MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

Andrew J. Ehey, Editor.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, June 23, 1853.

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

For Auditor General,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
of Mifflin County.

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

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

IS the County Committee of Cambria county is without a Chairman, we, members of said Committee for the years 1852 and 1853, request the Democrats of the several districts and townships in said county to meet at their respective places of voting, on Saturday, the 2nd day of July, 1853, and elect two delegates from each district, to meet in County Convention at the Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on Tuesday, the 5th of July, 1853, to nominate a full and entire ticket for the Democracy to support at the approaching election, and also to do any other things that they may deem necessary for the true interests of the party.

The Delegate elections in each district to be kept open from 2 until 6 o'clock P. M.

Michael M'Guire,	John M'Coy,
John Dougherty,	James Carroll,
James Murray,	A. R. Longenecker.
John Angus,	William O'Keefe,
Henry Rager,	Francis Bearer,
John M'Bride,	Jacob Luther,
John Gillen,	John H. Douglass,
Charles Murray,	P. Braniff,
Elisha M. Lucket,	Peter M'Gough,
Jacob Fronheiser,	George Delaney,
Jordan Marbourg,	Sebastian Fry.

June 16, 1853.

Pennsylvania and Maryland.

We find in the Harrisburg *Union*, of June 15th, a lengthy correspondence between Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, and Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, in the matter of the surrender of M'Creary and Merritt, the two men employed to secure Elizabeth and Rachel Parker, colored girls, supposed to be fugitive slaves of L. A. Shcofeild, of Baltimore. As the correspondence is too lengthy for our columns, we avail ourselves of the following condensation of it from the Baltimore *Sun*; of Thursday.

The letter of Gov. Lowe in reply to the demand on the part of Pennsylvania, is dated May 2, 1853, and declines compliance with the requisition. He argues that the men went to Pennsylvania not as "kidnappers,"—the offence with which they are charged—but to capture the parties as fugitive slaves, with a power of attorney, and acting in good faith. It is therefore contended that they acted without moral guilt. If guilty at all, it is purely technical. Gov. Lowe further adverts to the feeling which pervades the community amongst whom the parties would be tried, which would render the result of the trial exceedingly uncertain. He also alleges that he is justified in using this discretion, and urges that Governors and courts have repeatedly gone behind requisitions, and examined and decided upon the merits of cases themselves.

It is further stated that an agreement was understood between the late Attorney General of Pennsylvania, as one of the counsel on part of that State. in the Rachel Parker case, and the counsel for the claimant, that no criminal proceedings should be had against McCreary and Merritt if the claim was abandoned. In pursuance of this agreement, verdict in favor of the petitioner was rendered by the jury. It is assumed, therefore, that Pennsylvania has admitted the moral innocence of M'Creary and Merritt, and Gov. Lowe, accepting this conclusion, declines to surrender the parties.

Gov. Bigler replies at considerable length, under date of the 26th ult. He does not regard the reasons assigned for the refusal of Governor Lowe as sufficient. He defends the people of Pennsylvania, and especially the citizens of Chester county, against the intimation that any prejudices or excited feeling would induce them to try the parties except according to the rules and principles of law. The plea innocence Gov. Bigler declines to discuss, and denies its legitimacy. He maintains that it was the duty of McCreary to have taken the girls before the U. S. Commissioner, as the law requires. That, as he did not do so, he should bear the consequences. But the whole inquiry is deemed irrelevant, and the precedents incidentally adverted to by Gov. Lowe for going behind the requisition denied altogether. The constitution and laws of the United States are quoted, in proof the mandatory character of a requisition.

With respect to the offence charged, "kidnapping," Gov. Bigler remarks that is a crime equally in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and is properly included in the term "other crimes" of the constitution. The arguments of Gov. Lowe are then applied to another case to illustrate the logical consequences of them. The slightest discretionary power in the executive is thereupon utterly denied. Cases are cited in support of the views presented. It is urged that if the Executive of one State can into the guilt or innocence of parties demanded upon requisition by the requisition of another, he can also administer punishment; and asked, what limit could be assigned to the exercise of the power. Further the accused might be twice tried and jeopardized for she same offence. Cases are cited again in behalf of the general argument.

