley is an enterprising and flourishing village, 75 miles above Sacramento; is situated in the centre of one of the richest mining districts of the State; it bids fair to become a place of considerable importance, and already numbers four thousand inhabitants. When persons become acclimated they are generally healthy in California, but nine persons out of ten are sure to get sick on their arrival and many are unable to undergo the change and fall victims to the climate. The valleys and low-lands are remarkably productive, vegetables grow to an enormous size, and the soil is well adapted to all kinds of grain except corn, which grows to an enormous height, but almost destitute of ears. This is owing to the scarcity of rain.—Where lands have been irrigated corn has grown abundantly. At the Sacramento Agricultural Fair he had seen corn stalks which measured 20 feet, no uncommon growth. Pine timber is plenty in the mountainous regions and grows to an enormous size. Other kinds of timber are far inferior to those of the States. He had been sick for a long time, but had recovered, and we are pleased to state that he is doing well with every prospect of a continuance. The letter is an interesting one, and we hope the writer will favor us with an occasional scribble from the "Modern Ophir."

Godley's Lady's Book.

The proprietor of this magnificent and truly useful magazine seems determined not to be outdone or distanced by any of his contemporaries, and has issued his programme for 1853, in which he resolves to furnish a work that must please. The number for January is deserving of much commendation, both in its pictorial and literary department, and elicits universal admiration.—No family circle is complete without the "Lady's Book." The terms are \$3 per year; two copies for \$5; five copies for \$10. Send on your names, address L. A. Godley, No. 113 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

LOST.—We gave a half barrel Mackerel to the Captain of some coal cars in Hollidaysburg, about three weeks ago, who agreed to deliver them at the Summit. The fish have never been received; we presume they are some place on the road between the Summit and Plane 3, and any information respecting their whereabouts will be thankfully received.

The "United States Review."

Right glad are we to announce, that hereafter the democratic party is to have a magazine worthy of the party and its principles,—an ornament to the intelligence of its members, and an organ in which implicit confidence can be placed. Of late, we have been surfeited with too much trash, and low, petty, personal abuse, through the columns of a periodical which has unfortunately degenerated from its former dignified position, and the democratic party throughout the land has been sufficiently harassed by the class-policy of that journal, in its attempt to create a Young and Old American feeling, the effect of which would be similar to the strifes between factions in the land of Moore. The "United States Review" is published in New York, at the rate of \$3, per annum. Its editor, is Theodore A. Foster, No. 251 Broadway, to whom all communications should be addressed. We will take pleasure in forwarding to him the subscriptions of any of our friends, and sincerely hope he may meet with that patronage which the work so admirably entitles him to.

Graham's Magazine.

Graham promises for 1853 a magnificent Book. He always performs what he promises, and his patrons can therefore, look for an interesting monthly. The January number is a rare work, containing 119 pages of reading matter, and a number of superb engravings. No lady should be without so valuable a gem on her parlor table. The terms are \$3 per annum; 2 copies for \$5; clubs of 6 for \$10; or 13 for \$20. Subscribe for it. Address Geo. R. Graham Philadelphia.

Sentenced.

Charles Sullivan, found guilty at our late Court of robbing a man of \$155, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for two and a half years. Sheriff Durbin left with the prisoner on Wednesday night, and ere this has him safely ensconced within the "Big House." He is but 18 years of age.

Editorial Notings.

GOING OFF.—The snow.
ARRIVED.—Court, at noon on Tuesday.
FINISHED.—The improvements to the Court House. It looks "better as new."
GONE.—California, for Pierce and King by 5000.
EXCELLENT.—The sleighing on the Plank Road.
PLENTY.—Subscribers who owe us.
SCARCELY.—Money in our pockets.
COLD.—The weather.
WANTED.—A large turkey for our Christmas dinner.

