



DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL

RICHARD WITHELM... HENRY C. DEVINE

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EBENSBURG. THURSDAY MORNING... AUGUST 3.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM BIGLER, FOR SUPREME JUDGE, JEREMIAH S. BLACK, FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, HENRY S. MOTT.

FOR ASSEMBLY, WILLIAM A. SMITH, FOR PROTHONOTARY, GEORGE C. K. ZAHM, FOR REGISTER & REVISOR, JAMES J. WILL, FOR COMMISSIONER, NICHOLAS NAGLE, FOR AUDITOR, MICHAEL D. WAGONER, FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTORS, William Orr, Michael Maguire, Anthony Lambaugh.

GOV. BIGLER AND TEMPERANCE.

A strenuous effort is now on foot to defeat the re-election of our present unexceptionable Executive and without the employment of those fair and ordinary means which ought to be used in every political canvass conducted honorably.

It sometimes, may often, happens in this world, that men get credit for virtues they never possessed, and are made to represent principles against which every act of their lives has been an effort.

Let us look at the reports. The last Legislature enacted that, "whenever it is represented that a large number of persons in this Commonwealth are deeply impressed with the necessity of the passage of a prohibitory liquor law, therefore be it enacted, that the qualified voters of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized on the second Tuesday of October next to vote for and against a law, which shall entirely prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental, mechanical and artistic purposes."

The friends of the Maine Law, not satisfied with this arrangement of the question, as being too far in the future and not meeting present emergencies formed and brought forward a bill highly stringent in its provisions and which if properly enforced is perhaps as much as we need in the premises. This was the bill "to protect certain domestic and private rights and to prevent abuses in the sale and use of intoxicating drinks."

But this is not ground of accusation. More must be done, not to advance the cause of Prohibition, but create a dilemma in which they may trammel an upright Executive and tell his fair executioner. Next he is arraigned before the designing iniquities of a politico-temperance convention, and here they proclaim a catch. Letters are addressed to the candidates of both parties. Pollock, who never aided temperance in thought word or deed, but who is the accomplished courtier of faction, just answers as he is desired to do. Bigler both by principle and practice a temperance man responds with prudence, just as he ought, and both by his letter and in conversation, at home and abroad and always, declares himself the friend of the reform and that he will sign any proper enactment in furtherance of it.

Here now are the facts as they stand on one side and the other. We ask democrats and the candidates of all parties: Who is the better temperance man?

Gov. William Bigler is now at Bedford Springs.

Bombardment of San Juan.

By the arrival of the steamer Prometheus, we have most important news from Nicaragua. The town of San Juan, or Greytown, as it is sometimes called, has been entirely destroyed by the U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, Commodore Hollins. The offense given to the United States was the assault upon Mr. Borland, who interfered to protect the captain of the Nicaragua Company's steamer from the violence of those who claim to rule at that place. Mr. Borland denied the authority of these attempting to arrest the captain, and for this was mobbed and otherwise insulted by the people of San Juan. When applied to for apology, explanation or reparation, the authorities refused either. A few weeks since, the U. S. ship Cyane was despatched to San Juan to enquire into the facts of the case, and demand satisfaction for the insult to the nation in the person of its minister. Upon her arrival it appears the authorities refused to make either an explanation or apology, when Commodore Hollins bombarded the town, and subsequently landed with a body of men and entirely destroyed it by fire. Fortunately no lives were lost.

San Juan or Greytown is claimed by the Mosquito King, a weak and imbecile half-breed, and it is through this semi-savage that Great Britain has effected a Protectorate over the town. The Nicaragua Transit Company has suffered great annoyance to their business arrangements by the interference of the self-styled authorities of this town. All means have been resorted to for the purpose of extorting money from the Company, and when that was denied, the property of the Company has been attacked and their interests otherwise interfered with. What part the English government has had in this foray upon American rights it is difficult to definitely determine, but it is certain that her agents heretofore have been busy in stirring up discord between the Mosquito King and the United States Government.

The prompt manner in which Com. Hollins has rebuked the insolence of the San Juan authorities will, we trust, teach them, in the future, that this government, or its official agents, cannot be trifled with or insulted. If Great Britain is behind the scenes, pulling the strings by which the sale of the Mosquito domain moves, it will also furnish that nation a clue to the determination of the United States with reference to foreign interference upon this side of the Atlantic.

The Burning of San Juan—Further Particulars.

