

MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

Andrew J. Rhey, Editor.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, April 14, 1853.

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

For Auditor General,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
of Millin County.

For Surveyor General,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
of Crawford County.

The most satisfactory resolution of the Legislature has yet passed, is that which determines that a final adjournment will take place on Tuesday next, 19th inst.

The Appropriation Bill has passed the House, and is likely to pass the Senate without any modification, so far as the new Portage is concerned. The appropriation toward the completion of the road, amounts to four hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars, or in other words, four times the amount of the old Portage costs the State annually. The propriety of continuing the work on the new road, or abandoning it entirely, and adopting the old road from the foot of Plane No. 5, to the foot of Plane No. 8, with the new road from those two points to Hollidaysburg and Johnstown, thereby leaving four days upon the mountain route, as recommended some years ago by T. J. Power, Engineer, has been the great "hobby" of the present Legislature. Opposed to the present new Portage we had firstly, the Central Railroad, for the reason that the new State road when completed would conflict with the interests of that corporation, diminish the carrying trade on that road, and increase the trade and tolls on the new State road. Secondly, several contractors who were not allotted contracts on the new Portage, who vainly supposed that as they had one of their body in the lower House, that he could, by his giant (!) efforts and eloquent (!) remarks, defeat an appropriation to the new road, and give the Canal Board "A Roland for his Oliver." Thirdly, the engineer who was disappointed when Mr. Faries was selected to take charge of the road, he being an applicant for the same situation, and who still adheres to his original opinion that several plans are necessary on the road. Happily however, the Legislature of the State withstood the attacks made upon the new road by the three divisions above named, and have appropriated money for its completion. This as it should be, and will command the approbation of the great majority of the State. The member of the Legislature who, if report says true, was determined "to make it pay this winter at Harrisburg," has been signally foiled in his effort to defeat the appropriation—his wholesale charges against the conduct of the Canal Board have not been sustained, and he has created for himself, by his impolitic and unjust course, a legislative reputation that no man need covet of him.

On several occasions, he has been lavish of his abuse upon the heads of the laborers and residents on the old Portage, and could scarcely find sufficient base and scandalous epithets to apply to them. "People who live in glass houses, should never throw stones," and were all the facts made known in reference to the loading of large lots of ties upon the state trucks at Johnstown, and unloading them above Plane No. 2, and as to who did not pay any freight for conveyance of said ties from the former to the latter place, charges might be sustained against those who so often charge others of that which they themselves are blameable with. The odium of defeat in all his aims and objects rests upon him, and he is thrice welcome to it, while there is not a single voice raised for his relief. Of questionable democracy, his course has not created much surprise, nor is his intimate connection with the central company sufficient justification of the errors and faults of his legislative career. May his constituents be desirous of awarding to him proper praise for his pure and undefiled democracy.

Appointment.

Hon. James Buchanan has been appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as Minister to England. This is in our opinion, the best selection that could be made for that station. Mr. B. will discharge his duties to the satisfaction of the whole country, and still further raise himself in the estimation of the Nation.

Another Chance.

The Boston Journal records a very creditable act on the part of President Pierce. The editor states that a short time since, the President, at the recommendation of two leading Senators, appointed an individual to office, who immediately became so exasperated, that he forgot himself for the time, and indulged in a fit of intemperance. This fact coming to the knowledge of the parties who had recommended him, they asked for his removal from office, but this request the President refused to accede to, remarking to them as follows—

"But if I were to remove him now, the consequence would be inevitable ruin to him. The shame and disappointment attending his dismissal from office under these circumstances would lead him to find solace in the intoxicating bowl, and he would become a confirmed inebriate; whereas if this conversation is reported to him, he may, and probably will reform, and become a sober and exemplary citizen. I shall not remove him from office for this offence—but this, as it has been the first, so it will be the last time I can forgive him."

