

MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

Andrew J. Rhey, Editor.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, January 20, 1853.

Esoteric Anthropology.

A new work has appeared under the above title, written by T. L. Nichols, M. D., of Port Chester, N. Y. This book is a treatise on the whole science of man, plain in language, full and faithful in illustration, and contains the highest and deepest truths in every department of Human Physiology, with their individual and social application. Such a work should be read by every one, and can be obtained by enclosing one dollar to the author as above; the book sent post paid.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

A number of bills have been "read in place" by members, few of them, however of any interest to our citizens. Several bills to incorporate new banks have been reported, none of which, we hope, will pass. We have sufficient rotten, rag-currency afloat. The Democratic caucus re-nominated for State Treasurer, Gen. Jno. M. Bickle; the vote standing, Bickle, 63, Joseph Daily 8, Isaac Huges, 3. Gen. Bickle was elected on Monday, receiving 76 votes; Geo. A. Maderia, whig, 50. Judge Myers, of Clarion, voted for Bickle. A "Legislature Record" is now printed for the use of the members, containing the full proceedings of each day's business. Not being executed in good taste, a motion was made to reconsider the vote concerning its printing, and the matter has been referred to a committee of five. Mr. Collins read in his place and presented to the chair a bill to incorporate the Bedford Mineral Springs association. A joint resolution passed both houses inviting Gen. Pierce to visit Harrisburg, and a committee appointed to address him on his arrival. Mr. Hill read in his place a bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to run their cars on the Columbia road. The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Darsie in the Senate, has passed, as also, the amendment submitted by Mr. Quiggle:—

Resolved, That the Canal Commissioners be requested to communicate to the Senate, as soon as practicable, a detailed statement, setting forth the several bids received from contractors and others, during the past year, for the various kinds of work on the new lines for the avoidance of the inclined planes on the portage railroad, specifying particularly the names of the bidders, the prices bid, and the parties to whom, and the prices at which, the same was allotted. Mr. Quiggle submitted the following amendment, to be attached to the resolution:—

"And that the said Canal Commissioners be also requested to obtain and communicate to the Senate, with the information above required, the prices paid for work on the Pennsylvania railroad, running parallel with the said Portage railroad, and also the prices at which any public work was allotted on the said Portage road, which was abandoned and not prosecuted to completion on account of the low prices of the same; and also any explanations or statements the said Canal Commissioners may have to make in reference to the bids for work, and the allotments made on the said Portage road."

Congressional.

Much discussion has taken place in the Senate on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, concerning Central America and more especially Honduras. Gen. Cass intends, some day this week, to make a great speech on the Cuban question. The Senate, unanimously, and the House by a large majority, have passed a resolution appropriating \$50,000, to erect a colossal equestrian bronze statue of Gen. Washington, in his continental uniform, the architect to be Clark Mills, Esq., who has gained so great a reputation by his admirable statue of Jackson. Senator Gwin has reported a bill for the construction of the great Pacific Railroad, from Missouri to California, and the friends of the measure are sanguine of success. Commodore Stockton has reported a bill for the re-organization of the Navy, and Gen. Shields one for the Army. The Senate has passed several bills for paying just claims to the surviving families of revolutionary soldiers. In the House, Mr. Marshall, of California, made an ineffectual attempt to introduce a resolution appropriating \$10,000,000, to be used by President Pierce, should our foreign affairs authorize its expenditure. Many speculations are indulged in concerning the Cabinet, and every body seems to know what no one knows; Pierce, we take it, will have "a hand in the business," and his cabinet will be sufficient evidence that the numerous Washington letter-writers, Swiss and orthodox, are a complete set of dummies.

Common Schools.—Cambria County.

We return thanks to Thomas Collins, Esq., for a copy of the Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, for the year ending June 1, 1852, from which we copy the following statement concerning the Schools of this county:—

Whole number of districts,	16
Whole number of schools,	94
Number yet required,	18
Average number of months taught,	4
Number of male teachers,	89
Number of female teachers,	11
Salaries of male teachers per month,	\$20 21
Salaries of female teachers per month,	16 00
Number of male scholars,	2,154
Number of female scholars,	1,706
Number learning German,	204
Average no. of scholars in each school,	28
Cost of teaching each scholar per month,	48
Amount of tax levied,	\$9,007 47
Received from State appropriation,	1,438 59
Received from collector of school tax,	4,457 12
Cost of instruction,	5,105 78
Cost of fuel and contingencies,	513 83
Costs of school houses, repairs, &c.,	750 18