Greytown consisted of about eighty houses, nearly all of them built of wood, and by far the greater proportion of them constructed in the United States and taken there on ship-board. One of these—Lyon's Hotel—cost \$15,000. Not more than one fourth of the houses in the new part of the town, which has been built since 1850, were occupied. They have heretofore been occupied, but were deserted from business considerations some time previous to this affair. The population of Greytown consisted of about 500 persons altogether; of which number ten or twelve were from the United States, about twenty-five Germans, and twelve Frenchmen and a few Jamaican negroes and natives. The Americans, English, French and Dutch were engaged in hotel-keeping and trade.

The houses occupied by the natives and negroes were principally frame buildings, with roofs of thatched palm leaf. When the Cyane appeared before Greytown and demanded satisfaction to the amount of \$24,000, threatening bombardment if not complied with at a given hour, it was not believed by the inhabitants that the town was to be demolished, pillaged and burned. They expected that a few shots would be fired into the town, that a few houses would be perforated, and then hostilities would cease. Most of the English, however, went for protection on board of the British war schooner Bermuda, Capt. Jolly lying in the harbor. Mr. Faneu U. S. Agent, together with six or seven of the Americans, sought protection under the flag of the United States on board of the Cyane, and the remainder of the French and natives, together with a few English and Americans, left the place during the night and morning preceding its destruction. They all encamped together on the shore in the woods about a mile distant. Not anticipating the entire demolition of the town by bomb-shells and torches, they took but little of their effects with them. All the property left was destroyed. Consequently the homeless inhabitants were in great suffering from the want of food, and of clothing and protection from the weather when our informants left. They had stretched up sheets for tents, and many were obliged to sleep in the open air, without the least shelter, and were half-finished for the want of food. A brig laden with provisions, which had just arrived as the bombardment commenced has probably supplied them.

The terms of Capt. Hollins not being complied with, he opened his fire promptly at the appointed time—nearly every shot doing execution. He fired about two hundred shots, but not burning up the town as he desired, he sent ashore a launch with a lieutenant and about twenty-five men, who proceeded to set on fire all remained of Greytown. While doing so, they are said to have inspected the interior of the buildings rather closely, and pillaged as much as they pleased. Before finishing this work, they were pretty thoroughly intoxicated with wines and liquors, and were constantly cheering. The property destroyed by this bombardment is stated to be half a million of dollars.

The day before the bombardment, Capt. Hollins took possession of the guns which were for the protection of the town, and took them to Punta Arenas and placed them in the keeping of the Transit Company. During the bombardment two shots were aimed at the flag-staff from which floated the Mosquito flag. The first ball severed the halyards, and down came the flag to half mast, and the second ball cut the staff half off, from which it was suspended.

While the Cyane was cannonading, a note was received by Captain Hollins from the Captain of the British schooner Bermuda, stating that he regretted that he had not a British vessel of war there of the size of the Cyane—he would compel him to desist.— Captain Hollins, in reply to the note, regretted that Captain Jolly had not two such, as he believed that the United States could get possession of them on the same terms as they

got the Cyane. There was a good deal of anxious looking for the British mail steamer Den, then hourly expected, and remarks were made that when she arrived hostilities would immediately be suspended. Just as the town was to be fired the expected mail steamer arrived, but to the surprise of all the Englishmen, the work of pillaging and setting fire to the town went forward. When it was all over, the British mail steamer left for some other port having the Bermuda in tow. The burning and pillaging party were on shore nearly half the day, and passed the time in great glee. Many of them were so much intoxicated that it was not an easy matter to get them on board again.

A number of the residents of Greytown came to New York on board of the Prometheus being provided with free passages by the agent.

For the "Democrat and Sentinel."

Messrs. Editors:—

I hold that it is the duty of a free people to jealously watch over their rights and privileges. Every encroachment upon their liberties should be met at the threshold and manfully resisted. When an attempt is made to interfere with our rights, the aggressor should be informed, that while acting within his own proper sphere our laws will protect him. He may even be given to know that, so far as his individual affairs are concerned, our laws will permit him to pursue a course that may in the end lead to incalculable mischief to himself; yet so long as his ruinous policy affects not his neighbor, he will be permitted to pursue that course. But the instant he does an act that effects injuriously his neighbor, or in any way interferes with the rights of his neighbor, that instant he should be admonished that the interests of his fellow-citizen must not be forgotten or overlooked in the pursuit of that which is merely intended to benefit a particular individual. The same rule will apply to any class of people; and to all associations.