If the story be true, it speaks an emphatic language as to the generous and merciful disposition of the new Chief Magistrate of the Republic. Many an unfortunate might have been saved by the adoption of a similar policy. The young and the inexperienced should, on the commission of a first offence, be afforded another chance. We have known of more than one instance, in which a less merciful policy has been attended with most deplorable consequences.

Arthur Spring discovered to have been the Murderer of Rink.

Our readers will recollect the mysterious murder of a Mr. Rink, in Philadelphia, who was found stabbed in his own store at mid-day, and that no clue could be obtained to the murderer. The following, from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, settles the matter pretty conclusively upon ARTHUR SPRING, now under conviction for the murder of Mrs. SHAW and Mrs. LYNER:

It will be recollecting by the community that an umbrella and knife were found in the store of Mr. Rink, after it had been ascertained that he had been stabbed to death. Wm. Byrne, the officer who took such an active part in bringing Spring to justice, by obtaining the disclosures from his son, has all along had his mind impressed with the idea that Spring had also murdered Rink.

With this impression he waited upon Mr. Ragan, to obtain such clue to Spring's whereabouts, on the day that Rink was murdered, as Ragan might be possessed of. The latter, at that interview, inclined to the belief that Spring was at work in his (Ragan's) cellar at the time Rink was killed.

Not content with this, Mr. Byrne, waited upon the brother of Rink, and urged him to call upon Mr. Ragan with the city funds in his store after the murder. He did so yesterday, and upon an examination of the umbrella, both Mr. and Mrs. Ragan recognized it to be theirs.

It had upon it unmistakable marks by which it could be recognized. The small patches had been put upon it by Mrs. Ragan, and a piece of wire had also, a short time before, been attached to it by Mr. Ragan, to render it strong and secure. These marks were still upon it.

Mr. Ragan now distinctly recollects that on the day that Rink was murdered, Spring was somewhat drunk, and in the afternoon he obtained from him a small amount of change, and borrowed the umbrella, which was found in Rink's store.

When Spring started out of Mr. Ragan's store, the latter felt curious to know which way he was going. He walked out after him, and saw him walk up Market street to Eleventh, and turn down Eleventh towards Chestnut. He then went into his store again.

Of this last fact he is now just as certain as that the umbrella, supposed to have been left in the store, by the murderer, when he fled, is the one he lent to Spring on the afternoon Rink was killed. We understand that both Mr. and Mrs. Ragan are willing to swear that the umbrella belongs to them.

There can now be little doubt that the murder spoken of by Spring to his son, upon the commission of which he expected to get a large sum of money, but obtained none, was that of Rink. The public mind has been gradually settling down to the conviction for some time past, and the facts seem now about to be developed.

It is the opinion of Mr. Ragan, that when Spring left his store in Market street, with the small sum of money he gave him, he must have gone somewhere and purchased the knife with which the murder was committed, and which was left behind, as he has no recollection of Spring ever having owned such a knife.

We urged upon the attention of the authorities, some time since, the probability that Spring was guilty of the murder of Mr. Rink.—The idea was scouted at that time, but circumstances have confirmed the correctness of our opinion.

Another Homicide in Pittsburg.

Coroner's Inquest, and Verdict of the Jury.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner Lowry, on the body of a man named Jacob Shaw, at the house of Mrs. Criswell, corner of Grant street and Virgin alley. George W. Robinson, Frederick Boese, Mr. Criswell and others were examined, from whose testimony we learn that on Saturday night, the deceased went, in a state of intoxication, to a house of ill-fame, kept by Mary Delany, alias Mary Jones, on Prospect street. He had just purchased a pair of stockings, and Mary Delany attempted to take them from him. He resisted, and a scuffle ensued, which was terminated by the female drawing a dirk-knife, and inflicting a severe wound in the abdomen of Shaw. A physician was called in, who had the deceased removed to the house of Mrs. Criswell, that lady having humbly consented to allow him to be taken there.—Shaw lingered in great pain until yesterday morning at a quarter past six o'clock, when he died. Some time before his death, Mayor Riddle took his deposition in which he described the appearance of Mary Delany, and when she, together with the other inmates of the house, was brought to his bedside, he immediately identified her as the person who had inflicted the wound. A post mortem examination of the body was made by Dr. Black, who testified as follows:

Dr. A. W. Black, sworn.—In connection with Dr. Halleck, I made a post mortem examination of the deceased; found a wound above the level of the umbilicus, extending through the lower part of the abdomen, through the intestines; its course was upwards, through the mesentery, into one of the small intestines; found a quantity of fecal matter which had passed through the opening of the main intestine, and was scattered over the bowels; also found the bowels bloody, and of an inflamed appearance; there was evidently strangulation of that portion of the intestine, sufficient to cause the death of the man; the wound extended about an inch through the muscle, and from three to five inches up; the effect of the fecal matter upon the bowels was fatal; nothing could have saved his life after the wound had been given.

After deliberating, the jury rendered the following

VERDICT:

That the deceased, Jacob Shaw, came to his death from a wound inflicted by a dirk-knife in the hands of Mary Delany, alias Mary Jones, on the night of the ninth of April, 1853.

Shaw was a man of about forty-two years of age. He formerly resided in Harrisburg, and more recently in Philadelphia, from which latter place he came to this city about two weeks ago. He was a blacksmith by trade, and had been engaged in a shop in the Diamond at the time of this occurrence. He leaves no family.

Gen. Cushing as a Linguist.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, says that Gen. CUSHING is the only man in the Cabinet who can talk anything beside English; and relates the following, in proof of his proficiency in that respect:

"At the diplomatic dinner given by M. de Boreo on Wednesday, the Attorney General charmed and surprised the distinguished party by his captivating and versatile accomplishments. Like a veritable polyglot, he conversed in French with M. le Comte de Sartiges, in Spanish with Don Calderon de la Datoa, and in Dutch with Baron Testa, spoke German with Von Geyold, Portuguese with De Fiquiera, and the most unexceptionable Turcan with the representative of the two Sicilies."

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARCTIC FROM EUROPE.

New York, April 5.

The steamer Arctic arrived this afternoon with Liverpool dates to the 3rd. She brings 61 passengers.

ENGLAND.—It being Easter week the Parliament does not meet.

Spain, M. P. publishes a letter from Dues, French Minister of Marine, approving of a pacific course towards England.

The Prince of Wales, formerly of Windsor Castle, was burned from overheat during ten or twelve apartments were damaged to the amount of \$20,000.

The Duchess of Sutherland and forty ladies met at the Stafford House to report the progress of the Beecher Stowe address, which of 26 folios, 10 are published.

The Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 21st, at fifteen minutes after 5 o'clock.

FRANCE.—There is great excitement owing to Turkish affairs. A French fleet has been ordered to the Archipelago.

Mr. Rives will return.

The submarine telegraph from Paris says that the news received by the French government leads to the belief that Turkish difficulties will be amicably settled.

Madai has arrived at Marseilles.

GERMANY.—The Elbe is again partially frozen over.

Prussia's new four per cent. loan of three-quarters of a million sterling, about to be issued, is in good request.

SWITZERLAND.—The Federal council is to meet on the 19th, to consider the Austrian demand.

Austria has revived the passport law, which is rigorous towards traveling English.

ITALY.—The Telegraph says Austria has abandoned the high treason prosecutions. This announcement was received enthusiastically.

SPAIN.—Has concluded a loan of 500,000,000 with the Baring's at 7 per cent. to pay off her floating debt.

At Milan, on the 7th, the commandant of Ancona forbade assemblies of more than five persons after sunset.

TURKEY.—The unexampled haughtiness of Menchikov, the Russian Envoy to the Porte, has caused an immense fluttering amongst the diplomats.