CATHARINE HAYES.—The evening of the day on which the steamer left San Francisco, Miss Catharine Hayes was to give a Concert for the benefit of the Fireman's Charitable Relief Fund. A premium of \$500 was paid for the choice seat. The concert of the Swan of Erin in San Francisco have created great excitement. At her first concert the excitement ran so high that hats and chunks of gold, it is said, were thrown upon the stage, and even a diamond ring worth \$700. She had also received, as a present, a splendid riding hat, made of green velvet, embroidered with a shamrock of gold, and clasped with a golden harp. She appears to have made a decided hit in the gold regions.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The following is a single section of the bill introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature, by Henry K. Strong, Esq., the member from Philadelphia, intended to operate directly and, with reference to their late troubles, upon the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

"Be it enacted, &c., That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company be, and they are hereby authorized, if they deem it expedient, to extend their road from any point thereof east of the river Susquehanna, to the city of Philadelphia; and for the purpose of constructing such extension, the Company are authorized and empowered to increase their capital stock to any amount deemed necessary not exceeding \$3,000,000; provided, That no portion of such extension beyond the river Susquehanna and the Schuylkill, be located within five miles of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad."

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* so well expresses our views upon the above resolution, that we copy from that journal the following excellent article:

What does this new movement on the part of Mr. Strong pretend? Reasons of wise, economical State policy are directly antagonistic to this suggestion, and at first glance we venture to say that no man having the true property interests of the State at heart, will dream for an instant of advocating so suicidal and anti-Democratic a doctrine.

The prosperity of the State, and the progressive welfare of its history is now mainly dependent upon the revenue arising from its public property. Viewed in a strictly honest sense, the duty of every legislator is to promote the value and increase the returns arising from our State Works. They are emphatically and truly the only guardians of our interest, and if by granting privileges to corporations, they subtract one dollar from the annual amount flowing into our State Treasury, that deficit must eventually be charged to the individual citizen of the State, and comes most certainly out of his pocket.

A project to construct a new rail road parallel with the present established State Road, bears upon its face so direct an evidence of corporate interest, that we cannot see how the object can be mistaken. The effect of such a law, should it by any freak of legislative slight of hand become a fact, is too apparent to need argument. The new road, by reason of its length; strength, wealth and connections, could control the trade, and the State works would be a languishing burden and charge upon the body corporate.

We speak the Democratic and prevailing tone of the State, when we say to the representatives of the people now in Harrisburg—look well before you act! The masses are closely interested in all that pertains to the management or improvement of our State property. It is part of their patrimony, and they will not quietly brook any reckless squandering of the public interests. The true legislator elevates himself above the swarm of little, living, mercenary bidders, who infest the Capitol, we shame to say, every year, and from that position looks with comprehensive, liberal eye, upon the necessities of his constituents. He is stupidly ignorant of the hand that he allows himself to be controlled or influenced by the operations of the hired opinion-mongers who annually infest our State halls.

Mere Mention.

Graham's Magazine for February, is beautifully embellished with a magnificent engraving of "The Carpet of Solomon," and one also of the "Proposed Equestrian Statue to Washington," to be erected in Independence Square, Philadelphia. The contents are of the best order, and cannot but be acceptable to the numerous readers of the book.

The Ebensburg and Jefferson Plank Road was completed on Monday last to the turnpike, 1 1/2 miles west of this place. The sleighing on this road at present is most excellent.

The County Commissioners and Auditors completed the Annual settlement of the affairs of the county on Saturday evening last. It will be published in two weeks.

Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, has been elected U. S. Senator from that State for the next six years.

Wm. Wherry, Esq., constable of Ebensburg Borough was severely bruised on the leg, by his horse falling upon him, as he was descending "Mullins' Hill" on Monday last.

We are greatly indebted to Jas. D. Hamilton, Esq., of the Jefferson and Ebensburg Express Line, for Pittsburg papers in advance of the mail.

John Rodgers was convicted last week in the Huntingdon county court, for forging fox scalp orders, and sentenced to seven years in the Western Penitentiary.

Judge McClure of Pittsburg has decided adverse to the application of Col. Charles Kent, who contested the election of Wm. Magill as Sheriff of Allegheny county. The case likely to be carried to a higher tribunal.