With respect to the agreement between the counsel, Gov. Bigler remarks that Judge Campbell was not acting in the Parker case as Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, but the special appointee of the Executive in the trial of the Parker girls. His powers were the same as those of his associate, Judge Bell, and no more. And, as Attorney General, he could exercise no greater than an advisary power over the proceedings. The power to stay prosecution against the accused is vested solely in the court and District Attorney of Chester county. They have sent the case to the grand jury, and a bill of indictment was found. Upon this bill Gov. Bigler issues his requisition, and can see no relief for the parties save in a trial by a jury of the State of Pennsylvania, where any facts and circumstances connected with the trial for the freedom of Rachel Parker may plead in defence of McCreary and Merritt.

Mutual regret is expressed that any difference of opinion should have arisen in the case, and a hope that nothing may transpire to disturb the amicable relations which have so long existed between the people of the two States.

LOCAL AND EDITORIAL ITEMS.

☞The absence of the Editor will account for the want of editorial, errors and omissions.

☞Mr. Buchanan will sail for Europe on Saturday, July 9.

☞Green corn and cucumbers, from Charleston, are selling in New York at six dollars per dozen.

☞Col. John W. Forney will be a candidate for re-election to the Clerkship of the House of Representatives.

☞A gentleman praising the generosity of his friend, observed, "He spends his money like water." "Then of course he liquidates his debts," rejoined a wag.

☞Blankets were first made at Bristol, in England, during the reign of Henry III, and so called after three brothers, named Blanquet, by whom a loom at which they were woven was invented.

☞There are three things a woman cannot do—to pass a bonnet shop without looking in—to see a baby without kissing it—and to admire a piece of lace without inquiring how much it is per yard.

☞The European Times says:—"Let the Russians occupy the Dardanelles if they dare. If they do, they must be prepered to stand the shock of the united strength of Great Britain and France, and such a violation of the rights of nations must involve all Europe in a general war."

☞Great preparations aae making at Oleana, Ole Bull's Norwegian colony, in Potter county, Pa., to celebrate the coming Fourth of July on a magnificent scale. On that occasion he expects a large number of his musical brethren to assist in the ceaemony. He is fitting up a grand concert room, 100 feet in length and 80 feet wide.

☞"Ah!" said old Mrs. Doosenbury, "learning is a great thing; I've often felt the need of it. Why, would you believe it, I am now sixty years old, and only know the names of three months in the year; and them is spring, fall and autumn. I larnt the name of them when I was a leetle bit of a gall." Mrs Doosenbury knows enough to be an alderman."

A small matter to dispute about—the difference in the morality of Hollidaysburg and Huntingdon.

☞Hon. John Slidell, U. S. Senator from Louisiana, passed over the Portage Rail Road, on Wednesday, on his way to Washington city.

☞Partridges are so very plentiful and tame near Buenos Ayres, that boys occasionally amuse themselves by catching them with a horse-hair on the end of a cane reed. The urchins ride round the birds in a circle, which gradually becomes less and less, until sufficiently close to reach their prey—the birds being bewildered by the continued circular motion, on which they steadily fix their gaze.

☞Among the curiosities which will be exhibited at the world's fair is a leather watch, the production of our friend Jacobs. The mainspring is India rubber while the works are composed of gutta percha. The whole is wound up by two boys and a bed wrench. Sim is evidently a genius.

☞In summer, people should never sleep after sunrise. The most beautiful portion of June is that part sacred to dew-drops and early robins. A man of true poetic feeling is always stirring with the lark, he tolerates no bed after daybreak, save a bed of roses.

