

# MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

Andrew J. Rhey, Editor.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, April 7, 1853.

For Canal Commissioner,  
**THOMAS H. FORSYTH,**  
of Philadelphia County.

For Auditor General,  
**EPHRAIM BANKS,**  
of Mifflin County.

For Surveyor General,  
**J. PORTER BRAVLEY,**  
of Crawford County.

Too much business "on hands," is the cause of a want of editorial in this weeks paper.

The Directors of this School District wish to employ three male teachers. See advertisement.

The Printers of this county will please notice an advertisement concerning them.

One day last week, a man named Smith, who resides at the foot of Plane No. 9, in attempting to get on an engine at Jefferson, missed the step and the wheels of the water tank passed over his foot. He is recovering.

A man named Brown, in getting off the cars, near the head of Plane No. 4, on Saturday last, missed his footing, and had the toes and side of his foot cut off by the wheels.

We understand a vein of Cannel Coal, about ten feet in thickness, was discovered a few days ago on the farm of Mr. Burkhardt, about four miles from this place. He was digging through what he supposed to be slate, expecting to find bituminous coal, and had made a fire to keep himself warm. The supposed slate caught fire, and burning rapidly Mr. B. had some difficulty in quenching the flames. He succeeded, however, and brought samples of the slate to town and it proves to be Cannel coal.—He was no less astonished than pleased.

About four weeks ago, a man from near Martinsburg, Blair county, named Adam Nichols, was moving a family to Susquehanna township. Near the house of Henry Hopple, in Allegheny township, the saddle horse fell, and Mr. N. being in the saddle, had both, or one leg crushed by the fall. He remained for some time under the horse, and had his leg partly frozen, and was afterwards conveyed to Mr. Hopple's house. He was attended to by the German physician of Carrolltown, but died on Thursday last.

Charles Litzinger, Esq., on the 1st inst., took charge of the "Ebensburg House," recently under the supervision of Col. Roberts. Mr. L., in re-assuming the duties of landlord, will endeavor to render every comfort to his guests, and we cordially recommend his house to public patronage.

So far as our business as landlord is concerned, we have "laid down the shovel and the hoe," James Myers, Esq., taking possession of the "Exchange Hotel" on Monday next. He intends adding sundry necessary improvements to the house, which will contribute to its beauty and comfort, and will render every accommodation, and spare no efforts to please and gratify his customers. We hold ourselves under obligations to our friends for their patronage, and hope that Mr. Myers will be as liberally patronized, being in every way worthy of the same.

As the passenger train going west on Wednesday morning, was crossing the old road on the trestle-work at the foot of Plane No. 3, one of the cars was thrown off the track, tearing out the bottom of the car and frightening the passengers. Had the car been thrown off the trestle-work to the ground, a distance of about twelve feet, a number of persons might have been injured. The passengers had a fortunate escape, no one being injured.

## Gambria Iron Company.

We visited the scene of operations of this Company on last Saturday, and saw about one hundred and fifty men at work already. The foundation of the Rolling Mill is laid out. It is in the shape of a T. The long stem is 700 feet long and 100 feet wide. The cross is about 500 feet long and 75 feet wide. Great preparations are being made for making brick and for building. The whole ground is covered with planks and boards and sawed timber. Some of the men are digging—some digging over—some foundations for stacks and furnaces—some making brick—some digging foundations for the Rolling Mill. It is worth a visit. We have not yet been made acquainted with the Superintendent, Mr. Cox; but, from his habits, we take him to be a very enterprising and business-doing man.

We were not at all mistaken in saying that this Company will expend half a million of dollars in Johnstown this summer. It will be the making of the place. People should buy lots soon and build as we think the entire salable property in town will all be bought up during the summer. Pittsburg was once as small as Johnstown, and the time may come when Johnstown will be as large as Pittsburg. No reason can be given why it should not be as great a business place.—*Cambria, April 1.*

## Postmaster General.

The New York Brother Jonathan, an independent paper, expresses its approbation of Judge CAMPBELL'S appointment to the Post Office Department, in the following language:

"Our new Postmaster General, James CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, is said to be just such a man as is wanted at the head of the Post Office. We really hope so. After Mr. Hall was pensioned off, we at once began to feel relief from a dead weight which Mr. Fillmore had inflicted on the country. Mr. Hubbard was a very fair Postmaster General; and from what we can learn of Judge Campbell, he will still be a better one. All we want is a good, hard working, commonsense man, free from party trammels, and a pride of place—ones who will neither ask nor grant favors in the faithful discharge of his duties, and who will make his own decisions understandingly, and not trust lay underlings to think for him."

