MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

Andrew J. Rhey, Editor.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, February 17, 1853.

☞ By an advertisement in this paper it will be seen that no more trucks are to be used on the Columbia Railroad.

☞ A number of Valentines have reached our sanctum, some of them odd-looking affairs. Who wins? The "fair one" who enclosed us a nice, neatly made, snow-white night cap—full of large holes. It is quite airy.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily *Dispatch* comes to us in an entire new dress. The *Dispatch* is one of the best papers for news we receive, and is edited with much ability. We are pleased to notice the recent improvement made in its appearance, and wish it every success.

☞ The Democrats of Hollidaysburg, ten days ago, nominated the following excellent ticket, to be supported at the approaching election:—*Judge*, Thomas Bingham; *Inspector*, Wm. Hartsock; *Assessor*, Geo. B. Bowers; *Town Council*, A. F. Osterloh, Dr. A. Rodrigue; *School Directors*, David Watson, John Hemphill; *Auditor*, Turner B. Hopkins.

Godey's Lady's Book.

We have received the March number of this Magazine, it is gotten up in a magnificent style; the literature is of the first quality and does honor to its contributors; the engravings are tastefully executed.

Graham's Magazine

For March is already before us, and is, in our estimation far superior to any previous number. The literary department is admirably conducted. By the way, Graham has "come down" in the right kind of style on "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and freely assigns his reasons for condemning that book. Go ahead, you are on the right track. He gives in the March number, an article on the "British Slave System," which cuts like a broad-sword.

☞ The last number of the *Standard* is one of the best of the season. A perfect boquet.—*Sentinel.*

Vile conspirator against our purse!—do you want to make us wear our Sunday clothes on week days? Bet you a hat, however, that you can't say as much of this one without compromising your veracity!—*Standard.*

If you have a purse—well filled—'tis more than we have. And we havn't any Sunday clothes—but you *must* have. That an editor should be so well-arranged—did you ever! We take the bet—and the hat. The last Standard is the best of the season; two large, odoriferous boquets. Send by Adams' *Distress.*

Appointments and Allotments.

The following appointments we neglected to publish last week. It will be observed, that Col. Jno. M. Gilmore, has received the appointment of Despatcher at the Foot of Plane No. 4, and where an efficient person is much needed—Col. Gilmore is the very man for the office, and his numerous friends are highly gratified with the selection of so vigilant, hard-working and indefatigable democrat. Long may he wave!

O. Eason, Esq., Despatcher, Johnstown.
Jesse Patterson, Esq., do do Slip.
Jno. M. Gilmore, Esq., do Plane No. 4.
Hiram Lentz, Esq., do Holidaysburg Slip.
Capt. Jas. Moorehouse do do

The Horse Power has been allotted as follows:

Head and foot, Plane No.,	4. A. M. & R. White.
do do " "	5. J. Sentz.
Head of " "	6. J. A. Fells.
Between No. 6 & 7,	S. S. Barr.
" " 7 & 8,	J. G. Barr.
Foot of " 8,	John Fries.
Head of " 8,	A. McFadden.
Head and foot of No. 9,	J. A. McFadden.
Head of No. 10,	S. S. Barr.
Foot of " 10,	J. A. McFadden.
Johnstown Slip,	J. Sentz.
Hollidaysburg Slip,	J. A. McFadden.

"Justice" and the Sentinel.

Some weeks ago we published an article in reference to the conduct of the employers of the Penna. Railroad, near Johnstown, in taking and retaining possession of a house built by Mr. Clark near the Station House. A writer in the *Cambrian*, under the signature of "Justice" says our article was "no doubt, written in Johnstown, and the Sentinel paid for inserting it."—Such was not the case. The particulars of the "outrage" we derived from a respectable gentleman, who is no politician, no political aspirant, the *Cambrian* to the contrary notwithstanding; from those particulars, as stated to us in a letter, we wrote and published the article referred to, not receiving, asking, or desiring any *pay* for the same. We thought at the time, and still think, that the action of the Railroad officials in the premises, was unpardonably wrong and a gross violation of private rights. If the house was built upon the property of the company, there was a remedy through process of law to remove it, instead of resorting to force. In this connection, we may state, that against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company we entertain no unkind feelings, but are as desirous of furthering their interests as any one in the Commonwealth, believing that the road is beneficial to the people and of immense advantage to the trade of the West. Willingly would we aid, at any time, in placing that Company on an equality with any private citizen in reference to the conveying of passengers over the State improvements, or in doing aught else to benefit them, not incompatible with the interests of the State, but it cannot be expected that we should remain quiet, when the employees of the company take the law into their own hands instead of referring it to the proper tribunal.