ALL THE RAGE.—Cabinet furniture for Gen. Pierce.
The majority for the Empire in France will be nearly eight million votes. Louis Napoleon would be proclaimed Emperor the 10th, on the 21st inst.—The Countess of Lovelace, the sole daughter of Lord Byron, is dead.—Gen. Cass delivered an eulogy on the life and character of Daniel Webster in the U. S. Senate on Tuesday. It is an eloquent tribute, alike honorable to the living and the dead.—The State of Tampico, Mexico, has pronounced against President Arista. Unfortunate country.—Robert M. Riddle Esq., will most likely be the candidate of the Whig party for Mayor of Pittsburgh, and John B. Guthrie, Esq., present incumbent, the Democratic candidate. A close contest is apprehended.—The Princess Vasa is to be married to Louis Napoleon, and will be Empress of France.—7,500 votes were polled in the city of San Francisco at the late election.—The lower house of Congress are busily engaged in debating a new subject—the Tariff. Better let well enough alone.—Eight tons of oysters are daily sent westward from Baltimore, by Adams & Co's express.—Sixty watches were stolen from the shop of R. R. Welch in Clearfield, Pa., two weeks ago.—David Jewell, who was tried in Pittsburgh last week, for the murder of Samuel Mitchell on the 5th of July last, was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hung. Mess. Gaw and Cochran, accused of being accessories, have been acquitted. Crime is wofully on the increase in that city.—The steamer Magnet blew up on Tuesday morning, on the Ohio river 55 miles below Wheeling.—Abner Long, pilot, was killed and four mortally wounded; among them Capt. Beck of Pittsburgh, and the clerk, Mr. Chaffan, of Wheeling.—Booth, the eminent Tragedian, died on board a steamboat on the Mississippi river ten days ago. Alas, poor Yorick.—The second story of the Custom-House in Pittsburgh, has been finished. It will be a splendid building.—Capt. Jas. J. Perry, who was so severely injured by the explosion of the Geneva, above St. Louis, of which vessel he was commander, died on Sunday morning, December 5. He was a highly esteemed gentleman and obliging officer.—At the late election in Bullock county, Georgia, 287 votes were polled for Pierce and King, and not one for Scott and Graham. The Whigs should boast that Bullock in Bensinger township, Elk county, Pa., where Pierce and King had 173, and Scott and Graham none.—Prince Frederick William heir of the Prussian crown, it is said, is betrothed to the Princess Royal of England. He is 22, and she 12 years of age.

Instantaneous Portraits.

We learn from the Scientific American that instantaneous portraits can now be taken on collodion by a very ingenious French invention. The person whose portrait is to be taken is placed at some distance off, in front of the lens, and the operator, while conversing with him, pulls a trigger. By so doing a newly invented cap (obscureur) turns on its own axis, and in its rotary movement allows the light and the image of the sitter to pass through a hole twice the diameter of the lens. The portrait is obtained in the fraction of a second, and for quickness can only be compared to electricity. It is but justice to the inventor of the collodion (Mr. Bertsch) to state that the rapidity is owing to its extreme sensitiveness, which rendered it necessary to use the above instrument. By the ordinary method the collodion would be soiled by the light, however skilful the manipulator, before the portrait could be taken.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Illinois.

\$2,500,000 in Gold.

The Fires in Sacramento City, San Francisco and Marysville.

RIGHTLY INTERESTING NEWS.

New York, Dec. 12.

The steamship Illinois, with the California mail of the 16th, and 540 passengers, arrived at this port about 7 o'clock this morning. She has on freight \$2,139,460 22 in gold, and \$100,000 in the hands of passengers, making a total of over two and a half millions.

The Illinois sailed from Aspinwall on the evening of the 2d, making the entire trip through from San Francisco in 26 days, besides a delay at Aspinwall for baggage. Her passengers came down to Panama by the Golden Gate.

Left at Aspinwall, steamship United States, waiting the arrival of the Winfield Scott, which ship was to leave San Francisco Nov. 18th.—The U. S. will consequently bring two days later news.

The Illinois stopped at Kingston, and brings dates from that port to the 6th inst. Among the passengers in the Illinois are Hon. J. H. Clay Mudd and Augustus Elliott, Esq. of Elliott's Express.

Our dates from Panama are to Dec. 1st.

The steamer New Orleans sailed on the 24th for San Francisco with 300 passengers.

The rainy season on the Isthmus had closed, and the heat was very intense—the thermometer standing at 85.

The anniversary of the Independence of the Isthmus, was celebrated on the 27th, by a grand procession and oration.

The Government of Ecuador have issued a decree branding Flores and his partisans as Pirates, and forbidding them ever again entering Ecuador. The National Legislature of Ecuador had authorized the President to declare and make war against Peru, in case satisfaction and reparation was not made for its participation in the Expedition of Gen. Flores.