In fact this is the rule upon which is based the Law of Nations, and thus is recognized that universal rule of right by which we are taught, that if we become members of society, we must yield to municipal authority certain natural rights. The rule that "might makes right," gives way to another rule by which we, as members of society, delegate to a few, the guardianship of our affairs as a community, at the same time holding our agents responsible for any abuse of the power we delegate to them.

Some twenty years ago the citizens of our Commonwealth, in their wisdom, established a system of Common Schools not at that time it is true, a system absolute in every district throughout the state, but since that time by amendment it has become so. The friends of education, it is also true, have met opposition from certain portions of the state.

From selfish motives and from false ideas of economy, the citizens of certain districts, refused to accept this system. Now, however, since by a statute of the land, the Common School system "is deemed taken and held to be adopted according to the provisions of this act (the act of 8th May 1854), in all the counties of this Commonwealth, or which shall hereafter be erected," matters seem to have taken a different turn. The real enemies, and those most to be feared—most to be feared, because more vigilant and more bigoted—have been compelled to "show hands." Heretofore it has been gravely asserted that "all the opposition to our Common School System comes from the Dutch districts. Look at Berks!" Opposition from men actuated by selfish feelings may have been as much felt in "Berks" as in any other county, and instance Berks merely as a locality or county, not that she is deserving of the charge of open hostility to our School system from a deadly, deep-seated hatred to all enlightenment of the masses, but merely because many of her citizens think more of saving money than of educating their children. While all this is admitted it is nevertheless true, there are many citizens scattered throughout Pennsylvania, both native and adopted, actuated by feelings other than mere selfishness, that bitterly oppose our system of Common Schools; a portion because the Bible is permitted to be read in certain schools; and another portion because the Bible is not recognized as a school book and read in every district; while still other portions virtually oppose the system by the establishment of Sectarian or Parochial schools.

We at all times bow with deference to the opinion of our religious friends. The establishment of a Sectarian or Parochial School is a right all religious denominations have—a right, with which, when exercised, the state cannot interfere. Many who support such schools insist, that, so long as any body or society of men having established and continue to sustain a Sectarian School, yet while they freely pay their school-tax the Common School system, instead of being injured, is benefited; because "a portion of our youth being thus drawn from our crowded schools, enables our School Directors to reduce the number of schools and increase the number of months they shall be kept open."

A greater error in judgment could not be imagined; for while it is admitted that the number of scholars is reduced, it is nevertheless true that the rate of assessment will invariably be reduced to keep open such number of schools, and only such number, as is supposed will accommodate the pupils attending for, say nine months in a year (more than ten months the law will not allow.) It is not evident then, that the organization of Sectarian Schools, instead of benefiting the Common School system has a tendency to injure that system and bring it into disrepute? Add to this, that there are many, very many good citizens, in fact the very pros of society, that doubt the propriety of sending to a Sectarian School, who under the operation of the Sectarian rule would be compelled to send their children to such schools or permit them to grow up in ignorance.

Take the case of a sparsely settled district. A majority of the children are sent to Sectarian Schools leaving, say half a dozen, whose parents wish to send to a Common School. These parents are informed by the Directors that it is deemed imprudent to keep open the School for so small a number, but that they will be permitted to send to another district, the School-house in which district is distant say four miles. Would not such parents virtually be deprived of the benefits of our Common School System, compelled to send to a Sectarian School, or suffer their offspring to grow up in ignorance?

I repeat that while it is freely admitted, that any sect of Christians has the right to establish a school in which shall be taught the dogmas peculiar to that sect, it must also be admitted that if the organization of such a school, has a tendency to bring into disrepute, and consequently injure the Common School System, those who establish and sustain such school, although freely paying all school taxes, legally assessed, are the men above all others most to be feared. An open and avowed enemy is less to be dreaded than one that acts covertly. But far above all is to be dreaded, the man that professes friendship, and who really may feel friendly towards you, but whose interest it is to pursue a course, the inevitable tendency of which must be to give a death-stab to your interests; so true is it that "he that gathereth not with us, scattereth from us."

If, among the many good institutions which our country can boast, there is one that stands pre-eminent—and one such there must be—that institution is our glorious System of Common Schools; an institution that is destined to preserve perpetuate and hand down to posterity the blessings of a free government under which we live. Then, let all other institutions and associations, give way to that which must do the greatest good to the greatest number. TRUTH.