Mr. Everett Elected to the U. S. Senate.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.

The Senate voted to-day for a United States Senator, and elected Hon. Edward Everett, (present Secretary of State) who was voted for by the House yesterday. The vote stood: whole number 35, of which Mr. Everett received 28 votes, Mr. Cushing 3 votes, and Mr. Phillips 4 votes.

Relief Notes.

The one and two dollar bills in circulation in this state, denominated "Relief Notes," are considered by every man to be a nuisance. Such worthless trash as they are, is a disgrace to the state, and he will be a public benefactor, who, in his legislative capacity, will devise the ways and means to rid us of such an abominable and detested currency. Were they once out of circulation we would have a circulating medium of gold and silver in their stead, and the laboring classes of the community would not be imposed upon by so many counterfeits as they have been of late. At least one-half of the relief notes in circulation in this county are counterfeit, and the other half are so defaced as to deceive the best judges of money. We have now in our possession several of these notes that are so ragged and torn, so patched up and so illegible, that you can scarcely distinguish what bank has issued them. The redemption of such base money, at an early day, will meet with a hearty amen from everybody, and the channels of trade will be happily delivered from contaminating species of currency. Gov. Bigler, in his message, suggested the propriety of cancelling, these notes, and a bill, which will be found herewith, has been reported in the House of Representatives by Mr. Skinner, of Philada. county, which, if made a law, and we hope it will be, will drive the pestilence from our midst. To that bill we direct attention, fully satisfied that its provisions will meet with the unqualified endorsement of our readers. Every man in the community desires a triumph to Mr. Skinner through the passage of his bill, and we earnestly hope that he may succeed in having adopted a measure calculated to remove forever these unsafe, disfigured, abominable notes, that are cheating the people everyday, and in doing so restore the currency of the commonwealth to its pristine purity. The following is the bill as reported by Mr. Skinner:—

An act for the Cancellation of the Relief Notes.

Section I. Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter the receipts to the Sinking Fund, to the amount that may be necessary to cancel the relief notes now in circulation under the provision of the act of may 1st, 1841, and the re-issues under the act of 10th of April, 1849, shall be and are hereby appropriated for the cancellation of relief notes, in the following manner, viz: It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer, on the 1st day of June next, and at the expiration of every three months thereafter, until the whole amount of said notes shall have been cancelled, to ascertain the amount of money in the Treasury due to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and proceed to pay over to said Commissioners the amount so ascertained of the most defaced and worn of the relief issues which may be found in the Treasury at such periods. Provided, That in case the amount of relief notes found in the Treasury shall not equal the sum due to said Commissioners at the expiration of the aforesaid periods, then and in that case the balance so due shall be paid into the Sinking Fund by said officer, to be invested in State Stock, in the manner prescribed by the law creating said Fund.

Sect. 2 The State Treasurer and said Commissioners shall keep an accurate account of the relief notes so paid over—their denomination, the name of the Banks by which issued, and the amount issued by each; whereupon the Auditor General at the time said notes are so delivered, and in the presence of the aforesaid officers, shall proceed to cancel and destroy the same.

Sect. 3. It shall be the duty of the Auditor General to ascertain the amount of the issues of each Bank, in said notes, which may be outstanding on the first day of June next, and at the expiration of each period of cancellation, to inform the officers of the Banks, respectively, of the amount and denomination of their notes which have been cancelled as provided in the foregoing sections of this act.

Sect. 4. That if it shall appear in the course of the cancellation of said issues, that a greater number of said notes shall have been put in circulation by any Bank, than the sum authorized to be issued for the use of the State; in all such cases the Bank issuing the same, on being notified of the fact by the Auditor General, shall proceed to cancel said notes as fast as they may be offered at their business office, and any attempt to put said notes in circulation after such notice, shall subject the officers of said Bank to all the penalties provided for in the act of the General Assembly, passed the 16th of April, A. D., 1850, entitled an act to prohibit the circulation of notes under the denomination of five dollars, and in all cases where the amount authorized to be issued for the use of the State, shall have been cancelled as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to refuse to receive said excess issues for debts due the State, where the amount of notes presented for cancellation shall not equal the amount issued for the use of the State, such deficiency shall be regarded as the usual waste in the use of said notes, and shall insure to the benefit of the State.