The jury in the case of Andrew J. Cupples and Isaac Hull, indicted with Joseph Reese, for the murder of Benjamin Fox, in the Fifth ward, Pittsburg, on the night of the 18th November last, have found a verdict not guilty.

The Chinese jugglers, magicians and acrobats, recently from the Celestial Empire, are in Pittsburg. It is said their feats of legerdemain, and exploits of skill and dexterity cannot be excelled, and are executed in a manner almost incredible.

We are in receipt of public documents from Hon. Linn Boyd, of Washington, and Messrs. Merriman, Rubincam, Leech, Seely and E. D. Evans of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Thanks for their kindness.

The Democratic caucus, on Saturday, at Harrisburg, recommended the 29th day of February next, as the time for holding the next State Convention. There being only 28 days of February, we suppose there will be no convention until 1856.

The Case of Rachel and Elizabeth Parker.

The case of Rachel and Elizabeth Parker, the colored girls who were last spring abducted from Chester county, Penna., and which has been for some days on trial in the Baltimore county Circuit Court, before Judge Constable, on a petition for freedom, was decided on the 12th inst., by a verdict granting them their freedom. They were taken away on the allegation that they were fugitive slaves, and the evidence produced during trial being sufficient to establish that they were born in this State and therefore free, they have had full justice done them. Another evidence that while Pennsylvania is desirous of retaining back to their owners real fugitives, she will take proper measures to preserve the precious boon of freedom to those of the colored race born upon her own soil.

Attorney General James Campbell, and Hon. THOMAS S. BELL, conducted the case on the part of the State of Pennsylvania, with much ability, assisted by Mr. Norris, of Maryland.

But the most pleasing feature of this trial after leaving out of view the ability displayed by the counsel on both sides, is the conduct of the defendant. He, as soon as satisfied in his own mind that the girls claimed as slaves were in reality free, waived all title, and in open court declared that he was willing to abandon his suit.

We present below, part of the remarks of Judge Campbell, and those of Mr. Norris, of Maryland. Mr. Norris says a high and deserved compliment to Judge C.

Mr. Campbell addressed the court in substance as follows:

As these cases have terminated so happily I do not intend to refer to them, but shall say a few words before leaving this court room in behalf of my colleague and myself. It may have appeared strange to your Honor that the Legislature of Pennsylvania should have instructed her Governor to send two young girls to my colleague and myself. I need not say to you that it was not for any want of confidence in the learned and enlightened tribunals of this State, or in the Maryland bar, which has gained for itself a distinguished name in every part of this land—no foul spirit of Abolitionism either entered into its councils. I need not, I know, say to you that the present government of Pennsylvania entertains no wish nor feeling to interfere with your domestic institutions, or to take away your slave property, which legally belongs to any of your citizens.

We desire to cultivate with you the kindest relations, to act up most fully to every constitutional requirement, and to bind still stronger the ties which should ever hold Maryland and Pennsylvania together. If anything has happened in the past, calculated to weaken those ties, no one can regret it more deeply than the individual who has the honor to address you, or the administration with which he has the honor of being connected. What we have no wish other than to obey the Constitution and the laws, and so far as in us lies to surrender to you any of your property which may lie into our territory we ask that no man or set of men be allowed to claim or to make slaves of those who were born free.

Sufficient has been heard within the last ten days to satisfy you, and I believe every citizen of Maryland, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania have good reasons for being equally vigilant in protecting their rights. When the citizens of Maryland are thus made to know that their rights will be regarded, and the citizens of Pennsylvania that those who were born free cannot be made slaves, the laws can be calmly and faithfully executed, and peace and concord exist between the two States. These were the reasons which induced the Legislature of Pennsylvania to send my colleague and myself before this tribunal, and I know that these reasons will be properly appreciated by every citizen of Maryland.

Mr. Norris said he did not intend to make but a single remark, and in doing so he would mention a circumstance stated in the history of the battle of Waterloo. One of the cuirassiers was pursuing a flying foe, and was in the act of cutting him down with his sword, when he observed that the pursued party had lost his sword, and he immediately dropped his uplifted sword to the position of a salute, and passed on. He came not here to feel one emotion of victory, but was gratified as a Marylander at the result in this case. He had told his colleagues when they came here that they would find that there was somewhat of prejudice, but in the high honor of this community, if the testimony was sufficient, there was a guarantee that these girls would be freed.