☞The report that the people of Buffalo were about sending Niagara Falls to the World's Fair, needs confirmation. The mason who proposes to take them down left for the lakes yesterday evening.

PLEASANT SURGICAL ADVICE.—For the inconvenience of a fractured thigh, Hippocrates prescribes this:—"In a fractured thigh, the extension ought to be particularly great, the muscles being so great that, notwithstanding the effect of the bandages, the contraction is apt to shorten the limb. This is a deformity so deplorable that, where there is a reason to apprehend it, I would advise the patient to suffer the other thigh to be broken also, in order to have them both of one length."

☞A Washington despatch to the N. Y. Herald, says:—"The rumor that the government has received advices from Havana, showing that Santa Anna is about to be seconded by Spain and England in his hostility to this country, is unfounded in fact. No such advices have been received by the government, nor is there evidence of a reliable character to show that Spain intends to strengthen Santa Anna in hny way. Communications from private individuals residing in Mexico, have been received, speculating on the dictator's movements, but nothing authentic.

☞Austrian papers state that a merchant of Vienna has lately presented to the Industrial Union of that capital the details of a series of experiments made by him to manufacture spiders' thread into woven tissues. The thread is wound on a reel, and two dozen spiders produce in siz minutes a beautiful and delicate thread, wo thousand feet in length. The stuffs manufactured aae spoken of as being far superior to those of silk in beauty and delicacy of fabric.

☞Mount Vernon, where the ashes of Gen. Washington repose, has been sold by Mr. John A. Washington, to a company, for $200,000. One of the conditions of the sale is that the remains of Gen. Washington are never, under any circumstances, to be removed from their present resting-place. The purchasers offered a largely increased price to have the sale made absolute; but, the National Intelligencer, says, Mr. Washington replied that he would not for any sum that could be named, place it out of of the power of Congress to make Mount Vernon the property of the nation.

☞That people should spend hundreds of dollars annually in visiting sulphur springs, is one of those which we could never unravel. Why waste the contents of a pocket book on a jaun to Sharon, when a beverage equally as pleasant as the one obtained there could be made by chopping up locofoco matches, and mixing them with bilge water? For five dollars we will furnish a person with a receipt for making all the more celebrated waters of the country. For the sparkling offerings of the far-famed Congress springs, we offer a very cheap substitute—Drink weak pork pickle out of an old boot.

☞A correspondent who writes to our single-blessedness friend of the Pittsburg *Union*, from Mount Pleasant, Westmareland county under the signature of "Johnny Fat," has th following concerning the "fair sec":—

"Now a word about the fat women. On this subject I am afraid to let myself out, for I know I will grow eloquent if I do, and fill at least *two sheets*, (which would be encroaching too much on the columns of your valuable paper,) with the praises of our good, substantial, fat Dutch girls. Your little dandified fellows about Pittsburgh need not think of coming here for wives—they would be *no whar*. It takes a big fellow, with *lrng arms* to squeeze our girls. To give an idea of their size and make, I will give you the dimensions of a rocking chair which stands in the parlor of the Hotel in which I am now writing. Breadth of seat, 2 feet 6 inches; depth, 21 inches. By comparing these dimensions with those of one of your *city chairs*, you will at once perceive our superiority. Why this one I speak of would hold you, Mr. Editor, and a pretty girl not brorder than yourself, easily. I hope you will not consider it presumptuous in me to suggest to you to get one—I mean a *chair*, but if you havh construed my sentence to mean a pretty girl, why let it stand so. I don't think it would be any iujury to the "*Union*" to take a partner of that kind."

Controvery Extraordinary.

We are sorry to see that our friend Traugh, of the *Standard*, and Bowman, of the *Gazette* have got by the ears, *cause*, dunning subscribers.—Keep cool, gentlemen, at least as cool as the atmosphere and thermometer will permit. If you cannot agree "send out" and compromise, be friends, and act with christian charity. If either have two much, divide with the other, if both have enough and a little more, divide with us.