The Sacramento Union states that the fire in that city broke out about 11 o'clock on the night of November 2d and was first discovered in a milliner's shop, situated in the heart of one of the most combustible blocks in the city; the wind was blowing a gale at the time, and the flames spread with fearful rapidity. In the short space of three hours, sixteen hundred buildings were in ashes, and with them an immense amount of goods.

The total number of buildings burned was 2500. Eight or ten lives were also lost.

Within the nine days previous to the sailing of the steamer, 350 houses had been rebuilt, and hundreds of others were rapidly going on.

The contributions from the towns and cities in the vicinity, in aid of the sufferers were liberal—San Francisco alone subscribed \$30,000.

The fire at Marysville consumed an entire block, involving a loss of \$100,000.

The fire at San Francisco was confined to a single half block, bounded by Kearney, Merchant, Clay and Montgomery streets. Loss about \$100,000.

The Presidential election passed off with spirit. About 70,000 votes were polled. Pierce's majority was between four and five thousand.—The entire Democratic State and Congressional ticket had also been elected, but by a reduced majority. The next Legislature will be largely Democratic.

The rainy season had set in with copious showers. The miners were doing well, and the dry diggings were expected to yield rich returns.

The Indian war on the Colorado has ceased, and a treaty of peace secure.

The emigrants were arriving in good health, and reported little trouble from the Indians.

Improvements throughout the State were progressing rapidly.

The line of telegraph between San Francisco and Marysville has been commenced, and a company has been organized for the construction of a road between Benicia and Marysville.

Rev. Joseph Harrington, of Roxbury, Massachusetts died recently in San Francisco.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Further News by the Niagara.

New York, Dec. 11.

A ship arrived from Port Phillip with one hundred and fifty thousand ounces of gold and nearly £1,000,000.

A committee of the Turkish bond holders in London has resolved that the Turkish government is bound for the recent loan, and propose to take steps to enforce the payment of the claims through the action of Parliament.

Mr. Bright, in his remarks on Mr. Villiers' motion, said that when Gen. Pierce comes into power, England might look forward to reciprocity in trade.

In the House of Lords, on the 25th, the Earl of Malmesbury stated, in reference to the Fisheries, that Mr. Webster's letter arose neither from the government placing a new construction upon the order regulating the Fisheries, nor from the use of improper language in the negotiation, but probably from circumstances occurring to the American government at the time of the Presidential election. He assured the House of the most friendly relations between the two governments, and that with the exception of that one letter, everything tended to the most satisfactory conclusion.

The shipping interest is making strong opposition to granting a charter to the Liverpool and London Transatlantic Steamship Company.

FRANCE—On the vote for the Empire the public and private accounts agree, that without a how of enthusiasm, the returns will give a larger majority than any previous appeal. Returns from eighty-three departments, including the Army and Navy, are yet 7,200,000, voters 250,000. About one-seventh of the voters of Paris abstained from voting. An official proclamation of the Empire is expected on the 2d of December.

It is reported that Napoleon will address one manifesto to France and another to Europe, both essentially pacific. He has already sent a message to the Legislature stating that the government will undergo no change except in name. The King of Sweden is convalescent.

Vienna correspondents state that Mr. Webster's death will restore the relations with the United States, and that Mr. Hulsemann will return to Washington city.

A treaty guaranteeing the Independence of Greece under a prince of the Greek faith, has been signed in London by the Ministers of England, France, Prussia and Batavia.

From the Cape of Good Hope.

The War in South Africa.

We have a few further items of news from the Cape Town Monitor of Oct. 26.

"A public meeting had been held at Cape Town to consider what steps should be taken to obtain a democratic constitution at the hands of the English Government.

The Monitor, which appears to be in the interest of Government, in alluding to the proceedings, refers to what it calls the threat of one of the speakers of resorting to "further proceedings," which it says aims at "anarchy and rebellion." The ground taken by those who resist the present course of the Home Government, with regard to the colony is, that being a portion of the British empire, they are entitled to the privileges and liberties of the English nation, and are not to be taxed but by their common consent; and that the colonists cannot be lawfully taxed for the benefit of the Home Government, unless they are allowed representation; and they refer to the resistance of America in like circumstances, as a case in point, where the injured party "took the freedom of doing itself justice. Force was opposed to force, and the wrong doer was defeated." One of the opposition papers hints that if the next news from England is not favorable to their wishes, there may be decisive movements by what the Government papers call the "rebel Democrats."