It was reported that a Russian fleet was clustered near Constantinople, but the report was not true; nevertheless the English Charge sent a fast steamer to Malta for the English squadron to hasten to the Dardanelles; but Admiral Dundas, in command, refused to come without orders from England. A Turkish fleet was, however, immediately sent from Toulon. The French Bourse fell alarmingly, and English funds were depressed. Turkey is nominally engaged in securing the demands of Russia respecting the Holy Places, but it is not definitely known what else. The affair, it is supposed, will blow over, but it is still critical.

Later from California.

The Steamer Tennessee Lost.—Safety of the Passengers and Mails.—Anxiety for the safety of the Steamship Independence.—Weaver's Life Buoy.

New Orleans, April 6.

By an arrival at this port, dates have been received from San Francisco, California, to the 16th ult.

The most important intelligence by this arrival, is an account of the total loss of the Steamship Tennessee, near San Francisco on the 12th ult., by running ashore in a fog, while on her voyage up from Panama. Her passengers 600 in number, were all landed in safety, and her mails were also saved.

Much anxiety was felt at San Francisco for the safety of the Steamship Independence, of the Vanderbilt Line. No tidings have been received of her, though 30 days beyond her time. She had a large number of passengers on board. The steamer Sea Bird has been sent in search of her. She was to have connected with the Northern Light from New York, on the 20th of January.

She was last seen on the 15th of February, off Cape Luca, and some hopes were entertained that she had put into an intermediate port.

The accounts from the California mines were favorable.

New gold mines of great value have been discovered in Oregon.

The town of Weaver'sville, California, has been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about \$100,000.

The husband Jaquin, still continued his depredations, and though hotly pursued, always managed to escape.

There was much rivalry among the clipper ships at San Francisco, in discharging and receiving cargoes. The ship Contest had cleared at last port on her return voyage, in a little over 10 days from her leaving New York.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and was valued at \$175,000, the greater part of which is covered by insurance. She sailed from New York on the 6th of December, 1849, for the Pacific.]

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

Unparalleled Democratic Victory.

The Providence Daily Post of Friday brings us full returns of the recent election in Rhode Island, from which it appears that the Democracy have achieved one of the most brilliant political triumphs ever heard recorded. The result may be summed up as follows:

A Democratic Governor.
A Democratic Lieutenant Governor.
A Democratic Secretary of State.
A Democratic Attorney General.
A Democratic General Treasurer.
Two Democratic Congressmen.

A Democratic Legislature in both Branches, which secures a Democratic U. S. Senator, and what is still more important, Democratic Legislation; and the reforms so long demanded in this State.

GOVERNOR ALLEN's majority over his Whig opponent is 202, and 1695 over all!

In the Eastern Congressional District, Mr. Davis has 973 majority over Mr. King, the late Whig member, and 380 over all!

In the Western Congressional District, Gov. Thurston has the almost unprecedented majority of 4062 over all opponents!

One hundred "uns for 'Little Rhody.'" She is redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled!

MOVEMENTS OF SANTA ANNA.

The Future of Mexico.