Logan House.

We were in Hollidaysburg on Tuesday last, and called in to see our friends, Maj. Dannals and Sheriff Rees, the proprietors of this hotel, and found ourselves somewhat surprised with the admirable arrangements they have made for the accommodation of their guests. Their table is sudplied with all the delicacies of an eastern market, and their Bar with the choicest wines and liquors of France and Spain.

The Weather.

The weather has been very hot, at least for Ebensburg; however, we have great reason to be thankful, taking into consideration the suffering state of the indivinuals of Hollidaysburg and Johnstown. Could we not prevail on our friends to come and enjoy the pleasant breezes among the mountains during the months of July and August? There is no place where a stranger can enjoy himself better nor be more comfortably entertained, than in this, our good quiet, neat, white little town of Ebensburg.

Another Strike.

The waiters at the Mountain House *made a strike* on Wednesday morning for higher wages. Mr. Lytle says he will not be *struck* and intends rather to hire white servants at higher wages.

☞Two men engaged in blasting in the New Portage Tunnel were injured on Tuesday even. by a large quantity of rock falling from the roof of the Tunnel upon them. One of them had his back broken, and the other is much injured. We could not learn their names.

Melancholy Bereavement.

It pains us to record the untimely death of William H. Bateman, son of Wesley Bateman, Esq., Burgess of our borough, which occurred on Tuesday morning last. He had wandered off, in company with some of his playmates to Williams' Mill Dam, a furlong south-east of town, where, while bathing, he got beyond his depth, and was drowned.

The little boy was in his eighth year, and was an uncommonly interesting child, of unusual intelligence for his age. We offer our sincerest condolence to the parents in their affliction.

WILLIAM BADGER, Esq.—We are sincerly rejoiced to see that this gentleman has received the nomination of District Attorney by the Democracy of Philadelphia. Mr. Badger we know to be every way worthy and competent.

Editors in a Row.

We learn from the Hannibal Journal that a personal collision recently occurred between the Editors of the Whig and Herald, published at Quincy, Ill. The circumstances are thus detailed by the Journal:

"Brooks (editor of the Herald) was passing in front of the Quincy House, when Morton, who was sitting in a chair, got up and struck him in the face, unocking off his hat. Brooks then drew a revolver, and fired at Morton, the ball striking the shoulder blade, and glancing off without doing any injury. The latter, who was unarmed, then drew a chair at his antagonist, when Brooks attempted to fire the second time, but his pistol missed fire.

"A large crowd gathered around, and determination was expressed to *hang* Brooks if he did not leave in twenty-four hours. The excitement however, subsided. The cause of the affray commenced with a publication by the editor of the Whig, in reference to brooks' management of the Post Office. The latter retaliated by publishing Morton as a "liar," "scoundrel," and "puppy."

RETALIATORY.—In company, an English lady half jocularly, of course, atttributed a very polite redinesss for wine to the daughters of Erin. "I believe that in Ireland," she observed, "it is quite customary for a lady, if she only catches the eye of a gentleman earnestly directed to her at the dinner table, to say, "Port if you please." Promptitude is the order of the day. "Yes," replied an Irish lady, not over pleased, with the insinuation, and determined to repay with interest, "and the promptitude takes another direction in your country. "How do you mean?" "Why, when an English lady finds a gentleman's eye upon her at table, I understand she averts her countenance, and blushing, says in her gentlest tone, 'You must ask papa.'"

A Sound Connexion.

In Lewisburg, Va., 20th April, LEONARD CORNELIUS GLASS VANDERANGLE CAPER VAN-HUFF, Jr., and Miss MARY CLEOPATRA PROSPERINA VICTORIA CINDERELLA PAULINA MARGUERETTA LUCINDA HARRIS, of Sycamore Creek, Nicholas co., Va.

Strike on the Portage Rail Road.