Thus it appears, that with a savage rebellion around them the Colonists, or a large portion of them, are assuming a hostile attitude against the Home Government, which may lead to serious results hereafter.

The news as to the Kaffir war is, that the rebels are almost subdued, and are gradually giving way. Such as survive death on the battle field, or the more fearful death of starvation, will probably be driven into Central Africa, and their lands confiscated to the English Government.

An account is given of the murder by the rebels of Capt. Hearne, two men of the 12th Regiment, and Chief Constable Reilly. They were all shot by an ambushed foe.

Travellers from Central Africa speak of the war between the two hostile tribes, the Namas and the Damaras, for the last two years, as resulting in horrible atrocities. The Namas are charged with the commission of most of these. It is stated that they unmercifully kill all the men captured, ripping open with their knives the bowels of children and youth, and cutting off the hands and legs of women, some of the latter of whom a writer in a Cape Town paper, has seen limping about in their mutilated condition. In one case they beat one of the missionaries stationed in their land, and afterwards fired into his house.

"A book entitled 'The Hundred Boston Orators,' has just been published in Boston.—The following picture from it of the famous John Hancock, will doubtless interest the reader:—

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF JOHN HANCOCK.—One who saw John Hancock in June, 1782, relates that he had the appearance of advanced age. He had been repeatedly and severely afflicted with the gout; probably owing, in part, to the custom of drinking punch—a common practice in high circles in those days. As recollected at this time, Governor Hancock was nearly six feet in height, and of thin person, stooping a little, and apparently enfeebled by disease. His face had been very handsome.—Dress adapted quite as much to be ornamental as useful. Gentlemen wore wigs when abroad, and commonly caps when at home. At this time about noon, Hancock was dressed in a red velvet cap, within which was one of fine linen.—The latter was turned up over the lower edge of the velvet one, two or three inches. He wore a blue damask gown lined with silk, a white stock a white satin embroidered waistcoat, black satin small clothes, white silk stockings, and red morocco slippers. It was a general practice, in genteel families, to have a tankard of punch made in the morning, and placed in a cooler when the season required it. At this visit, Hancock took from the cooler standing on the hearth a full tankard, and drank first himself, and then offered it to those present. His equipage was splendid, and such as is not customary at this day. His apparel was sumptuously embroidered with gold and silver and lace, and other decorations fashionable among men of fortune of that period; and he rode, especially upon public occasions, with six beautiful bay horses, attended by servants in livery. He wore a scarlet coat, with ruffles on his sleeves, which soon became the prevailing fashion.

A GREAT WORK.—President Swanwick announces that it is his intention to run a train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad through from East-timore to Wheeling, on the 31st instant. The cars will leave Baltimore on the evening of the 31st, so as to reach Wheeling at 4 o'clock on the 1st of January, according to the pledge heretofore given that the whole road should be completed on the 1st of January, 1853.

Richmond Inquirer.

The Secretary of State.
We learn that the nomination of Hon. Edward Everett as Secretary of State was yesterday (Thursday) communicated to the Senate; and that the nomination was unanimously confirmed, at the instance of distinguished gentlemen of both parties, without the usual formality of a day's delay and a reference to a committee.

SONORA AND THE FRENCH.

More Annexation—A Strange Rumor.

We have a rumor by way of New Orleans, that Gen. Blanco, a Mexican officer, has been defeated by the French Count Boulbon, and that the conqueror has proclaimed Sonora independent and annexed to France. This is important if true; but we incline to the opinion that the story will be found an exaggeration. Within the last year we have had various conflicting rumors, in relation to French and American Expeditions from California, for the conquest of Sonora. In one case, if we remember aright, the Americans suffered many hardships and finally abandoned the enterprise. In the other case, a large number of French adventurers in California, went in detachments into Sonora, where they formed an Expedition. About two months ago, we had a rumor to the effect that Sonora had been declared an independent State—and the news of Saturday seems to confirm that intelligence via Mexico—for it was then said that Sonoran independence was accomplished chiefly by French and Americans. But the additional report, to the effect that General Boulbon has annexed this Mexican State to France, will certainly require further and more detailed accounts, before we can give it our unreserved belief.