When the French soldiers in Egypt treated some of the people with barbarous cruelty, and it was reported to Bonaparte, he despatched officers to arrest and punish the offenders. The Sheikh asked him why he troubled himself to extend aid to such common people. Bonaparte replied that he did so because he was a civilized Governor, and as such it was his duty to defend the weak equally as much as the more powerful. So in this State, be the persons who may be in need of aid, ever so black—negroes—such was the force of justice in the community that his power would follow them everywhere, and see that they have justice done them.

He felt animated with delight that when Maryland claimants were convinced that they were wrong, that they had the magnanimity to avow their mistake, and only ask, as they had a right that they should be permitted to show the ground of their claim. He felt delighted at the amicable and friendly intervention of his colleagues, for we have important interests at stake—we are Frontier States. Suppose some of our slaves should escape into Pennsylvania, and we should carry all the community there to testify to the identity of our property, but under the pressure of prejudices our claim should not be believed and not allowed, would we not feel aggrieved? Assuredly that would lead to no pleasant result. The result of this case would have a happy influence, and tend in a great degree to settle down and do away with any ill feeling that may have existed. He hoped that this little mustard seed of a case would spring up and grow till its effects were felt in the happiest result. For this they would owe much to the distinguished Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and his honorable colleague, Judge Bell.

Judge Constable remarked that the case had been met in a spirit of liberality by the counsel, which was alike honorable to them and gratifying to the court. Much time had been spent in examining the case, but perhaps it was not uselessly consumed, and the happy results which the last counsel had referred to, might be realized from it; and he hoped that asperities far and wide might be allayed on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. The court alluded to the contiguity of the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, their similarity of products and identity of population, and said that it would be a cause of great regret that any case of this character should be disposed of in a way to increase prejudice on either side. Such cases of feeling could not be removed by the decisions of judges or the verdicts of juries, but they may be allayed by the effects of magnanimity of this kind. Such instances as this, evidencing to another State, no desire to commit a wrong, could not result but beneficially. The court, in conclusion, fully appreciated the adjustment of the case just made.

ONE DAY LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Over Two Millions in Gold.

New York, Jan. 13.

The steamship Illinois with one day later news from California, reached her dock this morning.

The Illinois brings the mails and over two millions of dollars in gold dust.

The Illinois left Aspiwall on the 3d and Kingston on the 5th. Among her passengers are Colonel Moore, Post Master, and D. W. Thompson, City Marshall of San Francisco.

The Illinois left at Aspiwall the steamship El Dorado, for Havana.

The large Cuba, before reported ashore, is a total loss, having been abandoned.

The news of the result of the Presidential election caused the greatest excitement throughout California. The Democracy of San Francisco fired a gun for every Electoral vote received by General Pierce. The news was sent off by express to the mines, in all directions.

Among the passengers by the Tennessee, at Panama, is Hon. Thomas Butler King, and C. Benham, U. S. District Attorney.

The high price of flour, created much exasperation in the mining region, and meetings were called to take action regarding the monopoly. At Mariposa flour commands \$80 per barrel. Many of the miners, on account of the scarcity of flour, were subsisting on beef and potatoes.

At Shasta City flour was reported as selling at \$2 per pound. At San Francisco, on the 15th, it was unchanged.

A survey of the railroad, from Maysville to Benicia, had been commenced.

The markets were quiet. Business was generally dull. Stocks were drooping. Exchange on Atlantic cities 3 per cent. Gold dust was selling at \$17 3/4.

Horrible Murder.

On Wednesday afternoon, 12th inst., Mr. Joseph Rink was murdered in his store on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and strange to say the murderer was not arrested. A more bold and daring outrage never was perpetrated in any community. The wounds which the deceased received were of the most fatal and deadly nature. The two in the abdomen were terribly fatal. The hemorrhage was enormous. The instrument used was a dirk knife. It is supposed that the murderer has left the city. A reward of \$500 is offered for his apprehension. At the time of the occurrence (four o'clock in the afternoon) a man was seen to come out of the deceased's store; he had on a brown coat and black hat; he started on a trot down towards Eight street; he was seen but by two persons, one of whom pursued but did not discover him. Mr. Rink came to the door of his store and cried out "I'm stabbed!" was taken in and died in a few minutes. The occurrence created much excitement and every precaution has been taken to arrest the villain, but so far without success.

Gen. Cass and the Pacific Railroad.