The movements of Santa Anna begin to attract more than ordinary attention. We have already alluded to his remarkable address in reply to the invitation of the Commissioners who were deputed to wait upon and invite him to return to the Republic of Mexico, in which he took occasion to speak of the citizens of the United States as the "new Vandals of the North," and to utter various threats and denunciations. He closed with the declaration that he would rally round him the "Indians of Mexico." All this may mean nothing, and yet Santa Anna is a bold and extraordinary man, and he may, by the force of circumstances, be impelled to attempt some novel game, on his re-occupation of "the Halls of the Montezumas." Our last advices from Havana state that he had touched at that place on his way to Vera Cruz. The dates from the latter city are to the 5th, at which time it was known that Santa Anna had accepted the Presidency of Mexico, and would arrive in the mail packet of the 1st of April. The particulars of the interview between the Commissioners and Santa Anna, and the Ex-President, are also given in the Vera Cruz papers, and in most cases they are displayed by commendatory remarks. His display of ferocious hostility against the United States is cordially responded to, and this we may infer will be the case throughout Mexico. What is likely to be the result? In this connection we have a rumor—improbable it is true, that Santa Anna intends to restore the control of Mexico to Spain, under the name of "France." Any movement of the kind would at once call into exercise the practical operation of the Monroe Doctrine, for the case would be greatly similar to that which elicited the doctrine, and induced the co-operation of Great Britain and the United States against the contemplated policy of the Allies. We do not, however, attach the slightest importance to this rumor, and only mention it with the object of showing the vague spirit of speculation that is indulged in with reference to Mexico, and especially to the policy of Santa Anna and the future fate of that Republic.

"If," says the New Orleans Picayune, "the Manifesto of Santa Anna should show the whole Mexican nation against the United States, a war between the two Republics would seem inevitable—a war that would seal the destinies of Mexico, and incorporate her with the American Union." This, of course, should Mexico enter the struggle, single handed. But, it is possible that Santa Anna, with the aid of some foreign ally, could be so Quixotic and suicidal? He already admits that the nationality of Mexico is in peril, and he charges this peril to the ambitious and aggressive spirit of the United States. In the struggle that recently took place between the two countries, Mexico was compelled to yield one of the richest portions of her territory. Is it likely, therefore, that with this fact so fresh in his memory, Santa Anna would unnecessarily provoke another conflict, and enter into it unassisted by other Powers? His language in reply to the Commissioners who waited on him at Carthagen, is undoubtedly warlike, while at the same time it is grossly insulting to the United States. How then are we to understand him? Does he deem it expedient to get up a hostile feeling among the people of Mexico towards this country, with the object of sustaining his Administration, and rallying all parties around him? Is he really sincere and disposed for difficulty? These are questions which are natural under the circumstances, and his movements and expressions, from the moment that he lands upon the soil of Mexico, will excite unusual interest. The authorities at Washington will, of course, be among the most watchful observers.—Inquirer.

The Case of Arthur Spring—Second Conviction for Murder.

The second trial of Arthur Spring has resulted in a verdict of Guilty against the accused. The jury retired to the Court Room at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, and returned yesterday morning, with a verdict as above. The unhappy man did not seem to bear the announcement with his accustomed indifference, but wavered somewhat, and evidently grew pale. Judge Kelley addressed a few words to the jury, and thanked them for the fidelity with which they had discharged their duty. Judge Johnson said that the prisoner, Arthur Spring, desired to make a statement to the Court. The District Attorney, Mr. Reed, objected, but the Court consented, whereupon Spring rose, with flushed face and tear-streaming eyes, and made a statement of some length. In this he confirmed many particulars as narrated by his son, but charged the murders and robbery upon him. He said that his son was absent until midnight on the night of the murder, and then came home to make a statement to the Court. New York, his son admitted that he had been down to Carroll's, while the father denied that he committed the crime, and knew nothing about the matter. These, he said, were his dying words, and called God to witness his innocence. Judge Kelley then addressed a few appropriate remarks to the prisoner, who soon after was hurried out of the Court Room, and carried to the Maymores wing.

The settlement of the verdict was a most interesting scene, and the crowd in and about the Court Room was unusually large.—Palo Alto Inquirer, Apr. 8.

Twelve Hundred Ladies in Revolt.