## MEXICO AND SANTA ANNA.

The British mail steamer which arrived at Vera Cruz on the 4th of March reports that Gen. Santa Anna had accepted the Presidency of Mexico, and would return to that country on the mail packet of the 1st of April. The Vera Cruz papers contain the particulars of an interview between Santa Anna and Dr. Manuel M. Escobar, who was dispatched to Carthagena by the authorities of Vera Cruz on a mission to the exiled ex-President. The details of the conversation which passed between them are furnished by the papers, and a translation is given by the New Orleans Picayune, which we copy.—The significance of the language of Santa Anna touching the position of Mexico, and his display of unmitigated hostility towards the United States, cannot fail to command the attention of the reader. At the latest date from the city of Mexico (March 24) seventeen of the States and Districts had voted for him as President, one had voted against him, and the remaining five had not been heard from, but his almost unanimous restoration to power was confidently anticipated. Here is the account of the interview above referred to:

Senor Escobar reached Carthagena on the 1st of February, and found Gen. Santa Anna residing at Tacaco, five leagues from Carthagena. Upon meeting Santa Anna, his first question was, "What happens in our republic—what say the Mexicans?" He then asked if it was true that another American invasion was threatened? to which Escobar replied, that "the question of Tehuantepec would force Mexico to cede without fighting."

Senor Escobar states that he then went into a long account of the course of the Tehuantepec affair, of the administration of the Government, and such other subjects as present themselves when two persons meet to talk each other over.—He then handed to the General the letters and papers he had brought. The next morning Santa Anna said to him:

"Your coming has made me pass a very bad night. How have I been affected by the unhappy situation of our beloved country, the victim of passion, involved in anarchy, and in imminent danger of losing her nationality. Unhappy Mexico! Without revenue; owing a million and a half of back dividends on the English debt and unable to pay the last year's interest, or even the salaries of her officers without an army, the frontiers abandoned and suffering the greatest disasters from the attacks of the savages; the frontier States undermined by traitors influenced and protected by Americans; all this tolerated for five years by inert leaders, who are traitors, and only worthy of universal execration. Lower California, too, threatened in such a manner that it may be invaded and overrun without resistance. Yucatan sustaining an Indian war in which she cannot triumph. Tehuantepec threatened, and its military occupation by our natural enemies delayed until the coming month of April?"

"What a situation! But what has the Government of Mexico done with the millions it received for the iniquitous sale of a great portion of our territory? What has it done with the revenue it has controlled for five years, while the nation has remained dumb and resigned in view of the prodigies which the enormous Government of Quaretova offered to do?"

The conferences were continued for several days. Santa Anna manifested great reluctance to return, and recapitulating the marked unkindness evinced towards him by the Mexican nation.

Senor Escobar employed every argument calculated to induce Santa Anna to return, representing to him that Arista was universally detested, that every one was in favor of Santa Anna, and looked towards him as a liberator and benefactor, and that his presence and counsel would alone suffice to dispel anarchy, and restore Mexico to tranquility and order. Two days afterwards Santa Anna replied to Escobar:

"That his heart could only be Mexican; that notwithstanding the past, he wished to show to his compatriots how dear they were to him; that their misfortunes were his and he never could be indifferent to them; that looking at objects from a distance, their deformities were better seen; that he did not wish that history should one day say that he had been deaf to the call of his country when she honored him with a call to meet the common danger, and that he had seen, with indifference her fate; that he desired to end his days in the spot he had chosen as a residence for his family; that his only wish was to see his country happy, and that, casting aside every thing tending to detain him, he resigned himself to give the last proof of his patriotism, although history taught him to place no confidence in the passing enthusiasm of the masses.

"I hold," he said, "that independence is the greatest of our blessings, and every good citizen should defend it with all his power, and I cannot be deaf to the voice of my countrymen, nor fail to appreciate the high honor they have conferred upon me in calling me to help them out of the labyrinth in which they are involved, and above all to save our nationality, now in such imminent peril, from the grasping spirit of our neighbors, and the indolence and treason of a few Mexicans.