Know Nothings.

We are opposed to all secret political organizations, says the Louisville Times, because in a Republican government all political action should be public. Our political institutions are based upon public intelligence, and they are only to be perpetuated and made popular by a free, frank and open interchange of opinions, and a fearless exposition of the principles of free government, whether federal, State, county or city. And then we must have suitable agents in each and all of these governments, to administer and execute the laws, and to act as conservators of the public peace, and guardians of the people's rights. It is just as important to discuss the principles and qualifications of candidates for office as it is to discuss any measure of public policy. Secret organizations subvert all the rules and regulations which have heretofore been deemed sufficient in determining what shall be done to promote the public good, and who shall be the people's representatives in the various employments and positions deemed necessary to carry into effect our system of government. Viewing the Know-Nothing organization in the light it has yet been presented to us, we shall feel bound to oppose the election of those candidates believed to be favorites of the secret faction, although otherwise we might regard them as the best qualified and most worthy of the place.

Population of Pennsylvania.

We are publishing a statistical table showing the number of inhabitants in our State in 1850, together with a statement of the activities in the several classes. It appears from the census of 1850 that the population of the State then was 2,311,786. The population now cannot be less than 2,500,000. The people in the State of foreign birth in 1850 were 294,871. Of these not over 55,000 were voters. The proportion of voters in this class of people is small, because very many were voters would be about 30,000. The whole number of voters in the State is not less than 400,000. Less than one-fourth of the voters then, are of foreign birth. Is the foreign vote dangerous?—Are our institutions in peril from the "foreign vote?" We would like to hear a Know Nothing lecture on the subject. A large portion at least one third of these voters of foreign birth have been many years in the country; have grown up with our institutions; raised families of children born in the country; have become identified with our interests, and with the American born by intermarriages and associations, and have no homes and no country for themselves or their children but this. Are such voters dangerous? What say the Know Nothings, and their Whig allies to this question? The passing away of each generation naturalizes this entire foreign element of our population, by a process independent of the Courts, and of all law except the laws of nature. Are our liberties in danger? Is it necessary to disregard the admonitions of Washington, and form secret political associations to preserve our institutions? No sane man can believe it.

The very absence of any such necessity or any danger shows that these secret organizations originate in other motives. This leading motive is apparent. It is to seduce young Democrats from their party, and carry them over to the ranks of whiggery.—Pitts Post.

Cuba and the Spanish Insurrection.

Should the Spanish Insurrection be successful, how will it affect the prospects of the annexation of Cuba to the United States? Favorably, many think. Witness the following paragraph from the Washington correspondent of the New York Courier: "If the insurrection of O'Donnell results in the deposition of the Queen, the first act of the successful party will be to transfer Cuba to the United States, for the price which Mr. Soule is instructed to offer. The temptation of so ample a supply to the military chest of the revolutionary government could not be and would not be resisted. No part of the Spanish Empire in America can survive a serious insurrection like that of 1820, or that of Don Carlos from 1835 to 1842. The success of O'Donnell is believed here to depend altogether upon the degree of union that can be brought about between the chiefs of the opposition. Should Narvaez and Espartero, with their partisans, unite, or, as we should say, form a coalition, and should thereupon join O'Donnell, the dethronement of the Queen would immediately follow.

On the other hand, it has been frequently asserted, and the assertion seems credible, that the present Spanish ministry would gladly exchange Cuba for such an amount as would replenish Spain's exhausted treasury, but for the fear that the loss of the island would cause a popular outbreak. However, let things go as they may in the old country—let O'Donnell win, or the Queen take a new lover—the future of Cuba is a fixed fact. The stars have said it, and the deep and impulsive flame of popular liberty answers with a voice potential and irresistible as destiny. The "Gem of the Antilles" is destined to be a bright light in the coronal of American States despite the croaking of the old fogies of our day and generation.

Prize of Wheat.