It appears, from a Paris correspondent, that the French Government have got into a disturbance with twelve hundred women at Marseilles. The cigar factory there was the scene of the riot. An innovation had been made in the mode of cutting off the heads of cigars, after they had been rolled into shape. Knives were ordered to be substituted for scissors to pass form this operation. The row that succeeded passed belief. Twelve hundred ladies rose in revolt, and became so utterly unmanageable that the military had to be called out. It seems that the fair creatures swore and fought and cursed and scratched, and would listen to nothing but the demand of the unconditional withdrawal of the offensive innovation. The subject was a very vital one to them. To cut off the end of a cigar with a knife requires the exercise of some strength, a rising in one's seat in order to apply the pressure properly, and a very sharp instrument. All this takes time, and so consequently diminishes the number of cigars made in a day, and the wages earned. The directors intended to be just, but nothing must be published first; so the workmen that gave the signal of insubordination is to be shut for a month, and three ringleaders are to be dismissed. A third of the females employed are girls under twenty years of age.

The Mormons and their Movements.

The movement of the Mormons is one of the most extraordinary of the day. They continue to increase and multiply at an amazing rate, and their missionaries in all parts of the world are reaping a rich harvest. A few days since, no less than 330 new converts arrived at St. Louis, from England, while six more ships are to be sent to the West, having from 2,500 to 3,000 on board. It is thought that 10,000 in all will cross the Atlantic during the coming year. How are we to account for this strange infatuation?

Sentence of James Shirley.

Through the kindness of Judge TAYLOR, says the Hollidaysburg Whig, we have been furnished with a copy of his sentence of JAMES SHIRLEY, convicted at the late term of our court for the crime of Murder. It is a beautiful piece of composition, fully sustaining the high character of our able, talented, and worthy Judge, and will be read with interest by all.

Judge TAYLOR addressed the prisoner as follows:—

JAMES SHIRLEY—stand up!

"Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against you?"

[The prisoner replied, "I recollect nothing of it; I am not guilty of the crime."]

The Judge then proceeded—

The Jury have found you guilty; and you are here to receive the sentence of the law which you have violated, and which dooms you to suffer its highest penalty.

You stand here convicted of MURDER—a crime against the laws of God and man which cannot be thought of without horror—not of murder simple, but murder of the highest grade, with all its aggravations;—of the willful, deliberate, and premeditated murder of a woman, a defenceless woman, that woman your wife, whom every attribute of your manhood should have prompted you to protect rather, even at the peril of your own life;—of her murder, on the eve of her confinement, a condition which, should have excited some feeling in the most cold and callous heart, although nothing could move you to a moment's pause in your premeditated work, as is but too plainly shown by the wounds upon the arms and hands raised in vain appeals to the sympathy of a mother husband—of her murder, in a manner the most barbarous and revolting, by striking her defenceless head with a hammer until the skull was beaten in broken fragments into the brain! Our utmost conceptions of human wickedness and demerit would have perpetrated the murders that you are now compelled to admit it; or to the thought that you could have been sane, but for the fact, clearly established by the evidence, that from the day of your marriage till the hour of her death, you cherished towards your victim feelings of jealousy and hatred, manifested by words and threats, by repeated indignities and acts of violence and brutal outrage to her person, if not to her life, all of which, in the natural progress and tendency of depravity and crime, resulted in the murder that you are now recalled also to the crimson dross which hangs over the foul and unnatural deed, and aggravates it beyond the horrors of naked murder, in the fact that the contents of that tin were no doubt intended to drown any sensibility still lingering in your bosom, and to nerve your murderous hand for its work.

You have not patiently heard, you had able and eloquent counsel, you have exercised your powers to the utmost, and whom it is not in your power sufficiently to reward for their zeal and labors in your behalf. You had, through the whole progress of the trial, every indulgence which the law extends to one charged with high crimes. The jury, which might almost be said to be of your own choice, manifested a noticeable anxiety to hear, consider, and deliberate, that their decision might be right; and we have no doubt they were conscientious and unbiased in the verdict they have rendered. We found you guilty, and we see no good reason to withhold our approval.