"Return in the next packet, and in giving an account of your mission to those who sent you, tell them from me that in the next month of March I will leave this spot for the shores of Mexico. On my arrival there I will call around me those persons of influence who are true lovers of their country. I will confer with them, and if I find co-operation; if I find sincerity and a good will to abnegate capricious and mistaken opinions; and, finally, if I find men of heart to make an obstinate defence of our rights against the aggressors from the North, and that the only cry is independence or death, then will I lend myself cheerfully to new sacrifices; for, in truth, I cannot survive the disappearance of Mexican nationality, and I desire to bury myself in its ruins. If, after the Mexicans have done their duty, the great Regulator of the destinies of nations should order for us such a fate. But if my hopes should not find encouragement equal to my desires, which never can be other than the weal and glory of our nation, I will return disconsolate to this retirement, to deplore the blindness of a people that obstinately believe it can do every thing, when it leaves the only path left open to it, and will not imitate others, who, like them, have found themselves in a similar situation."

Senor Escobar here puts a note to his report stating that on his arrival at Vera Cruz he had learned that—

"The question of Tehuantepec had been settled in a manner which must be satisfactory to all good citizens, which General Santa Anna could not know when he used the above words."

The School of Manners.—As George III. was walking the quarter-deck of one of his men-of-war, with his hat on, a sailor asked his messmate, "who that fellow was, who did not dose his peak to the Admiral?" "Why tis the king."

"Well king or no king, retorted the other, he's an unmanly, dog." "Lord, where should he learn manners," replied Jack, "he never was out of sight of land in his life."

Hon. Orville Hunterford, residing at Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., keeps five thousand hens in a ten acre lot, with large and suitable buildings all around their lodging, setting and rearing chickens.

## From the Washington Republic of March 31.

### Death of Mrs. Fillmore.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Mrs. Fillmore, the wife of the late President, which occurred yesterday morning at Willard's Hotel, in this city.

The serious illness of Mrs. Fillmore has been known for some time past, but until within the last few days, little apprehension was felt in regard to the result. She was attacked with bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs on the 6th inst., and this was followed by a suffusion of water; producing a complication which baffled the skill of the eminent physicians who had been called to her relief. Her sufferings at various stages of the disease were severe and protracted; but they were endured with Christian patience and fortitude. She retained consciousness until within a brief period of dissolution, and died calmly, and without apparent pain, in the presence of her family.

On hearing the melancholy bereavement, President Pierce directed the postponement of the meeting of the Cabinet, and the closing of the various Executive Departments for the day. He also directed the following letter of condolence to Mr. Fillmore:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 30, 1853.

My dear Sir: Information has just reached me of the death of Mrs. Fillmore. I beg you to accept the assurance of my earnest condolence in this great bereavement.

Yielding to my deep feelings of sympathy, and in testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, I have directed the meeting of the Cabinet this day to be suspended, and the public offices to be closed.

I am with great consideration,

Your friend,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. Millard Fillmore, Washington, D. C. The President's Private Secretary, Mr. Sidney Webster, proceeded to the Capitol to inform the members of the Senate, unofficially, that in consequence of the event no further communication would be addressed to them during the day. Ere he arrived, however, the Senate had adjourned, on a motion by Mr. Seward, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. The sorrow and sympathy thus manifested will, we are sure, be shared by the whole country, not less because of the varied excellencies of Mrs. Fillmore's character as wife, mother, and friend, than because of the affliction which the dispensation casts upon one who has been so recently relieved from the service of the State.

### Death of Mrs. Cass.

The wife of Gen. Cass died at Detroit on the night of the 21st ult. She was an amiable woman, domestic in her habits, preferring the quiet of her Western home to the glories of Washington life, and has been the partner of her distinguished husband during the most eventful portion of his life. We deeply sympathize with Gen. Cass in his sad bereavement.