Hunt's Magazine gives the following list of prizes for wheat: 1793—0.75; 1794—\$1.00; 1795—\$1.37; 1796—\$2.00; 1797—\$1.25; 1798—\$1.50; 1799—\$1.20; 1800—\$1.50; 1801—\$1.31; 1802—\$1.00; 1803—\$1.12; 1804—\$1.25; 1805—2.00; 1806—\$1.43; 1807—\$1.37; 1808—\$1.12; 1809—\$1.00; 1810—1.56; 1811—\$1.75; 1812—\$1.87; 1813—\$2.25; 1814—\$1.87; 1815—\$1.87; 1816—\$1.62; 1817—\$1.75; 1818—\$2.25; 1819—\$1.87; 1820—\$1.00; 1821—0.77; 1822—\$1.12; 1823—\$1.25; 1824—\$1.25; 1825—\$1.00; 1826—0.87; 1827—\$1.00; 1828—\$1.00; 1829—\$1.75; 1830—\$1.00; 1831—\$1.25; 1832—\$1.25; 1833—\$1.25; 1834—\$1.00; 1835—\$1.00; 1836—\$2.25; 1837—\$2.25; 1838—\$1.62; 1839—\$1.75; 1840—\$1.12; 1841—\$1.00; 1842—\$1.25; 1843—\$1.87; 1844—\$2.00; 1845—0.93; 1846—\$1.18; 1847—\$1.12; 1848—\$1.31; 1849—\$1.18; 1850—\$1.18; 1851—\$1.12; 1852—\$1.00; 1853—\$1.18; 1854—\$1.75.

Prize Fight between Morrissey and Pool—Morrissey Whipped, and Dreadfully Beaten.

About seven o'clock on Thursday morning, the wharf at the foot of Amos street, was the scene of a brutal fight between John Morrissey and William Pool, two notorious pugilists, in which the friends of both parties participated. The prize fighters met at the City Hotel, corner of Howard street and Broadway, at half past four o'clock, yesterday afternoon. During the conversation, Morrissey said that he could "lick Tom Hyer or any other man." Pool replied that he could do nothing of the kind, whereupon Morrissey reiterated that he could do so, and what was more, that he would let one thousand dollars to fifty that he was able to whip him (Pool) in any kind of a fight.

Pool immediately accepted the bet, and told Morrissey that he would meet him at the Christopher street Dock the following morning, at 7 o'clock. To this Morrissey objected, alleging that he had not the money with him, besides that, there were too many of his (Pool's) friends in that vicinity. Pool then offered to let even fifty dollars to fifty if Morrissey would let him name the time and place of the meeting. Morrissey agreed, and the money was placed in the hands of Mr. James Hughes. Pool named Thursday, the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock in the morning, as the time, and the Amos street dock as the place of the meeting. Morrissey agreed, and the money was placed in the hands of Mr. James Hughes. Pool named Thursday, the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock in the morning, as the time, and the Amos street dock as the place of the meeting. Morrissey agreed, and the money was placed in the hands of Mr. James Hughes. Pool named Thursday, the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock in the morning, as the time, and the Amos street dock as the place of the meeting. Morrissey agreed, and the money was placed in the hands of Mr. James Hughes.

A High Compliment.—The Know-Nothings discovered.

An Irishman of Louisville has been for some time pertinaciously engaged in attempts to discover the whereabouts of the much talked of Know-Nothings. Up to Thursday evening his efforts had been entirely unavailing, and he had almost concluded to give up the chase. He chanced, however, on that night to be passing by the court house, when, descending light in the building, he entered that stately pile undazzled by the brilliancy of the gas light, and undismayed by the majesty of the stone columns, the son of green Erin found his way to the room occupied by the Common Council.

Here he seated himself and listened for some time to the discussions of that body, intently scrutinizing the several members. Having quite satisfied his curiosity, he slugged out, and in a hiccupping voice exclaimed to some of his friends near by: "And hav' I found 'em meself—the bloody Know-Nothings. Yonder they be jabbering their crazy talk."

The Cholera at Niagara Suspension Bridge.

We learn from the most reliable source that the ravages of the cholera at the Suspension Bridge, on the Canada side, have been far worse than heretofore represented. Our informant visited the scene yesterday, and found that almost every soul capable of moving had deserted the vicinity, leaving the dead without burial. He discovered in one shanty a woman so far gone as to be unable to move, and a dead body—her child, seven years old—lying in bed, by her side, in an advanced stage of decomposition.

In another house he found two men, one dead and the other dying, without success. The latter died shortly after. All three of these bodies he interred with the aid of a lad employed in the telegraph office. In yet another shanty he found three unburied bodies, so much decayed that he could not venture to disturb them. This morning he set fire to the shanty and consumed the bodies.