It should be remembered, however, that this Expedition, so far as the facts have transpired, was a private affair, and without any ostensible sanction by the Government of France. Nevertheless, there were rumors at the time, that the movement had probably originated in Paris, and was approved by authority. It is at least certain, that for some time past, the French Government has encouraged the emigration of a large number of daring, not to say dangerous citizens to this particular portion of Mexico, and that within the last year the movement has assumed a somewhat formidable aspect. They consisted of between six and eight hundred men, were divided into three companies, and Count Boulbon, their Chief, made claim to a valuable mine, and was supported in his pretensions by the French Minister. The Mexican authorities protested, and sent a force against the adventurers, and this force, as has been seen, has been defeated. The Commander of the French in Sonora officiated in Africa as an officer in the French Army, and with considerable success. He is said to be bold, reckless and ambitious.

Sonora is one of the most valuable of all the provinces of Mexico. It is located on the east side of the Gulf of California, comprises an area of 19,148 square leagues, and contained some years since 123,000 inhabitants. It is divided into the Districts of Sonora, Chinalon, and Ostimuri. Rich mines of gold were discovered there by the Spaniards as long ago as 1771. The capital is Arispe. It is immediately south of New Mexico, east of Chihuahua, and west of Lower California, from which it is divided by the Gulf of California. It has a fine range of sea coast, and the north west corner touches the southern boundary of Upper California. If the French shall be able to maintain their stand, consequences of the most important character may arise. One speculation is, that the United States possessing a gold region in California, and Great Britain one in Australia—France is also anxious to be on the same auriferous platform. This annexation, if confirmed, possesses the more importance, in connexion with the rumor published some days since, that a French squadron had taken possession of Senama, a small island belonging to the Dominican Republic of St. Domingo. What—the question may naturally be asked—does all this portend?—Are the French, under the Government of Louis Napoleon, really endeavoring to obtain a foothold or an influence in this part of the world; or are these movements without any serious concert or design? The former condition of Mexico, and her evident decay as a nation, are well calculated to stimulate the cupidty of other Powers, especially in connexion with the visions of gold and gold regions, that have been excited by the recent discoveries in California and Australia. It is therefore quite possible that Louis Napoleon and his advisers have quietly encouraged Count Boulbon and his troops; and that now that annexation so-called, has been declared—a still more serious demonstration will be made, with the object of robbing Mexico of one of her fairest and richest Provinces.—Phil. Inquirer.

The Journal of Commerce says—"There is some reason to suspect that the "clerk of the weather" has committed a blunder, and got the seasons mixed up. W notice in our exchanges that a fine shad, weighing five pounds, has been caught near the steambot landing at New Haven,—that trees in Maine are putting out buds, and that a spring of young clover, in blossom has been plucked in the streets of Hartford (Rathertough.) In some of the flower gardens in this city vegetation has taken a fresh start.—Flies and mosquitoes have come out of their hiding places, though not in large numbers, and appear to be none the worst for their suspended animation. We observe, however, that the mosquitoes do not sting, which is a great loss to the lovers of music."

The Lily, (Mrs. Bloomer's paper) says:—"At the late election in this town, a woman accompanied her husband to the polls, and stood by him till he deposited his ballot. She of course, knew she could not vote, but as her husband was her representative, it was but right that she should satisfy herself that he performed his duty faithfully. She dare not trust him to go alone, for knowing his weakness she feared that some evil spirit would first steal his brains, and then steal his vote—and so she would not leave him till all was safe."

A Western editor complaining that he could not sleep one night, summed up the causes:—"A wailing babe of seventeen days—dog howling under the window—cat fight in the alley—a colored serenader at the shanty over the way—a tooth-ache—and a pig trying the back door."

The Mormon.
The following letter, bearing date Salt Lake City, July 25th, from a Wisconsin overland traveler, the Milwaukee News says, is addressed to the mother of the writer, and has been furnished for publication to that paper:

Brigham Young is the prophet, seer, revelator, and head of the church. He is assisted by two counsellors, twelve apostles, and two bishops. The Prophet, (and under Whig rule,) the Governor, was present with some of his wives who come and went in a large elegant open carriage. He has living with him in the city, in one house sixteen wives and thirty children. Each wife with her progeny, lives in her separate furnished apartment, and spins, sews, weaves, &c.—All this is true. I went over the premises with a view to entertain you for an hour, and I believe saw pretty much everything.