The past few years have been peculiarly fatal to the occupants of high political positions, and their immediate circle of relatives. Mr. Polk died soon after his term of office had expired—shortly after TAYLOR, CALHOUN, CLAY and WEBSTER sank to their tomb—the only son of Gen. Cass, the wife of ex-President Fillmore, and now the lady of Gen. Cass have in quick succession gone to the spirit land. "Death loves a shining mark," and prominent position grants no exemption from the common sufferings and losses of mortality. May God, who has stricken the heart-rendering blow, sustain and support the bereaved mourners, and give that consolation which can emanate alone from his Almighty hand.—*Pennsylvania.*

### Governor of Minnesota.

Hon. WILLIS A. GORMAN, M. C., from Indiana, has been appointed Governor of the territory of Minnesota. So this vexed question has at length been decided. From all we can hear there was more difficulty in making this appointment than any other in the gift of the administration. There were a great many applicants for the office, three of whom reside in Pennsylvania, and two within the Territory. Mr. GORMAN, the gentleman who received the appointment, we believe, was not an applicant for the office.—*Pitts. Post.*

### Public Printer to the Legislature.

On the 31st ult., A. B. Hamilton, was elected public printer to the Legislature, for the next three years. He takes the work at 70-1-16 below the prices paid in 1843. At such prices Mr. H. will have a happy time of it in making a fortune out of the job. This enterprise will be very much like that of the Irishman, who bet that he could get a man to do a "deal of business to make on such small profits."

This "lowest bidder" is a humbug and fraud upon the community. It was practiced for some time in Washington, and the printing turned out under it was a disgrace to the country.—*Id.*

### Appointments and Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, April 4. There was a great number of nominations of Postmasters, Receivers, Collectors, &c., confirmed in the Senate to-day, but few, however, were important. Most of the nominations sent in to-day were for minor offices in Alabama. Among the nominations confirmed to-day were the following: Robert White, Collector at Georgetown. Ex-Senator Sturgeon, of Pennsylvania, Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, in place of Robert Ewing, declined. Mr. Kettwell, whose name had been withdrawn, has been re-nominated and confirmed as Naval Officer of the Port of Baltimore. Dr. Wharton is said to be appointed Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore.

### Connecticut Election.

NEW HAVEN, April 4. The election for Governor, members of Congress, &c., took place throughout Connecticut to-day. In Hartford, Seymour, Dem., for Governor, has 600 majority over Dutton, Whig and 200 over all others. The majority in Hartford for Burr and Eaton, Democrats, for Representatives, is 647 over Buckley and Huntington, Whigs, and 200 over all others. The county of New Haven sends one Whig and one Democrat to the Legislature. The Senate will be largely Democratic. The House will probably be also Democratic.

The majority in the State for Seymour, Dem. for Governor, will be about 2500. The majority for Burr, Dem., for Congress, in this district, is about 750.

All the Democratic candidates for Congress are elected.

The Duke of Wellington and Washington.—J. R. of Cork (vol. vi., p. 483,) tells how Wellington was, in his youth, smitten with the charms of a lady, who in after-life, having appealed to save the life of Ney, was not simply unsuccessful in her object, but was ordered to quit Paris forthwith. J. B. Bark, in the "Patriot" (vol. vi., p. 372) tells how Washington endeavored to win the love of Mary Phillips, and how he failed; how years rolled on and the rejected lover, as Commander in chief of the American forces, was supplicated by the same Mary then the wife of Roger Morris, to spare the life of Andre. The appeal failed, and one of the General's aids was ordered to conduct the lady beyond the lines.—*Notes and Queries.*

## FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Roast turkey is just as good as cod-fish if people only think so. It all depends on how they are brought up.

The latest rumors from Washington give reason to anticipate a split in the Cabinet on the appointment of Postmasters for Elk County.

Philadelphia.—E. C. Dale, Esq., treasurer of the United States Mint, has resigned.

It is stated that the annual cost of the army and navy of the United States per head for the population is sixty-seven cents. The expense of the same establishments to Great Britain and Ireland per head, is \$2.52; to France, \$2.10; to Germany, \$2.28.

Carson Emmons, awaiting sentence for the murder of Christopher Soohan, in Philadelphia, has confessed that the murder was perpetrated by his accomplice, Capie, while he was with him precisely testified to on the trial.

Butter.—Forty thousand pounds of butter recently imported from Ireland, were taken back in the Europe, which sailed on the 2nd ult., not having commanded a sufficient price.