We hear that the hands employed on the Portage Rail Road, have struck for monthly payments, and have issued a circular asking the sympathy of their fellow citizens. If we recollect right, the Canal Board in 1852 passed a resolution, requiring Superintendents and Supervisors to pay cash for all materials, and make monthly payments to laborers, this we know has not been the custom on the Portage; but that it s right and just, no one can deny. The men employed complain bitterly. On the other hand Gen. Ross alleges that he has paid out eighty-five thousand dollars since the 19th of April when the appropriation Bill passed. From what we can gather we judge that the true cause is the want of a sufficient appropriation, owing to a neglect (or some other cause) of the Superintendents to report a sufficient sum to pay all back debts.

Our symptahies are with the men, but at the same time we cannot cast any censure on Gen. Ross, the present Superintendent without some proof that the cause lies at his door alone. We have just learned that Gen. Ross has offered to go with a committee of nine to Harrisburg appointed at the Johnstown meeting, to examine the Books &c., to clear himself of all blame. The following is the address of the laborers:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The undersigned operatives on the Allegheny Portage Railroad met to-day to devise the best and most effec means of procuring our wages for work done said railroad. We will make a brief statem of the grievances we complain of:—Many of have been in the employ of the Commonwealth on this road for years; during the past year w frequently worked EIGHTEEN HOURS out of twenty-four, and often longer; we have not received any money from the Commonwealth for SIX MONTHS, and many of us TEN and SEVEN MONTHS; persons have credited us and are becoming clamorous for their money. We have not murmured or complained [illegible] only forbearance has c[illegible] of us have been com[illegible] ing from 10 to 15 [illegible] pay debts which we have contracted to support ourselves and families, and on those debts we to pay an advance of from 10 to 20 per cent. more than we could have purchased for cash; thus losing at least 25 per cent. of our wages, in consequence of not being promptly paid. Those Check Rolls and Bill against the State which have been sold, are the first which [illegible] into the Treasury, are disequal[illegible] without regard to precedence [illegible] their regular time we should [illegible] that time [illegible] for in preference to [illegible] full, money because the rolls are changed hands, we [illegible] that order of [illegible] is t[illegible]

We have been told that some SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of claims have passed into the Treasury without the Superintendent of the road paying a cent on them, or passing through his hands, thus causing a loss to the operatives of at least SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS in the shape of discount. There is something wrong. We complain that hands have been discharged without being paid, and forced to seek employment elsewhere—compelling them to come time and again for their money, and finally having to sell their time at a heavy discount, as the only means of getting their money.

Money in every branch of the government is plenty; the hands on the new Portage Road are all paid up to the 1st of June. The money with which they are paid was appropriated at the same time the money was appropriated to pay us was. If the appropriation was not large enough to pay the expenses of the road, let it be paid out as far as it will go, and the money fairly divided, and we will not complain. But we do, and will complain of having to stand a shave on money which was earned and ought to have been paid months ago, as long as there is any money appropriated, which is, or ought to be in the Treasury.

This is the first time since the construction of the road, that hands have been compelled to adopt this course to get their wages. The time was when they were paid monthly; we are sorry that it is not so now. Wages have advanced on all roads in the country. We have not asked for an advance, we only ask to be paid monthly. We call on our fellow citizens to aid us in securing our rights! And further, we call on the officers against whom the implicit charge is, to clear themselves, and let the blame rest in the right place.

Change of Colour in the Hair.