Sect. 5. That from and after the 1st day of June, 1855, it shall not be lawful for any Bank in this Commonwealth to pay out said notes at their counter, or use them in any manner in the transaction of their business; nor shall County Treasurer's, toll collectors, or any other receiving officer of the government, pay out said notes, but shall cause them to be delivered to the State Treasurer, who shall receive them for debts due the Commonwealth, or redeem them in par funds, and shall cause them to be cancelled and destroyed in the manner provided in the foregoing sections of this act.

Sec. 6. So much of any act or acts as are hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

The Democratic Review.

The November and December number is received. The work, as usual, lacks dignity, and is full of base and nauseous matter. Such a work, were it entitled to any respect, any consideration, would materially injure the democratic party; but its attempted strictures and sarcasms are harmless, and utterly beneath the notice of sensible men. The cause of "young America" through this, its ablest exponent, is withering to decay, and its epitaph will soon be written. George Sanders, and his co-editor, are a disgrace to any periodical, incubuses any party, and *never* can, so long as they pursue their present course, gain the respect and confidence of any considerable position of the democratic party.

The State Printing Bill.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14.

There will be an effort made in the House of Representatives to morrow to get up the Senate bill, in relation to the State Printing. There is little doubt the bill will pass in some shape before the reassembling of the Convention, which takes place on Monday next.

☞ We last week noticed that Lieut. Schaumburg, of Washington city, had shot a gentleman named Fuller, who is still suffering from the wound with but slight prospects of recovery.—The cause of the outrage was the posting by Fuller of the following article, which exceeds anything of the kind we ever read in the English language, and we little wonder that it led to such disastrous results:—

NOTICE!!

JAMES W. SCHAUMBURG,

A COWARD, LIAR AND SWINDLER.

In my efforts to collect a claim justly due to me from JAMES W. SCHAUMBURG, I have fully realized the fact that I have had to deal with a mean and unprincipled man—*a liar, swindler, coward and poltroon.* To bandy epithets with this man is not to my taste. I inflicted personal chastisement upon him, under which he crouched like a servile cur, only to re-enact the braggart when escaped from my blows. I would speak of him in terms that self-respect suggests, could such language describe him; but it will not. He is, though, strutting in places frequented by gentlemen, too contemptible to admit of the application to him of the language I would, were it possible, with pleasure address, or use in relation to him. He is now in this city for the purpose of prosecuting what he terms a "claim for reinstatement in the Dragoon Corps of the Army;" but it cannot be that honorable corps will ever again be disgraced by the association of such a despicable and dastardly creature. To make manifest the justice of these remarks, I submit to the public the following allegations, which I shall, in a short time, sustain by abundant proof, in a small pamphlet, viz:

1st. He is a coward, because he dared not resent a flogging given him by Lt. N———, of the Navy, at the National Hotel. 2d. He is a liar, because he stated in a note to the editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger* that he had, "had no difficulty with Mr. Fuller at the National Hotel," and which was duly published in that paper. And further, during the time he was suffering under my castigation, he promised to pay me a bill for board, and afterwards denied it.—3d. He is a swindler, because upon false representations he succeeded in obtaining bed and board, wines, liquors, and cigars from my father and myself (A. Fuller & Co.,) at the City Hotel and the Irving Hotel, to a very large amount, knowing that he never meant to pay for the same. And finally, James W. Schaumburg, is a *lying braggart—a backbiting knave; who after sweating under my castigation for twelve long months*, endeavored to disparage me by a vile, odious, cowardly *publication.* I take occasion to make this publication in advance of the pamphlet, because I desire to put hotel keepers, boarding house keepers, and tradesmen, on their guard against this "Jeremy Diddler." Whether he is accustomed to an alias or not, I am unable to say, but think it proper to give a brief description of him. He is about six feet high—a form well made up by tailors, and always very fancifully dressed, in a style between the Beau Brummell and the B'hoys—large savage grey whiskers—a large burn on his face, caused by falling into a pot of boiling taffy when a child—small grey eyes, deeply set in his head, so small and insignificant, indeed, that they are hardly to be seen—hat set on his head "a la Mose"—a small cane in his hand, the scarecrow of all the little boys whom he happens to meet; and so he swaggers up and down the Avenue, the ridicule of men and the disgust of women.