Salt for Quince Trees.—The quince tree seems to have a constitutional fondness for salt. We have never seen, says the Horticulturist, such superb specimens of this fruit, and such a general luxuriance of the trees, as at Newport, Rhode Island, and the seacoast. A gentleman who noticed this fact several years ago told us lately that he had profited by the hint, in giving to each of his trees a top-dressing of two quarts of coarse salt every spring. By scattering the salt over the surface it dissolves slowly, and does no harm whatever to the roots, but makes both foliage and fruit much more healthy.

Urbivorous Exchange.—A most flagrant and deliberate violation of the sacred ties of matrimony took place in this neighborhood a few days ago. An annual transfer of wives was made by a instrument of writing, signed sealed, and delivered, which constituted what the parties might call a "fair swap." This heathenish outrage on the rights of woman deserves the punishment of the pillory or the bastinado, administered with the salutary and mitigating of the offence in the cheerful performance of the contract which took place on the part of the ladies. Certainly there was in this case too much flexibility.—*Pottsville Ledger.*

Mrs. Howard, the New York Express, says, that she saw in Paris by Louis Napoleon (the Duke of Nemours), a little town situated in the province of Ancona, Italy, on the borders of the Adriatic, where the Emperor has some property. These possessions are administered by M. Casbinea, the brother of the minister, and he has received orders to prepare the palazzo, which is to be placed at the lady's disposal. Mrs. H. has five children with her—four girls and one boy—the latter five months old. She is accompanied by Count Troil, a particular friend of the Emperor Napoleon, who resided at Rome with him in his early days.

The gold stolen from the house of Lynch, and found in the yard of Maguire's house, was discovered beneath a pile of oyster shells and ashes, indicated by Spring, after allying to officer Byrne, on Wednesday last week, that his son had committed the murder and robbery; he said he felt confident that the gold was buried in the yard at the very spot where it was subsequently found. This is looked upon as a semi confession of his guilt. The money, when found, was contained in a porte-monnaie which belonged to the prisoner, which is another link in the unbroken chain of evidence against him. He has been removed to the convict side of the prison to prevent visits to him.

### The Gauge Law Repealed.

The bill repealing the gauge law of 1851, that passed the Senate some days ago, also passed the House on Thursday last by a large majority. This enables railroad companies to build roads of any gauge through our State, and at this time it is difficult to say what its effects may be. We think, however, that the four feet eight and a half inch gauge has been so well established in our State, that it will push its way westward through Ohio and into the Western States, and hold its own anywhere in competition with the New York six foot gauge. If it does not, and our eastern neighbors gain an advantage over us, our railroad companies may attribute it to the liberal spirit exhibited in our Legislature on this subject.

### The Vice President.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says: I have conversed with a friend who spent last Saturday week with Hon. William R. King, at the plantation of Mr. Sharrnall, near Matanzas, Island of Cuba. Col. King is deplorably emaciated, and entertains no hope of recovering his health. He visits the sugar house on the estate daily, where the boiling operation is going on. His friends think the steam from the sugar kettle would be serviceable, but he is skeptical. He has a horror of dying in a foreign land, and expects to leave in the United States steamship Fulton, about the 1st of April, for Mobile. His nieces, Mrs. Ellis and Miss King, and nephew, Mr. Beck, are with him. The proprietor of the estate is a Frenchman by birth, and is a most kind, hospitable and refined old gentleman.—The Vice President has no appetite, and lives upon butter-milk.

### Liberia.

Rev. Mr. Williams, an intelligent colored man, from Johnston, who went out to Liberia last November for the purpose of examining the country, &c., with a view to the emigration of himself and a number of other colored persons, if the result should be satisfactory, has written home that he delighted with the country and the inducements which it offers to emigrants.—He intends returning this spring and going out with his family in the fall. In a recent letter to T. Lillison, of this place, he says: "Sell your property the first chance you get, and if we get here you will never want to go to the United States again to live. I will come here at all hazards, if God will permit." He says there is no poverty among the settlers; and that the half has not yet been told of the country.