Dr. Wardrop, an English author, in a treatise on "Diseases of the Heart," relates some cases of the sudden changing of the hair from black to white. A lady who was deeply grieved on receiving the intelligence of a great change in her worldly condition, and who had a very remarkable quantity of dark hair, found, on the following morning, the whole of her hair had become of a silver white. Some striking instances of this kind are narrated by historians. "I was struck," says Madame Campan, "with the astonishing change misfortune had wrought up on Marie Antoinette's features; her whole head of hair had turned almost white during her transit from Varennes to Paris." The Duchess of Luxembourg was caught making her escape during the terrors of the French Revoiution, and put in prison; the next morning it was observed that her hair had become white. A Spanish officer, distinguished for his bravery, was in the Duke of Alva's camp, and an experiment was made by one of the authorities to test his courage. At midnight, the Provost Marshal, accompanied by his guard and a confessor, awoke him from his sleep, informing him that, by the order of the Viceroy, he was to be immediately executed, and had only a quarter of an hour left to make his peace with Heaven. After he had confessed, he said that he was prepared for death, but declared his innocence. The Provost Marshal at this moment broke into a fit of laughter, and told him that they merely wanted to try his courage. Placing his hand upon his heart, and, with ghastly paleness, he ordered the Provost out of his tent, observing that he had done him an evil office;" and the next morning, to the wonder of the whole army, the [illegible] head, from having been of a deep black colour, had become perfectly white.

☞A cuban, named Cristo, was recently condemned to the garrote in Havana, for some political eccentricity. On the morning fixed for his execution, while he was generally prepare for death, he said he wanted time to finish ten pages of a novel he was reading, before suffering the extreme penalty of the law.

THE PENNSYLVANIAN.

The editorial chair of this sterling Democratic paper which has long enjoyed a proud position as a political journal, has recently been transferred to J. M. COOPER, on the occasion of the appointment of Mr. Hope, the late able editor. We have never had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the gentleman who takes his place; but from his introductory leader, we feel satisfied that the high standing of this valuable paper will be fully sustained. His frank and honest support of the present State Administration will be received with enthusiasm by the Western Democracy, as an evidence that the course of Gov. Bigler and his associates has received the approval of the people in a section of the Commonwealth where, if there had been dissatisfaction, we could not have expected its concealment. We do not know that any good reasons existed to anticipate murmurings even in Philadelphia. But local interests have sometimes power to create discontent, when they come in opposition to the course of a government which must be administered with reference to the general good. The fact, that on one occasion, there was an unfortunate collision between those having control of our public works, and a company which has and deserves to have the sympathy of Philadelphians, gave some faint hope to our opponents that the people in the Eastern part of the State would allow their local predilections to prove superior to their wishes for the general welfare. That controversy has been happily terminated; and we have the flattering assurance that the policy of the administration is no longer questioned, even in localities [illegible]

[illegible] a frank avowal of a [illegible] support Gov. Bigler for a second term. At least some more on the present [illegible] among the democracy of Philadelphia, [illegible] it will be read with [illegible] of the State, that [illegible] support of the distinguished [illegible] who, by honesty and industry, has arrived at his present high position.

We are not among those who think it is too early to speak of the next Gubernatorial contest. [illegible] it is yet a considerable distance in the future. Before it arrives, circumstances may change; but there are some men who have been [illegible] who have established confidence so firmly that we know we shall find them, [illegible] year hence, precisely the same able, steady and true supporters of democratic principles, and as pure in moral rectitude as we know them to be now. The *Pennsylvanian* has not been premature in expressing a wish that will meet with a general, hearty response. The following is an extract from the leader alluded to:

"We are no less unequivocal in the avowal of our intentions in regard to the present State Administration, and our esteemed, experienced, and upright Chief Magistrate, William Bigler. Tried during nearly one-half of the term for which he was chosen, he has proved himself to be a thoughtful statesman, an able and a sagacious [illegible], a just and fearless Executive, and a consistent right hearted Democrat. In view of the agitation of the question of the next democratic candidate for Governor, our position is definitively in favor of trying William Bigler for another term; and we do not do this to forestall but to invite the fullest exercise of public opinion. He has met more than one emergency bravely. Under his wise and benignant rule, our credit has risen in the markets of the world, our resources have been amplified, our State has advanced in all the attributes of a great people, and our population have prospered through all our borders. The great end of good government has been attained, and we now present to the nations of the earth a State which is an empire in itself—one of thirty-one great Commonwealths—and that one greater in extent than many of those powers of the old world that keep down their own people under the iron hand of oppression, and seek to dictate terms to those whom Providence has ordained as the instruments of their own humiliation, and of the people's final redemption. Our resources are as boundless as the blessings of GOD himself—our future bright with the promise of future glories—and our position on this Continent, geographically, commercially and politically, standing like a sentinel between the North and the South, on the direct route that must unite the two oceans, and so finally carry to the heathens of the east the Christian love and the Christian laws and the Christian liberties of our own age—receiving in return the wealth long hidden from civilized man, to be used in turn for the other achievements doubtless to be entrusted to the American Republic in the course of time.