The person I board with has two wives. By Richards, a counsellor, has six, and all of them good looking and healthy women. Thus you see polygamy is openly allowed and supported by these Mormons. A man having a right to as many wives as he can find and support, takes a fancy, goes to a justice and swears he is able to support her, and the marriage comes off with due ceremony, and so it goes on, as he grows richer, without limit.

Lady Raleigh.
The gallant Sir Walter Raleigh, in daily expectation of being executed, earnestly endeavored to preserve his estate of Sherburne, to his wife and child. To Carl, Earl of Somerset, who had begged it for himself and who was the rising favorite of King James I., Sir Walter addressed a letter, beseeching him "not to begin his first building upon the ruins of the innocent—not to cut down the tree with the fruit, and undergo the curse of them that enter the field of the fatherless." The letter produced no effect upon the parasite; and to the solicitations of the Lady Raleigh to the king, upon her knees, with her children, the vile sovereign, the first of the Stuarts, only answered, "I can have the land—I must have it for Carl." This excellent lady obtained permission to reside with her husband in the tower, where, in the first year of his imprisonment, she bore him her second son, Carey, after a lapse of ten years; and shared his adversity and sorrows, during a period of twelve years, between his trial and his being put to death. She was very beautiful; faithfully attached to her ill-fated partner, who was eighteen years older than herself; and testified her affection for his memory by remaining unmarried until her death, which happened twenty-nine years after his execution.—Sterling.

Senator Clemens' resolution to confer the title of Lieutenant general upon Gen. Scott, meets with very general approbation, by Democratic as well as Whig journals, as a compliment. The Boston Post says Democrats can heartily join in this testimonial to an old veteran, as expressive of the sense entertained of his patriotism and valor. It was political opinion which they contended against, and not the military excellence of General Scott; and though political duty compelled them to oppose with all their strength, the unwise attempt to place his in a sphere for which, in their judgment, his previous training had unfitted him, yet now that the contest is over, they will see with pleasure a deserved compliment, bestowed on him as with the united voice of the public.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial, writes: "It is alleged that there is a large and increasing party at the South, and in the North West, who are in favor of acquiring Cuba, and bringing it into the Union I think it not impossible that the secessionists and abolitionists may yet combine in a new filibuster party for stealing Cuba. The object, on the part of the secessionists, is to produce another sectional quarrel on the slavery subject, and then to break up the Union upon it. I have seen strong indications here of this purpose.—But the project will develop itself fully in the course of a few months."

The Mechanics' Institute of Ohio, at Cincinnati, have awarded their Diploma to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the widely celebrated remedy for Colds, Coughs and Consumption. This honor was richly merited by the Inventor of that invaluable medicine which has secured not only the above commendation, but also that of the most eminent Physicians in this, as well as the highest authority in other countries. And what is a far greater encomium on its usefulness, is that it has won its way to almost every fireside of the American People.

Resisting the Fugitive Law.
A bill has passed through committee of the whole of the Ohio house of delegates, to protect the rights of persons claimed as fugitive slaves. Its provisions are somewhat similar to the famous Vermont law. Prosecuting attorneys are to apply for writs of habeas corpus where persons are arrested, and if either party ask, a jury trial shall be allowed, &c. From the manifestations, it is doubtful whether such a bill can finally pass.

How Folks Differ.
We chew tobacco, the Hindoo takes to lime, while the Patagonian finds contentment in a bite of guano. The children of this country delight in candy—those of Africa in rock salt. Frenchmen goes his length in fried frogs; while an Esquimaux Indian thinks a stewed candle the climax of dainties. The South Sea Islanders differ from all these, their favorite dish being boiled clergymen, or a roasted missionary.

The steamship City of Pittsburg, destroyed by fire at Valparaiso, was insured for about \$350,000, about \$80,000 of which was in London, and the remainder was divided between Wall street, Philadelphia and Boston. She had no cargo of consequences beyond her coal. She was owned by the Philadelphia and Liverpool Steamship Co.

The money disbursed by Louis Napoleon in his mouth's tour, exceeds thirty-one millions of France, or a million and a quarter sterling.