### Fatal Affray.—Gen. Thomas Marshall Killed!

We received a telegraph despatch yesterday from Mayville, informing us that Gen. Thomas Marshall, of Lewis county, was killed on the day before, in an affray with one of his tenants, named Taylor, or Taylor. We were not advised as to the particulars of the unfortunate affair. Gen. Marshall was warily esteemed by a large number of ardent friends, who will learn his unhappy fate with sorrow. He was an impulsive, quick-tempered man, and had been, by the force of his excitable temperament, involved in many sudden and desperate broils; but he was as magnanimous as he was brave, and ever ready to forgive, make reparation, and be reconciled, when his anger cooled. He was highly popular in the region of the State where he resided, and was frequently elected to represent his country in the State Legislature. He served his country in the war of 1812, and was a Brigadier General in the war with Mexico. He was a warm hearted and brave man. We knew him well, and it is with unfeigned grief that we have learned his untimely death.—*Louisville Democrat, March 31.*

## THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, March 31. The steamer Niagara arrived last evening at five o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 19th. She brings 95 passengers and full freight. The Arctic arrived out on the 17th; the Alps on the 18th.

The English Parliamentary news is of very little importance. Lord John Russell stated that the Mexican Government had reduced the duty on printed Calendars, and a paper referring thereto would soon be submitted.

Mr. Milnes drew the attention of the government to the fact that the only winter route of the British troops to Canada, is through the United States, and asked if the government intended to facilitate, by guaranty or otherwise, the completion of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad.

Lord John Russell spoke of Austrian proceedings towards Sardinian subjects, in consequence of the Milan insurrection. The Sardinian government requested the British government to interfere against the sequestration. The latter has, in consequence, written a strong letter to Vienna.

The ship Berenice was burnt by mutineers, in the Straits of Gaspar. The Captain and officers were murdered.

France is quiet. The Pope's presence at the coronation is uncertain.

The Medici family have been liberated, and ordered to leave Tuscany.

General Canolovic leaves St. Anna's portfolio, unless Changarnier, Lemoigne, and others, be appointed.

The Paris and Austrian exhibition opens May 1st, 1855.

Germany has decided to enroll only 50,000 instead of 200,000 troops.

It is reported that Austria will maintain the blockade of Venice independent, Austria has given an answer to the note of the Federal Council of Switzerland. The spirit of freedom is thoroughly aroused.

The banished Tyreses are suffering dreadfully; women and children are perishing by the waysides.

The Austrian government is extremely dissatisfied with the announcement that England would not expel the refugees.

The firm of Meubane & Zola have failed, to the amount of 200,000 florins.

Stringent municipal regulations are still enforced at Milan. The military are employed in strengthening the fortifications.

Property to the amount of £50,000,000, has been already confiscated.

A treaty of Commerce between France and Tuscany has been concluded.

The Turks have evacuated Montenegro.

MARSHALLETS, March 18th. Advice from Constantinople states that the Russian ultimatum has been repelled. The Sultan has invoked the assistance of France and England.

The British fleet has been ordered from Maine to the Archipelago.

A new Bank is projected at Constantinople, by French speculators.

Immense embezzlements have been discovered in the Army and Navy administration at St. Petersburg. An Adjutant General and other officers under trial.

The pensions granted by Government to Polish refugees, has been withdrawn.

All employees on the public works are ordered to take the oath of fidelity to the Constitution, immediately.

The Portuguese Government is about to annul the tobacco and soap monopoly.

Twenty new pairs have been created, to put through the government measures.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, April 1. The Senate after some unimportant business, took up the bill to incorporate the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, which was considered and passed finally.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, being the resolutions referring the question of the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law to a vote of the people.

Mr. Halleman moved to postpone the matter indefinitely, which was lost—yeas 10, nays 17. The subject was postponed for the present.

The Senate then took up the bill from the House, providing for the establishment of a school for the training of pilots and feeble-minded children, which was discussed at some length, and finally referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate took up in order, on second reading the bill to incorporate the Erie City Railroad Company, which, passing second reading, was postponed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House, on motion of Mr. Rubincam, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Training School for feeble and feeble-minded children.

Mr. Rubincam advocated the bill, and the appropriation in aid of the subjects.