The Slave Excitement.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—The excitement growing out of the reported slave insurrection has almost entirely subsided. The first accounts prove to have been much exaggerated.

Several affidavits have been made against James Dyson, an Englishman, in regard to his connection with the recent insurrectionary movements. Dyson has for a year past been teaching in a school for negro children, and about two years since was convicted for harboring a negro criminal, and suffered an imprisonment for several months as a punishment for his offence. He then displayed great acuteness and much legal knowledge, having in fact plead his own cause.

The present affidavits are strong against him, and allege him to have been the sole planner and instigator of the recent design for a slave insurrection.

The examination is fixed for next Wednesday, the 22d inst. If the offence is proved against Dyson, the penalty will be most severe, and probably death will be inflicted.

The Cuban Junta Once More.

The New York Herald of yesterday says: "There are certain startling rumors afloat of busy movements hereabouts, among the order of the Lone Star and the Cuban Junta. Men are said to be now in this city who were lately seen in active intercourse with the creoles of Cuba. We have information from Havana that many creoles are leaving the island for the north; and there are also reports of revolutionary disturbances in the Vuelta Abajo, memorable from the invasion of Lopez. Verily, there is a strong aroma of gunpowder in the air. Will there be war?"

Important to Road Supervisors.

An important decision was made last week by Judge Burrell, in the case of Petticord *vs.* Blacklick Township. It appeared that a deep rut had worn into a road passing through said township, making it impassible. In passing over the road, Mr. Petticord's horse tramped into it, it being frozen over but not sufficientlp to bear the weight of the horse, and in attempting to extricate himself the beast broke his hind leg above the knee. Mr Petticord brought an action for the recovery of the price of the horse.—[illegible] charge to the jury, held that [illegible] duty of the Supervisors to pass over and examine the road to see whether it is in a passible condition; that it is not necessary, as is generally supposed, that they should be notified that a road has become impassible by obstructions or otherwise; that where a road has broad [illegible], as through marshy ground, etc., they should be more vigilent in observing the condition thereof; and they are only excusable where acts of Providence, such as storms and floods, preclude the possibility of instant repair. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of Plaintiff for $60 and costs.—*Indianna Reporter.*

☞We copy the following article in regard to Hon. JOHN C. KNOX, a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, from that excellent journal the Belford *Gazette*.

HIGH AUTHORITY.

We take the liberty of making the following extract of a letter from Hon. Ellis Lewis, (one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,) to the editor, dated Lancaster, June 4, 1853—and we trust the Judge will excuse the liberty thus taken, as we deem it highly important that his emphatic endorsement of the appointment of Judge Knox should be made public. The death of Judge Gibson puts Judge Lewis in his place, so far as age and experience can give one position. He is now the oldest *Judge* in Pennsylvania, although not the oldest *man* on the Bench. He has been familiar with the practice and administration of the law more than thirty years; so that his expression of opinion of the high qualigcations of the gentleman who has been selected to fill the place occupied by the late Judge Gibson, will be considered no idle compliment, but will be remembered by the freemen of Pennsylvania on the second Tuesday of October next as a great truth emanating from one of the best men in the Commonwealth. But to the extract. Judge Lewis says:

"Gov. Bigler is entitled to the gratitude of the country for giving us so excellent a brother as Judge Knox. If he had searched the whole State with the utmost scrutiny, he could not have selected a more upright and competent man. His father was Sheriff of Tioga when I practiced law in that county. I have known Judge Knox from his early youth. He comes from the masses, feels with them, understands their interests, and has the disposition as well as the ability to promote the welfare of the whole people. He has risen, without the aid of family influence or wealth, entirely upon his own merits; and his elevation has been as rapid as his deservings are confessedly great. He is young, but his youth is an argument in favor of his appointment. The duties of the Bench are of a character which require some degree of bodily health and vigor as well as a mature judgment and well balanced mind. Judge Knox possesses all these qualities; and, what is of great importance, he will be vastly improved in experience before the end of his fifteen year term, (should his health be spared,) while he will still be in the prime of life and in the zenith of his bright career of public usefulness. I mention my views on this subject to show how sound and correct your own are, as stated in your editorial notice of his appointment.

Your friend,
ELLIS LEWIS.

Gen. Geo. W. Bowman."

The Sunday Law.

Mr. HENRY OMIT, the proprietor of the State Capitol Hotel, at Harrisburg, has been brought up twice for selling liquor on Sunday: once for selling liquor to travellers and sojourners at his house, and again for selling to citizens of the town, he was fined four dollars in each case.—Mr. OMIT has carried both cases to the Supreme Court, it is expected that the Court will decide upon them this or next week. The act of Assembly under which these summary convictions were had was passed on the 22d of April 1791, and is as follows:—

"2. Section 1. If any person shall do or perform any worldly employment or business whatsoever on the Lord's dag, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity only excepted, and shall use or practice any unlawful game, hunting, shooting, sport or diversion whatsoever, on the same day, and be convicted thereof, every such person, so offending, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay four dollars, to be levied by distress; or in case he or she shall refuse or neglect to pay the said sum, or goods and chattels cannot be found, whereof to levy the same by distress, he or she shall suffer six days imprisonment in the house of correction of the proper county: *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained shall be constructed to prohibit the dressing of victuals in private families, bakehouses, lodging-houses, inns, and other houses of entertainment, for the use of sojourners, travellers or strangers, or to hinder watermen from landing their passengers, or ferrymen and carrying over the water travellers, or persons removing with their families on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, nor to the delivery of milk, or the necessaries of life, before nine of the clock in the forenoon, nor after five of the clock in the afternoon of the same day."

American Principles Vindicated.

We learn with great pleasure from the Washington correspondent of the Herald, that Secretary Marcy has taken in hand the reformation of divers abuses which have so long existed in our diplomatic and consular service. Americans travelling abroad have often been shocked to witness the employment of foreigners in many of our European legations, and in the United States consular offices almost every where. Gov. Marcy has corrected this abuse by directing that hereafter none but Americans are to be entrusted with diplomatic and consular secrets and archives. Hereafter, it is said, our foreign ministers are to transact their own business, and not transfer to their secretaries the onus and responsibilities of official signatures. For the future all our foreign legations are ordered to be opened every day, except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M, for the accommodation of American citizens. Hereafter American passports are to be visited gratis by the minister, in all places where one resides. This will be found an important reform, in Rome and Naples, particularly, and in some other cities. The new Secretary has abolished consular and diplomatic uniform, in all cases where they can be dispensed with.—*Phila. Sun.*

☞A London letter to the New York Tribune says: "As I have informed you, Russia has been assembling her forces on her southern frontier for the last twelvemonth, and while she lulled the Western powers to sleep, with declarations of moderation, she has gone on with intrigues and and cunning, till the time comes when she can step in with armies. She now threateffs both Turkey and Persia. From the Shah she claims the city of Asterabad in Asia, the best and most southern harbor of the Caspian. This is one step more towards India, and in Europe she claims the Protectorate over one third of the population of Turkey, though they do not require and even protest against this protectorate."