This is said to impress upon you our belief that the awful sentence which it is now our painful duty to pronounce, will be executed; and to guard you against deluding yourself for one hour of your brief remnant of life, with the hope of obtaining pardon. Even that hope, cruel, we had almost said, murderous, and unwarranted sympathy for the guilty which manifests itself in efforts to palliate and excuse guilt and shield it from punishment, though it has been clearly established before the proper tribunal, and which we solemnly believe is chargeable, in one sense, with much, if not all the innocent blood that has been shed in this county within the last two years—even that sentiment—such is the revolting character of your crime—was not likely to prompt to the forbearance in your behalf; however much it may have done to bring you here, by encouraging the delusion under which you no doubt acted, that feigned insanity would shield you from conviction and punishment. Let not that, or any delusion prevent you from giving your undivided thoughts, your whole soul, during the few moments of your brief remnant of life, to the great duty to meet your God. Though your guilt were ten-fold what it is, you have no reason to despair of pardon through His infinite mercy.

The sentence of the law is—

That you, JAMES SHIRLEY, be taken hence to the place whence you came, and thence to the place of execution within the wall or yard of the jail of the county of Blair, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead.

And may God have mercy upon your soul!

Progress of Fire-arms.

The percussion lock, it appears, was invented by an English clergyman—Rev. Mr. Forsyth—in the year 1817. In the year 1830, all fire-arms were fired by a lighted match carried in the hand. About 1840, the match lock was introduced, which was far an improvement, but the lighted match was attached to the gun, but a snorter of rain was still an essential damper of the hottest light. Soon after, the wheel lock was invented, which produced ignition by the rapid revolution of a steel wheel against an inflammable substance. This lock was in use during the wars of the commonwealth. The well-known flint-lock was introduced about the year 1692, and was in universal use down to the Battle of Waterloo. The percussion lock, for many years after its invention, was only employed in the slaughter of birds and beasts; but is now applied in all the armies of Christendom, to the weapons designed for the destruction of men. The paper from which we derive these facts, was read, a few weeks ago, before one of the scientific societies of London. It enumerated the leading improvements which are now proposed in fire-arms, and these are: at present the most ingenious men in every country are occupied in inventing more efficient modes of giving to fellow creatures their quietus.

Singular Marriage.

The Dundee Record notices a singular marriage which took place at Weston, St.uben on the 21st ult. The parties are John P. Emerson and Mary J. Bennett. The Record says:—

"The bridegroom is about 24 years of age, a brother of Mrs. Hoover, carrying on an extensive business as a tailors, at Weston. He has been at sea most of the time for some ten or twelve years past, and after an absence of about five years, had just called up to see his sister. Finding that she had in her employ some sixteen or seventeen young women learning the trade, he strolled into the room in a free and easy manner, and told the girls that he preferred any one there who wanted to marry right off, to say the word. The bride above named forthwith dropped her work, and declared herself ready for the nuptials. Within an hour from the time the parties were spliced. A jolly wedding took place—the young couple were put to bed, and the next day he left his charming bride for a voyage on the briny ocean."

The best way to curb a wild young man is, decidedly, to bridal him.

The New York Crystal Palace.

We made a note of the fact, yesterday, that the New York Crystal Palace would not be finished on the first of May. The New York Sun declares that the first of September is an early period on which to say it will be finished, as our friends who are hurrying up the frame against the first of May, for it is the New York Fair, and "bid a good-bye." They will have all summer, and perhaps, until next spring, before the Exhibition is opened, according to the following, from the Sun:

A brief survey of the work as it now stands is going on, will convince the slowest judgment that it cannot be completed sooner than the 1st of September, if before October. No part of the roof of the main building is yet set and there will be not less than six weeks or two months work to be done in painting and arranging the interior after the whole is completely enclosed. As to the progress made in erecting the dome, a friend tells us that it is not yet clear day, you can see the blue sky." Ergo—it has not been touched yet.