## A DREADFUL TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK.

### Intemperance and Murder.

One of the most fiendish murders we have ever announced, was committed at No. 222 Twenty-Third St., N. Y., on Friday night, by an Irishman, named Thomas Neary, who deliberately beat his wife with a stone cutter's mallet and chisel, crushing her head in several places, so that she remained senseless till yesterday morning, when she died in the Bellevue Hospital. The horrid crime was committed in the presence of her three children, the eldest of whom, a boy 15 years old, gave the following evidence before the Coroner's Jury, who returned a verdict of wilful murder, and the prisoner:

Edward Neary, living at No. 222 Twenty-Third street, testified—Previous to the occurrence on Friday night, he lived with his father, Thomas Neary, the accused; my father was perfectly sober on Thursday and Friday nights; and my mother had very little to say to each other on Friday; they did not quarrel nor use harsh words; I was sick on Friday, and went to bed about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, before I went to sleep my mother went to bed; she slept in the same room with me, but in a different bed; when she went to bed she left my father in the sitting room; the room in which I slept was about 10 o'clock I was aroused by the cries of my sister, who slept in the same bed with me; my father, the prisoner, was standing by the side of the bed where my mother was lying, and he was beating her on the head with some heavy weapon; the blows on her head were so violent that she fell back again and struck my mother on the head with the mallet; she was moaning during this time. He then looked out of the bedroom into the sitting room; he turned round and said that the "mortal very strong," and that he had "better give her some more;" he seized her with his left hand, pulled her up in the bed in a sitting position, and struck her on the head two or three times with the mallet; he then pulled her out on the floor and gave her five or six blows with the mallet; she then stopped moaning and he let her go, exclaiming, "I thought to kill you before, but it failed me, but now you're done;" my sister and myself were screaming during this time; he again came up to me, holding the mallet over my head, saying "I'll murder you, but lie down yet;" he then went into the sitting room; at this moment there was a rap on the outside of the sitting room door; the door was locked; father then asked who was there, and I heard some person answer, but I do not know what they said; when I heard the assistance coming I jumped from the bedroom window into the yard; I jumped from the window which is on floor over the store; I then entered the house and went to the door of the sitting room where I found a woman who lived on the same floor; I told her my father had my mother killed in the sitting room; she then took me upstairs and sent him to get the officers; the officers soon came, and after rapping several times my father opened the door, when they arrested him; my mother was lying on the bedroom floor in the same place that she was when I went out of the window; about three or four months ago my father attempted to kill her with a knife, but at that time he had been drinking.

The trial of James Shirley, indicted for the murder of his wife on the night of the 13th of November last, terminated on Saturday afternoon last, after engrossing the entire attention of the Court for a period of nearly ten days. A very large number of witnesses were examined and the case was ably conducted by Messrs. Coffey and Calvin for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. McDowell, Blair and Thompson for the defence. The jury, after an absence of but one hour of deliberation, returned to the Court a verdict of guilty, and the first of the jury. A motion was immediately made for a new trial, on the plea that one of the jurors had expressed an opinion in regard to the guilt of the prisoner. On Monday afternoon the defendant's counsel argued in behalf of the motion, but failed to make out the case. The prisoner was then called up, and when asked what he had had to say in answer to the charge being passed upon him, he replied that he was innocent of the crime, and that four of the witnesses had testified falsely against him. This he repeated emphatically, and proposed to name the persons whom he declared had sworn away his life, but his counsel prevented him.

Judge Taylor then, after a few remarks on the enormity of the crime, and the fallacy of hoping for Executive clemency, proceeded to sentence the criminal to be hung by the neck until dead, in the jail yard, on such day as hereafter be designated by the Governor of the Commonwealth, and this we suppose will end the chapter of crime.

From the day the deed was committed, up to the time the sentence was passed, we avoided saying anything that might in the least prejudice the public mind, but as all is now over, we feel no restraint in freely expressing our sentiments that the murder was a brutal butchery, and the verdict is a most righteous one.—*Harrisburg Standard.*

Havana Beauties. Mr. Fuller, of the New York Mirror, in one of his talented letters home, don't give us a very enchanting idea of feminine loveliness at Havana. Hear him:—

"At a private ball last evening, I had an opportunity of seeing the flowers of Havana in their fullest evening glory. Many of the young ladies were very beautiful and exquisitely dressed; but the older ones were remarkably ugly. After forty, they fade and wither, and dry up, or fat up, and become brown and swarthy as Macbeth's witches. The great drawback upon the physique of the Cuban beauties, is an unequal proportion of hands. In this respect, the New York bells