EDWARD H. FULLER.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA. The following letter will show that Earthquakes and Civil Wars are not all the calamities they have to provide against in that quarter of the world. Diseases incident to our own climate, also find their way there, as will be seen by the remedy they seek for protection.

Valparaiso, Chili, S. A., July 20, 1848.

To Dr. J. C. Ayer, &c.,

Dear Sir:—We have the pleasure to report on your shipment of Cherry Pectoral to our house, the whole quantity sold, and a pressing demand for more, which must await the arrival of further supplies. Its success in curing diseases of the lungs, and its consequent notoriety, has excelled any medicine ever used in this country. Most of our remedies here are imported from England, and some of them are rich and valuable; but no product of medical skill from that or any other quarter has ever won so fully the confidence of our population as this beautiful preparation of yours.

The article has attracted particular attention among our most distinguished citizens, from the fact that General Bulnes, President of the Republic, and the highest officer in the State, was cured of a severe and dangerous affection of the lungs, by its use. He allows us to send his name, and wishes to add the acknwledgments of gratitude for his relief.

We have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CARLOS ALVAREZ & Co.

New Hampshire Democracy.

The Democracy of General PIERCE'S District have lately nominated GEORGE A. MORRISON as candidate for Congress. They adopted, in Convention, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Gen. Franklin Pierce, the President elect, by his patriotism and long and active devotion to the welfare of his country—by his wisdom in peace and gallantry in war, as well as by the long list of social virtues by which his life has been adorned—has gained a place in the great heart of the nation, where the foul breath of calumny and detraction will never again dare to assail him.

Resolved, That the timid and vascillating policy of the present national adminisiration in regard to our foreign relations, is unbecoming the power of our government and the spirit of our people; and while upon the great highway of nations, we claim the respect due to that flag which was never unfurled for injustice nor humbled in disgrace, we rise cordially endorse the resolutions recently introduced into the Senate by Gen. Cass, re-affirming the prerogative of the United States to exercise a controling influence upon the affairs of the American Continent.

A Family in the Penitentiary.

Many of our readers will recollect that old Abraham Hause, of Montour county, who had been for many years notorious as a dealer in counterfeit money, and had previously been twice convicted of the offence, and incarcerated in the Eastern Penitentiary of this State, was convicted in December for a third time, and sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary, where he now is. About the same time his son-in-law, Dr. Giltner, was convicted of a similar offence, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary: and last week his son, Lewis Hause, another member of the gang, was convicted in the Quarter Sessions of Montour county, and sentenced to an imprisonment of fifteen months in the same prison. In addition to these, Jim Brass, another son-in-law of Abraham Hause, has an indictment pending against him in the Quarter Sessions of Montour county, as one of the same gang, on which he is to be tried at the April term of that Court.—*Pottsville Emporium.*

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.---Second Session.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1853.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock, when a message was received from the House, announcing their readiness to proceed with the order for counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States. The Senate then proceeded to the House.

At 2 o'clock, the Senate re-assembled in their chamber.

Mr. Hunter submitted the following resolutions, which were agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of one member of the Senate be appointed to join a committee of two members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the House, to wait on Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, and notify him that he has been duly elected President of the United Staths for four years, to commence on the 4th day of March, 1853.

[Mr. Hunter was appointed the committee on the part of the Senate.]

Resolved, That the President of the Senate do cause William R. King, of Alabama, to be notified that he has been duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years, to commence on the 4th day of March, 1853.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the expenditures of the Marine Hospital fund for the sick and disabled seamen for the year 1852.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The galleries were crowded with spectators of both sexes, to witness the proceedings attendant upon counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. MACE moved an amendment to the journal, to strike therefrom the record of the proceedings of last night's session, because the same shows the spirit of faction, by a factious minority, in total disregard of the legitimate business of the country, and disgraceful to the American Congress.

Mr. HOUSTON suggested this was not in order, and was sustained in this view by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. JONES, of Tenn., the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that the House is now ready to receive the President and Members of the Senate, to count the votes cast at the late election for President and Vice President of the United States, this being the day fixed by law for that purpose.

After a short interval, the members of the Senate entered, preceded by the President, Sergeant-at-arms and Secretary of that body. The members of the House rose and remained standing until the Senators were seated in the centre of the hall. The President took the Speaker's chair, and the Speaker occupied a position on his left.