The work goes on in the smallest kind of a way. Instead of the full complement of workmen to finish the job in the least possible time—(at least five hundred—there seem not to be more than thirty or fifty—there may be one hundred. Those who are employed work at great disadvantage. They are not furnished with necessary scaffolding, nor with a full supply of materials. These two wants alone necessitate, at least double work. The men spend full half their time in getting to and from, and arranging swing scaffolding and derricks for what they have to do, and the building and mistakes in lengths and sizes of material complete the "Old Harry," of which we spoke.

Minister to Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Senate was in executive session only a few minutes to-day. Hon. Pierre Soulé was nominated as Minister to Spain and immediately confirmed. This was the only matter of importance transacted to-day.

Rhode Island Election.—The Maine Law Sustained.

PROVIDENCE, April 7.—The returns of the recent election in this State are all in, showing a majority of 900 in favor of sustaining the Prohibitory Liquor Law. There is, however, no doubt a majority of the Assembly opposite to the law.

The Tehuantepec Transit Way—Has Proclaimed President Elect of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7th.—Dates have been received here from the city of Mexico to the evening of the 21st ult. Judge Conkling and the Mexican Commissioners, Fornal, Castan, and Lanzas, had just signed a formal treaty between Mexico and the United States, guaranteeing the neutrality and protection of the transit way across Tehuantepec, and entire security of the capital therein invested. The Treaty will be ratified by the supreme executive of Mexico.

Santa Anna had been declared the President elect of the Republic, a large majority of the States having declared in his favor.

Doings in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

Yesterday evening a large body of the personal and political friends of the Hon. Pierre Soulé, of La., accompanied by a full band of music, called upon him at the residence of Prof. Key, to express their gratification and to compliment him upon his appointment to the Spanish Mission.

The flow of wit and the interchange of sentiment was kept up among the guests to a very late hour. The affair being impromptu, and the suggestion of friendship and admiration only, no formal proceedings were had.

The Louisiana-delegation was a large one. Every section was represented. Young America was there represented by Corry and Sanders. The Northwest was represented by Col. Gordon. Governor of Minnesota, and California by Mr. Welles. Each took part in the proceedings.

Mr. De Leon, of South Carolina, at the close of the proceedings, offered the following sentiment:

Senator Soulé.—The man whom despots dread from Europe, Repullicans send back to them. In response Mr. Soulé said "yes, gentlemen, it is indeed an interesting reflection on me that in reaching my destination, I shall meet a representative of this great country, across these mountains where twenty years ago I had to be concealed as a fugitive."

A Polka Une Brise de l'Espagne, composed and dedicated to Mr. Soulé by F. Kley, was played on the occasion, and was much admired.

Scientific Prophecy.

About nineteen years ago, a Mr. Haik, of Wilton, Connecticut, then a remarkable good student in his collegiate course, was suddenly deprived of his reason and memory. Under these circumstances, his father, the Rev. Mr. Haik, sent him to Hartford, but finding no relief, he sent him to Dr. Chaplain, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The doctor said that there was no relief at present for him, but at the age of thirty-six or thirty-seven, there would be a change; that the brain was too much expanded for the cranium, and there would at that age be a contraction, which would enable it to act healthily. His anxious father and family saw their hope, and promptly deferred for nineteen years. That time has recently expired, and to their great joy, the prophecy is fulfilled. The man began to inquire for his books as if he had just laid them down, and resumed his mathematical studies where he left them. There was no trace on his mind of this long blank in his life, or of anything which had occurred in it, and he did not know that he was almost forty years of age.

A letter dated January 31st, from a correspondent of the Tribune, at Melbourne, Australia, informs us that Mrs. Meagher, wife of the escaped Irish exile, had taken her departure in the ship Wellington for London. She was accompanied by Bishop Wilson, of Van Dieman's Land.

The Ursuline Convent Riot.

BOSTON, April 8.

The House to-day, the bill to indemnify the sufferers by the destruction of the Ursuline Convent, in 1834, was passed to a third reading. The bills