When such grave, conservative, and dignified men of the Senate as Gen. Cass, talk thus about this great project, it is bound to go ahead. In a late speech, the General said:— "It is my decided conviction that one of the most important measures—the most important, for this government—is the construction, so far as our constitutional authority permits, of a railroad from some point upon the Mississippi, to the Pacific Ocean. I say some point upon the Mississippi, for it is perfectly indifferent to me where it is, and I hope the friends of this object will not fritter away their strength by mere local questions of direction and termination."

Southern News.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.

The mail is through from New Orleans. The New Orleans papers have Tampa dates to the 27th.

The revolution was spreading with unexampled rapidity over Tamaulipas and the adjoining States. The defection had reached the regular army, and leading officers had pronounced in favor of the revolutionists. Among these are Cols. Caranova, Craig and Tonovia. The papers are filled with accounts and pronouncements. El Tamaulipico confidently pronounces the government of Arista as doomed. Juan Jose de la Garcia, the provisional Government of Tamaulipas publishes an address in which he justifies the revolution. Cols. Mija and Neza had joined the revolutionists, and within a few days a force of 1500 men would be organized under the command of their chiefs, and would march to occupy San Luis and other States in the interior.

Death of Senator Upham, of Vermont.

The Hon. Wm. Upham, U. S. Senator from Vermont, died at his lodgings, in Washington, on Friday last, of Variceloid, aged 58 years.—There will be no funeral over the remains at that city, as arrangements will be made by the Senate to convey the body to Vermont. The deceased was a man of strong and vigorous judgment, and although not a speaker, rendered invaluable service to his constituency by close application to business. During ten years stay in Washington, as Senator, he never absented himself for a single day while Congress was in session, and always occupied his seat in the Senate if not detained by ill health.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The new British Ministry are: Premier, Earl of Aberdeen; Chancellor, Lord Cranford; Chief Secretary, Mr. Gladstone; Home Secretary, Lord Palmerston; Foreign Affairs, Lord John Russell; Colonies, the Duke of Newcastle; Admiralty, Sir James Graham; President of Council, Earl Granville; Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll; Secretary of War, Sydney Herbert; President of the Indian Board, Sir C. Wood; Public Works, Sir W. Molesworth; a seat without office, Marquis of Lansdowne. The above form the Cabinet. President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Corwell; Attorney General, Sir A. Cockburn; Solicitor General Sir W. P. Wood; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord St. Germain; with others to inferior offices.

Parliament was adjourned until February 10. A terrific gale occurred at Liverpool on the night of the 26th. A number of American vessels were much injured.

An English paper says that a Mr. Mitchell, of Ongar, in rising from his bed, put his hands up over his head, giving a hearty yawn, when one of the leader of the back of his neck snapped, and his head was forced half round. Surgical assistance was shortly at hand, but his head could not be restored to the same position. The pain on the movement of any muscle is most intense, and he is considered to be in a perilous position.

The honor of knighthood has been offered by Lord Eglinton to Mr. Dargan, the eminent railroad contractor, and originator of the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1853, but it has been respectfully declined.

During the week ending on Christmas Day, the birth of 878 boys and 784 girls were registered in London. The deaths were 1014.

Queen Victoria is said to be again in an interesting situation.

The decree of the French Senate nominates ex-King Jerome Bonaparte and sons as direct heirs to the Throne, in the absence of a direct or adopted issue of Louis Napoleon.

The Emperor returned to Paris on the 25th ult. No enthusiasm whatever was manifested on the occasion by the populace, notwithstanding the many rumors circulated—during his absence of attempts being made against his life. Rumor says the Emperor is much annoyed at the delay of Russia, Prussia, and Austria to recognize his government, and he insists, it is said, upon being called brother and Napoleon III., by the various crowned heads. England has accorded him this civility.

M. Guiller, Professor of Mathematics, a distinguished republican, has been ordered to quit France.

Three Equestrian Statues in bronze have been ordered for the decoration of the squares of the Louvre and Tuilleries, in Paris. One, that of the Emperor, will be placed in the middle of the Place du Carrousel, a statue of Louis XIV will be erected in the square fronting the Louvre, and one of Francis I in the court of the Louvre.

The Court of Rome has sent a letter to all European powers, inviting them to interfere in behalf of Christians suffering persecution from the Turks.

BLAIR COUNTY AFFAIRS.