The tellers, Mr. Hunter, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Chandler and Jones, of Tenn., on the part of the House, took seats at the Clerk's desk, while the Clerks of the two Houses occupied the table in the area fronting the Clerk's desk.

Mr. ATCHISON, President pro tempore of the Senate, called the two bodies to order, and announced that the Senate and House had assembled for the purpose of counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States. He then opened and presented to the tellers, first, the certificate from the State of Maine, which was read, and so on until the electoral certificates of all the States were read by the tellers, who thus acted alternately.—There was much loud talking in the lobbies meanwhile. When the vote of Massachusetts was announced, there was a voice heard, saying "hurrah for Scott!" but it met with no response.

Senator Hale, shortly after he came into the Hall, rose to retire, when a friend near by sung out, don't go, Hale; we'll count your vote directly. Ha! ha!"

The business of reading the certificates and other proceedings in that connexion, occupied about an hour and a half.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate read the result, amid comparative quiet. He said,—I therefore declare that Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, having the greatest number of votes for President, and that number of votes being the majority of the whole number of electors, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March next.—He made a like declaration in regard to Wm. R. King, for Vice President.

A voice—"We know now who are elected."

The business for which the two Houses assembled in joint meeting having been despatched, the Senators proceeded to retire to their chamber, the House members standing meanwhile, in token of respect.

The Speaker then took his chair, and called the House to order.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., offered a resolution, that a committee of two members be appointed on the part of the House, to join a committee of one that may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait upon Franklin Pierce and inform him of his election. He said this resolution is the one usually adopted on such occasions. No reference is made to the Vice President. The custom has been, that when the Vice President is in the city, the same committee have waited upon and informed him likewise of his election. But he believed, that when the Vice President is not at the seat of government, the Senate have directed their presiding officer to inform him of his election. This is the reason why the name of the Vice President is not mentioned in the resolution.

The resolution was then adopted, and Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, and Mr. HUBBARD, were appointed the Committee on the part of the House. (Mr. HUNTER being appointed for the Senate.)

Mr. BRIGGS presented a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, in relation to the Senate Warehouse Bill now pending in the House, proposing certain amendments. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow, passing over an evening session, by a vote of yeas 91, nays 76.

Maj. Robert Klotz, of Carbon.

MR. EDITOR:—Having been intimately acquainted with the gentleman's private as well as political character, whose name heads this article, I take pleasure in presenting his name thro' the medium of your valuable paper, to the Delegates of the Democrtic Convention, as a person combining in an eminent degree, those qualities requisite for a *Surveyer General*, and should he be so fortunate as to receive the nomination, and next have the nomination ratified by the people, I am sure I will not be wronging any of the aspirants, when I say he would fill the office with as much profit to commonwealth, and credit to himself, as any of them could.

A DEMOCRAT.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette learns that on Wednesday a man and boy were found seated in a buggy, about four miles from Covington, on the Lexington turnpike, frozen to death. Upon investigation it was ascertained that the man was Harvey Thompson, a resident of Independence, the county seat of Kenton county. The youth was found lying on his father's knees, as if asleep; the father was occupying a sitting posture, with his head thrown back. Their remains were conveyed to Mr. T.'s home, in Independence. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his death.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Mortality among Passengers---Scarcity of Provisions.

NEW YORK, February 13.

The steamer Northern Light arrived here from Aspinwall, this morning. The principal features of the California news brought by her, have already been received by the steamers Philadelphia and Daniel Webster, at New Orleans.

The Legislature of California was still in session at Vallejo; the proposition to remove its sittings to Benicia having been rejected. J. B. Hall, of Monterey, was elected Speaker of the House. Governor Bigler's Message was read in the Senate on the 5th ult. Among other suggestions, it recommends the extension of the water front of San Francisco, and a memorial to Congress to abolish the Land Commission.

The steamship New Orleans was to leave on the 16th for San Juan.

The steamship Cortes, which arrived upon the 5th at San Francisco, lost twenty-seven passengers on the trip from Panama, from the fever. The steamer S. S. Lewis, from San Juan, which arrived on the 3d, lost eleven passengers.

Catharine Hayes was expected at Panama by the next steamer, and arrangements were being made by her agent at Panama for a concert.

Madame Biscaccianti gave her farewell concert on the 10th, preparatory to her departure for South America.