We learn, as a reliable fact, that several bodies only partially consumed were to-day being rooted up and devoured by a parcel of hogs, which found their way to the spot. We can rely firmly on these horrible statements, whatever may be said to the contrary.—N. Y. Herald, 29th.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Governor Stevens

has published a letter in one of the Olympia papers, addressed to the American whaling merchants, urging them to select some port of Puget Sound as a rendezvous for whale-ships, on account of the harbors to be found there and the abundance ship timber and facilities for obtaining fresh provisions. He has also, in accordance with the instructions from Washington City, notified the authorities of the Hudson's Bay Company, in that region, that their right to trade with the Indians in the territory is not recognized, and that they must wind up their affairs there before the 1st of July. A party which had been out prospecting for gold six weeks in the coast-range, have returned to Olympia, well satisfied with their search, and bringing abundant specimens of gold bearing quartz. They intend to start again on the 1st August, fully prepared for a more thorough and protracted exploration. The money market in the territory is suffering from a terrible stringency. No cash can be obtained, and, in consequence, trade is at a stand.

Powder Mill Explosion.

WILMINGTON, July 30.—At seven o'clock last evening one of Mr. Garresche's powder mills was blown up from some unexplained accident and totally destroyed. There were three heavy explosions which were severely felt throughout the city and caused much alarm. The watchman, James Lynch, was instantly killed, and Dennis Connor, the engineer, much injured.

Mortality in Cities.

BOSTON, July 29.—The deaths in this city during the week just elapsed, are reported 250.

The cholera in the Charleston State Prison is subsiding, none of the cases have proved fatal, although 112 prisoners were attacked with more or less violence.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The total number of deaths in this city during the present week, is 1530, including 244 by cholera.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—The total number of deaths during the present week, is 645.

Prisoners Shot at the Jail.

Yesterday afternoon, while the prisoners were in the yard of the jail, washing themselves, a difficulty occurred among them which led to a fight. One of the deputy jailors endeavored to stop them, but he could not succeed. He went into his office and provided himself with a pistol, and threatened the parties that he would fire upon them if they did not cease their quarrel. To this threat they paid no attention, when he fired, shooting two of them in a fatal manner—the balls entering their body in the neighborhood of the side and back. The men were taken into the jail and surgical assistance procured. But it is believed that neither of them can recover. One of the parties shot is said to be the murderer of a United States officer, who was killed upon the plains two years ago, and for which he was sentenced to three years imprisonment. An investigation of the matter will take place to-day, when full and authentic particulars will be obtained. St. Louis Republican.

Prize of Wheat.

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Attorney General Cushing decides that recruiting officers may enlist aliens for the navy and army.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.—A few evenings ago, as the cars of the Carrollton Railroad were approaching the city, a little girl, about three years old, ran in front of the engine, and stopped on the centre of the track. The brakeman attempted to stop the engine as soon as the child was perceived, but on and on hurried the iron monster, and just as it was about to crush into the earth the beauteous victim which she so innocently braved its coming, the strong hand of an athletic young man was stretched forth, and, at the hazard of another life, the child was saved.

Loud was the shout of applause from the few who witnessed the daring deed, and in triumph the young man bore the child away and delivered it to its mother. An attempt to describe a mother's feelings on such an occasion would be more than vain. She felt as a mother alone can feel, when the darling of her heart—her only child—is rescued from the very jaws of death, and with an eloquence which no words can convey, she looked and spoke her thanks.

The mother was widow, young and fair as the incarnation of a poet's dream, and, withal, she was blessed with no little of this world's goods. Of course she was grateful to the preserver of her child's life, and, he was poor, she offered to bestow upon him a goodly largess. He, however, refused to accept any reward for doing what he considered to be his duty, and so the matter for the time rested.

Since then, an intimacy has sprung up between the young man and the grateful widow, and the result was, that yesterday they went together to Mobile, where the widow's name is at Hymeneal altar to be changed, and the young man is to become not only the protector, but the step-father of the child he saved.

A LEARNED LADY.—The American lady Mrs. Putnam, has, perhaps, no equal in the world for critical knowledge of languages. She converses readily in French, Italian, German, Polish, Swedish, and Hungarian, and is familiar with twenty modern dialects, besides Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Persian, and Arabic. This extent of the linguistic acquirements is paralleled only by Cardinal Mezzofanti, Eilihu Burritt, and some half dozen other great names of both worlds.

A German, named Andrew Goetz, blew out the brains, over the grave of his wife and child, in Union county, N. Y., recently. Their bodies were buried in the ground.

Elections are to be held in twenty-five of the States within a period of about three months.