RAIL ROAD COLLISION.—A collision took place on the Penna. Railroad, near McVeytown, between two freight trains, on Friday afternoon last. We learn from those who were present, that the engagement between the Locomotives was frightful in the extreme. They came together with terrific force, running at the rate of ten and twenty miles per hour when the occurrence took place. Both Engines were totally wrecked, and several of the freight cars broken to pieces, scattering the contents for a great distance over the road. The Engineers and hands all jumped from the Locomotive of Louis XIV and escaped uninjured, but Mr. John Painter, of Westmoreland county and Mr. Porter of Lewis-town. The former had his legs broken and was otherwise injured, so badly, we believe, that his life is despaired of. The latter was badly hurt, but will recover. The damage is estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.—Blair County Whig.

J. C. McLANAHAN, Esq., is recovering from the recent injuries he received. He was thrown from his buggy about ten days since.

BOONAFON, of Pittsburg, opens his dancing school in Hollidaysburg on Friday night and will teach the Polka, Schottisch and Mazurka. He is the man that can do it.

On Friday last, a son of Mr. Wm. Hardy, of Snyder township, in Blair county, aged about 14 years, met with his death under the following painful circumstances. He and his companion, a small boy, were crossing the Railroad bridge near Tyrone Forge, about the time the Express train crosses the same, and before they had reached the end of it, the train was overtaken and instantly killed. His head, one arm, and legs were all cut off, and his body torn to pieces. He was a sad and mangled corpse to convey lifeless to unsuspecting parents! His associate reached the terminus of the bridge, but made a miraculous escape.—Whig.

A man named Joshua Creighton, was frozen to death on Duck's Hill, near Springfield Furnace, Blair county, on the night of the 11th inst. He leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his loss.

We learn from the Standard that several fires occurred in Hollidaysburg, on Monday night, about 12 o'clock. The Livery Stable of Mr. C. F. Delaney, situated in the rear of the American House, was discovered to be on fire, and with its entire contents, consisting of hay, harness, and a quantity of grain, were all consumed. Shocking to relate, four horses also perished in the flames, and another was so badly burned that he had to be shot. The loss of Mr. Delaney will probably amount to \$1,000 or \$1,500.

A short time afterwards the Exchange stable, was discovered to be in flames, and was burned to the ground, together with about one hundred bushels of oats and some two or three tons of hay. The horses, buggies, harness, hogs, cows, &c., were fortunately saved. A two story frame house, opposite the stable, belonging to Mr. T. B. Moore, was considerably injured by the fire. In this, as in the former fire, the snow on the roofs of the surrounding buildings was all that saved them from destruction, the engines being perfectly useless. Fortunately, the night, though cold, was perfectly calm, not a breath of wind moving.

On the same evening, about 11 o'clock, the bed-room of Mr. J. H. Douglas, in the second story of his grocery, was entered by the back window and the bed fired, which was fortunately discovered and extinguished before any material damage was done, except to the bed and bedding, which were consumed.

Soon after, the stable of D. Watson was discovered to be on fire, the fire having been communicated to some straw in the mow, but the fire was promptly extinguished.

These fires were undoubtedly the work of a band of incendiaries, and it is to be hoped that the citizens of the town will at once adopt measures to capture the inhuman scoundrels who commit these deeds.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.

In the House, this morning, resolutions were introduced inquiring into the expediency of repealing the Liquor law, and also to amend the act by a clause prohibiting the use of Tobacco.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Wm. Hopkins, Esq., the new Canal Commissioner, took his place in the Board, on Tuesday, in the room of J. A. Gamble, Esq., whose term has expired. The Board has been re-organized by the appointment of W. T. Morley, Esq., President, and Thomas L. Wilson, Esq., Secretary.

The present Emperor of France was a few years ago an English constable. During the Chartist movements, in 1848, M. Louis Bonaparte found himself at London. Not having a sou in his pocket, he was, of course, "in favor of all the great questions of the day," that promised to pay anything, and ready to join in getting up a revolution or putting down one, just as the wind might blow. On the 10th of April, 1848, when a Chartist insurrection was apprehended, Louis, probably foreseeing it would come to nothing, applied for the office of constable. He was sworn in as a "special." He was put in duty in the streets of London, and assisted in keeping the populace in order.

An American student at a German University, writes home:—"A German bed is always a single bed—in the cases where Providence has blessed a man with a wife, the same custom is adhered to, and the single beds are drawn lengthwise by side." The same writer says:—"I verily believe that half the people in Germany think that the Americans are black. Only yesterday, I was solemnly asked by a theological student, 'how many heads are there in Massachusetts, and if the 'Americans are not generally black or copper colored.' And, last evening, at a concert, we were asked by an intelligent lady, if it was safe travelling in the part of our country from which we came, on account of the Indians. An American friend, who is sojourning in a country town, at some distance from here, writes that the country people exclaimed on seeing him, 'Why, is he an American? he is as white as any of us.' Speaking of music, he adds, 'for three cents you can at any time hear a better concert than you can hear in American, except on the rarest occasions.'

So many rivalries are started among the different Threshing Machines of the country, that some mischief is apprehended. To compromise all difficulties, it is proposed that one general patent shall be issued for the Democratic Party, it being properly regarded as the greatest threshing machine in the country.

Mr. Senator Douglas, of Illinois, has been elected by the Legislature of his State to a new term of six years in the Senate of the United States, commencing on the 4th of March next when his present term will expire.

The Charleston Standard traces the prevalence of the cholera in that city to indulgence in oysters, and says that many of the largest and finest of theseivalves which are brought to market, are gathered from brackish, not salt water. This year the body of fresh water has extended almost to the harbor and even there the fresh water predominates much more than it usually does. As a consequence of this, oysters, which require salt water, are diseased and dying; many of them are dead; and yet from the midst of these dead piles are gathered a portion of that which is sold in the market as food for man. It will be recollected that to a similar cause was attributed the mortality from cholera at Apalachicola.

Mr. Bryant, the editor of the New York Evening Post, is in Paris, and writes home that that city is full of foreigners, among them a large number of the wealthy classes of England, and a thousand Americans. Mr. Bryant notices a great improvement in the business of Paris, since he was there three years before. The new bank establishment of Louis Napoleon had given a new impetus to trade and speculation. The revolution had almost destroyed several branches of trade, which are now restored. Mr. Bryant thinks a large majority of the French people are in favor of the empire, because Louis Napoleon will maintain order, but yet feels many who are opposed to it. Mr. B. relates conversations with several intelligent citizens, who told him they voted for the empire in hopes Louis Napoleon would enable them to live in peace. On the day the empire was declared, there was not the slightest exhibition of enthusiasm among citizens of Paris when Louis Napoleon made his appearance in the streets.

At the recent fete of the Golden Fleet, the Emperor of Austria wore the decoration of the Order of St. Charles, which formerly belonged to Charles V, and which has in the centre the magnificent diamond considered to hold the third place amongst those existing, and which is worth a million of francs.

Our eastern exchanges note the death of Frank Ward, a wheelwright, of Boston, by falling from a gravel train.

No less than fifteen cars, weighing in all about 100 tons, passed over his body. The legs of the unfortunate man were completely severed in three places, the trunk was cut into three distinct pieces, his arms were also separated into four pieces, while his head was cut completely off, and all that could be found of it was a mass of brains, flesh and crushed bone, not more than two inches thick. The fragments were scattered along the road for more than fifty rods. The deceased was a stranger to those connected with the train, but the pieces of his body being gathered up and taken to the Boston depot, his wife repaired thither, and as a part of the trunk, with his coat hanging to it was lifted from the box she uttered a shriek of agony, screaming, "It's Frank, it's Frank!" It was thus that his name was ascertained.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.—The Boston Journal talks thus of female Physicians: "That the medical profession is hereafter to consist of women as well as men, is no longer a matter of doubt, judging from the strong setting of public sentiment in this direction. The preference is becoming so general, we understand that the few who are educated are overtaken with labor, and many incompetent women are prompted to advertise themselves, and for the want of those better qualified they are employed. To prevent the evils from this source, it is important that the Female Medical College in this city, designed to accommodate the whole of New England, should be placed in a condition to afford a thorough scientific and practical education to a sufficient number of suitable females."

The Earl of Aberdeen is the first prime minister who has not been a member of the church of England since the expulsion of James II. from the throne and the restoration of Protestant ascendancy by the revolution of 1688. His lordship professes the faith of his forefathers, and is a member of the Presbyterian church of Scotland.

Among the passengers who embarked from England, early in October last, for Calcutta, was Father Mathew, the noted teetotaler, and five other Roman Catholic priests. Their business in India, as is reported, is the foundation of a Roman See at Hyderabad.