It is believed that only four lives were lost by the collision which occurred between the steamers Camanche and Bragdon, in which the former was sunk. Those who perished are as follows:—Mrs. Winter and a child, Mrs. Baker and an unknown man. They had come in the S. S. Lewis. Mrs. Winter was on her way to join her husband at Marysville.

The pilot boat Sea Witch was wrecked in the harbor of San Francisco on the night of the 7th, all hands being saved.

The small pox and varioloid has been quite prevalent at Sonora, but was on the decrease.

The dates from Oregon are to the 3d of January. The weather has been very severe there, and large quantities of snow have fallen. Many overland emigrants were arriving in a very destitute condition. The snow is reported to be ten feet deep on the California mountains.

Intelligence from Puget's Sound to the 11th of December have been received.

The citizens of Northern Oregon met in convention recently, and adopted a memorial to Congress, for the erection of a new territory, north of Columbia river to be called Columbia territory.

The small pox was prevailing to a considerable extent on the Stanislaus river. So great has been the scarcity of provisions in the mining districts that in some places flour has sold for 50 cents per pound.

The Northern Light brings 160 passengers. She connected at San Juan with the steamer Independence, which left San Francisco on the 15th.

Presents to Gen. Pierce—Description of his Inaugural Suite.

The Concord correspondent of New York *Herald*, in yesterday's paper, says:

Some of Gen. Pierce's liberal personal friends in New England seem determined that he shall go to the White House handsomely equipped, albeit he is as modest and unpretending in his habits of living as the average of "mankind in general." The Bostonians appear to be vieing with each other in this matter. The newspapers have already announced that some friends in that city will present him with an elegant coach and span of horses on the 21st inst. I learn that others are now preparing to donote an elegant suit of cloths, to be completed on Thursday of the present week. A friend who has obtained a peep at the *programme des integuments* has furnished me with a description, which I shall transcribe for the *Herald* and the edification, of the "ton" in New York and Paris. The suit consists of six garments as follows:—

1. The fine black dress coat, made from the same cloth which took the premium at the last World's Fair in London. Coat superbly lined with satin dechene, sleeve linings also of satin. Style about a medium betwen the gravity of age and the foppery of "upper-tendom."

2. Undress waistcoat of plain black silk; back of satin dechene, and lined througout with white satin.

3. Full-dress vest of plain white silk; back and linings of white satin. On the satin lining of the right side are thirty-one stars representing the States of the Union, forming a circle, wrought in silver. Within this circle of stars is the Anchor of Hope, worked in gold. Outside of all is an endless circle. Translation of these emblems;—"In the Union of the States is our only hope. God watches over the republic—eternal be its duration!" On the opposite white satin lining is wrought a chaplet of bay leaves, tied at the bottom with a golden knot, outside of which is another circle of gold.

1. Pants of plain black doeskin, of the finest material that can be procured.

5. Undress pants of a plain black, very fine, silk and wool mixture.

6. Overcoat of plain black, superbly lined, and made in the form of a surtout.

This suit is being manufactured by Mr. H. E. Armington, Washington street, Boston, a gentleman who is to the tailoring art what Greenough was among sculptors. The embroidery is being executed by a lady of that city. It is intended that the suit shall be the finest specimen ever manufactured in America.

Resignation of Senator Stockton.

The following is the letter from Senator Stockton to Gov. Fort, of New Jersey, resigning his position as United States Senator from that State:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1853.

To His Excellency, E. F. Fort,
Governor of New Jersey:

SIR: With a high appreciation of the honor and responsibility of my position, and with a grateful sense of my obligations to my constituents for their confidence and support during the brief time I have represented them in the Councils of the Nation, I beg leave to tender my resignation as a Senator of the United States from New Jersey, to take effect on or after the 4th of March next. Your Excellency will be pleased to submit this communication to the Legislature during their present session.

Faithfully, your obedient servant,
R. F. STOCKTON.

Important from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.

The schooner Aquilla, from Vera Cruz, brings dates from Mexico to the 20th ult. The news is highly interesting. The city of Mexico has finally pronounced in favor of the revolution.—On the evening of the 19th ult., President Cevalos, finding Congress refractory, played the part of Cromwell, introduced a large body of soldiers into the hall, and cleared it of the members, at the point of the bayonet. On the same evening, he issued a decree, calling a National Convention, to meet at the Capitol, on the 15th of June, to reform the Constitution, elect a new President, and exercise legislative powers. He also gave orders to the government troops to cease hostilities against the troops of Uragua.—Two new papers have been started, advocating the return of Santa Anna.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.

Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb, 16, 1853.

The steamship Niagara arrived this afternoon with Liverpool dates to the 29th ult. She sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock, A. M. on that day. She brings 33 passengers.

The Humboldt, from New York, arrived at Southampton, on Friday, the 23th.

ENGLAND.

It is rumored that Francis Baring, of the firm of Baring Brothers, will soon succeed Lord Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A great Peace Conference has been held at Manchester, at which Cobden, Bright, Sturgis, and all the celebrated Peace advocates were on hand.

It is rumored in London that dissensions have arisen in the Cabinet, and that Gladstone, will, in consequence, vacate as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

FRANCE.

The civil contract of marriage of the Emperor Napoleon, was to be signed on the 30th, at Notre Dame, with a grand religious ceremony, for which great preparations were making.

Cherbourg, without doubt, has been selected as the port from which the transatlantic steamers are to start.

The Countess Chambord is reported to be seriously ill, with but little hope of recovery.

It is reported at Paris that a further reduction of the army, and an extensive amnesty will be declared immediately after the imperial marriage.

A ministerial change in the French Cabinet is again spoken of with renewed confidence. It is said that not one of the ministers who opposed the marriage will remain in office.

RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg, repeat the report that the Russians are fitting out an expedition for Japan, consisting of the Pallas frigate, a screw steamer and a transport, ostensibly for scientific purposes, but really to watch the American expedition.

TURKEY.

The Turks are about investing Montenegro with 30,000 troops, intending to make an attack at all points, so as to secure the capture of the city. It is thought that Russia will interfere.

ITALY.

The English papers publish letters from both Francesco and Rose Madial. Francesco continues very ill, but both are firm in faith.

The United States frigate Cumberland was at Genoa.

AUSTRIA.

A cousin of the Prince of Montenegro has arrived at Vienna, and demanded an audience of the Emperor.

Austria is sending troops to Dalmatia, to protect the frontier.

INDIA.

The Overland mail from India arrived at Trieste on the 27th of January, with important intelligence.

General Godwin had imprudently established an advancing post, consisting of 400 men, at Pegu, 60 miles above Rangoon, within an easy distance from the main body of the Burmese, which were stationed at Spoy Gyre.

The Burmese commander immediately marched against this post, and cutting off the communication with Rangoon, captured a supply of munitions of war on the way to Pegu and having invested the place, harassed the small garrison by daily and nightly attacks.

A small naval force, with 150 marines and 300 European soldiers, and a war steamer, was sent from Rangoon, and endeavored to force a passage to relieve Pegu, but were repulsed with loss. Upon this, two columns of 2400 men were sent by General Godwin against the Burmese, whom they encountered, and having signally defeated them, arrived at Pegu.

The Maine Law in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 8.

The people of this State to-day voted as to whether or not the prohibitory liquor law, passed by the Legislature, should go into effect on the 1st of May or next December. The returns from 32 towns give a majority of 2000 in favor of the law.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BURLINGTON, Feb. 8.

Montpelier gives 153 majority in favor of the law; Woodstock 71 majority; Burlington 333 maj; Brattleborough 117 majority. The returns from about 40 towns show majorities in favor of the law, leaving no doubt that the State has given a large majority for enforcing it on the 1st of May.

The Cabinet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

The special Washington correspondent of the *Herald* of to day, states that a letter has been received in that city from General Pierce, in which he says his entire cabinet is formed, and proceeds to give the names as follows, which requires confirmation.

Caleb Cushing, of Mass. Secretary of State.
A. C. Flagg, of N. York. Sectry. of the Treasury.
Robt. F. Stockton N. J. Sectry. of the Navy.
Jefferson Davis, of Miss. Secretary of War.
James C. Dobbin, N. C. Sectry. of the Interior.
R. McClelland, of Mich. Postmaster General.
James Campbell, Penn. Attorney General

Departure of Gen. Pierce from Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 14.

General Pierce President elect, left here this afternoon for Boston, en route for Washington, accompanied by Sidney Webster, Esq. Numerous friends at the Station and took leave of him but there was no other public demonstration.—He will remain in Boston to-night, and be in N. York to-morrow night or Wednesday morning. The Cabinet is definitely and unchangeably formed, but those selected know it, and probably will not until the 4th of March, the newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding.