Sentinel. Democrat

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE BICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, MARCH 5, 1856.

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Legislative.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HARRISBURG, Feb. 12.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Franciscan Brothers of Cambria county-the question being on the indefinite postponement of the whole subject, which was not agreed to, as follows :-Yeas, 28, Nays 58.

Mr. SMITH, said-I had hoped that noth. ing would have been introduced of so flagrant a character as to force me to say any more upon this question. But it appears as if the bearts of the opponents of the bill had been indoctrinated with the virus of hatred autichristianity. No bill I presume was ever in-troduced in this House that met with such those which are plainly set forth in their act violent and bitter opposition as the one new under discussion; and no member that ever introduced a bill had any portion of his constituency so wilfully and wickedly maligned, as the Catholie portion of mine has been.

The charge that my friend from Berks drew for them, and they are welcome to all the legal authority in this House made it clearly

them to pass unnoticed.

that the only Company that deserted the A- ed. merican flag and went over to the Mexicans was an Irish Company, commanded by a Ca- mate inquiry-it is a precedent, which, I ventholic, and when asked by the gentleman from ture, cannot be found in the history of eu- as this When was the Head of the Fran-Fayette to name the Company, he replied that lightened legislation. The act of every in- eiscaus an advocate of Republican liberty? he did not know the Company, but he was corporation forms the basis and indicates the In 1848, the men of Rome, animated by the told the Captains name was O'Riley.

man's assertions. I take the responsibility to fines its operation to the legitimate ends of its them to insurrection, revolution and liberty. say, that no company in our army in Mexico charter.
did desert our flag and go over to the enemy. No. No. That Mr. Speaker is a base slander upon our company in the American Army, and was a citizen of Mexico at the time, and deserted before hostilities commenced between the Uker, it is not true that he was a Catholic .-His name also is Riley and not O'Riley, but the gentleman in the bitterness of his soul, affixed the letter () to his name with the hope that it would make the matter the more odious. The gentleman if he knew anything about the matter, must have been aware that Riley was a Protestant, and at one time a leader of the Native American party in this State-the ious hands set tire to, and burned to ashes, bly Temples dedicated to the worship of the thiving () He was the leader of a party only legitimate object of inquiry—is sufficient which now under a new name, binds its members by an implous oath to carry out the same denying to their fellow man a common hospicalley, denying to them the enjoyment of lib erty and property, and still worse than all, denying them the right to approach their maker in the manner that to them seemeth best. Such Mr. Speaker, is the character of the Catholic commanding a company in the American Army in Mexico, and such the character

Mr. LONGAKER said-Mr. Speakerin a few remarks upon this question. But as &c., of the society, it was determined in the the opponents of this bill have labored hard to negative, as follows: Yeas 29; Nays 60. define their position, and have been very par- Mr. MUMMA moved to amend the first liberty. the ground of bestility to any particular class of religionists; and as the gentleman from Lawrence (Mr. M'Comb) has raised the hue and cry that, because these corporators are and cry that, because these corporators are man catholics, it will be a sufficient passion of the Europe, as is evident to every observer whose remarks of the Europe, as is evident to every observer whose remarks of the Europe, as is evident to every observer whose remarks of the following of the trouble was this: At the tense of the boulst and it must be the care of the boulst and it must be the care of the boulst and it must be the care of the boulst and it must be the care of the boulst and it must be the care of the boulst and it must be the care of the boulst and it must be the care of the boulst and it must be the care of the boulst and it must be the care of the boulst and it must be the care of the boulst and it must be the care of the boulst and it must be the care of the boulst and it must be the boulst and it the boulst and it must be the care. The Jury seemed the the correspondence the correspondence the correspondence the correspondence the correspondence to the beautiful the case. The Jury seemed the correspondence to the beauty striking out the words proposed to the delivation. The bury striking out the words proposed to the delivation of the trouble and they seemed the correspondence. The Jury striking out the

I must confess that this discussion has assumed an extraordinary phase-and a character which should never enter into the deliberations of this body. But since we have been invited by the opponents of this bill, into the discussion of topics which are not objects of a legitimate inquiry-topics which are purely of a partizan character-I can never shrink from the task of clearly defining my position; nor avoid the duty of meeting fearlessly the objections which have been urged against this measure. I have a duty to perform, which has been imposed by the oath that I have taken as a legislator. That outh does not lead me to inquire whether these corporators are Franciscus Brothers -- a branch of the Roman Catholic Church, owing allegiance to the Pope of Rome, or whether they belong to any other class of religionists—but it directs me to

The third section was read and agreed to. other class of religionists -- but it directs me to inquire, whether or not these corporators se-licit privileges which are not denied them by the Constitution of the United States, or the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

I can find nothing in this act of incorporation which asks privileges which are denied by the existing laws; but I do find a proviso which reads thus: "That said by-laws shall not be repugnant to, nor inconsistent with, the constitution and laws of the United States, or of this State," A sufficient guarantee to me, (and ought to be to every well-meaning legislator, until the contrary be shown,) that these corporators are honest in their intentions,

The gentleman from Lawrence, (Mr. M'-Comb,) perhaps after a sleepless night of watchful deliberation; has become equally suspicious as the learned and eloquent gentleman from the city, (Mr. Morris,) and now seeing them out on this question, is a happy pretext with his eyes and trembling with his fearsand traveling with him in his graphic descripcomfort they may derive from it. It is but a tion through the most benighted monssteries pretext however, for from the first introduc- of Spain-now sees looming up in the dim tion of the bill, they showed their teeth, and distance of the future a dark spectre, which free inquiry, and effect the extinction of the was brought hither, and the first voice which every move and gesture gave the most un- his heated imagination descries as the first Protestant liberties we enjoy. He called the startled the eagle's nest upon our mountains, mistakable evidence that their Know-Nothing creation of an incipient monastery in the com- attention of the House to historical facts, to was uttered by a Roman Catholic-that the spirits were troubled. The gentleman from monwealth of Pennsylvania. Truly a won- the origin of all these orders. This order is first blood at Lexington was the blood of Cath-Borks may have drawn them out a little early, | derful discovery of a deep, discerning mind. one of the most insidious of all, in working olics and Brotestants-that upon Bunker Hill but none the more surely. It was a random And although on yesterday the gentleman from out the particular purposes of the Roman flowed the blood of almost all nations—that shot that forced them at an early stage in the Lawrence disclaimed all intention to make the Pontiff. It combines the clergy and the laity along the whole history of the country it was action from their cowardly bush-whacking po- inquiry, whether this was the incorporation sition into an open fight. At the oaset they of a Catholic institution or not, or of any reliopposed the bill wholly on the ground that it gious sect whatever, and although he then | those of any other order of the church to came within the province of the Court to in- presumed that there was not a member upon | which it belongs It originated in Rome, corporate, disclaiming anything like malice or this floor who would make this inquiry, and and is wielded by its Superior General Is religious intolerance; but as soon as the best although he then avowed that his entire ob- he an American citizen, known to the citizens jection to this bill was upon the ground that | manifest that it was not within the power of the Courts had ample jurisdiction; yet to-day, the Court to incorporate, disregarding their since he has heard the interrogation of the previous declarations, that they would not op- gentleman from Warren, (Mr. Lott.) who pose it on sectarian grounds, their speeches asks the gentleman from Cambria (Mr. Smith) teemed with religious intolerance and bigotry; whether or not the Franciscan Brothers are citizens, if they enter it, are compelled to and Mr. Speaker, this anti-American, anti- under the control and jurisdiction of the Pope take the oath of implicit obedience—an oath this bill is sheer humbuggery, and would have Christian spirit of religious bigotry is the of Rome, a mighty "change has come o'er which makes their Order so potential for misquestion which underlies their whole move- the spirit of his dream :" and now, since he chief, and so impotent for good-which sacriment. They are actuated by no other motive. has likewise had the benefit of the warning ces every manly feeling on the altar of pa- is in a flourishing condition. It protects the As I stated before Mr. Speaker, I had made voice of the gentleman from Venango, (Mr. up my mind not to occupy any more time in M'Calmont,) who informs us that this is a discussing this question, but some of the re- Jesuitical institution, and that we are about marks of the gentleman from Armstrong were to incorporate a pest house-in whose walls of so flagrant a character, that I cannot suffer the little bright eye orphan boys of the moun-Trampling upon every principle of honor -he now introduces a resolution providing this discussion as a temporal sovereign, and and manly feeling, he made assertions, which that this bill be referred to the Judiciary Comare most unjust and unwarrantable. He mittee, in order to ascertain the form of the said, that as an offset to the speech of the gen- constitution and the nature of the by-laws by been thrown around him-a man to whom tleman from Cambria, that he would state which these corporators intend to be govern- the majority of this House are about to give House, and would resume his seat.

I deny sir, that this is an object of legiti-Now Mr. Speaker in reply to the gentle-

made its appearance-" murder will out."-American Arms. In the next place O'Riley, The objections to this bill consists not in its claimed religious toleration to men of all on the body of Michael Mehan, a lad eight as he called him, never had command of a alleged confliction with the joint rules of the Legislature, but that it has an unfortunate title-it seeks to give a community of Francisnited States and Mexico, and again Mr. Spea- they may be enabled to afford relief and give Jesuits who composed it an order which is 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon to play support to destitute and dependent persons. and to provide for the maintenance of orphans. and the care and education of youth.

While it is contended by the opposition that these privileges can be secured by an application to the Court of Common Pleas for an act of incorporation, why is it that they must quences which would speedily follow in the christian intolerance. The reading of the wake of the incorporation of a monastery, as it has been designated?" Why is it that gentlemen do not confine their remarks to the power or not invested in the courts to secure to these corporators the same privileges which anti-American, and anti-Christian principles; they are asking from this body? The reasons assigned by the gentleman from Luzerne, (Mr Wright,) fully satisfy me that the Courts have not ample power to grant all the privil-

eges asked for in this act of incorporation. In conclusion, I will add, that in supporting this bill I am actuated by motives of a man whom the gentleman asserted was the bigher consideration than those of a partizan character. It is sufficient for me to know 1852 concerning the attempts at reform in acter could be produced. No one could tell upon the interpretation of that treaty, that that I may conscientiously discharge those the Republic of New Granada, in South Amer- who brought the deceased to his parent's door the difference of opinion has arisen. In such of the assertion made by the gentleman in his duties imposed by the solemn obligation of an ica, and quoted from these Bulls to show the and left him; and, in fact, the whole matter, a case, correspondence was useless, and I lost set off to the speech of the gentleman from oath, and that oath does not lead to inquire essentially tyrannic and intolerant nature of so far as obtaining the liquor and the amount no time in offering to refer the whole question

what is the religion of these corporators. on of this House to indulge inquire into the constitution, by-laws, oaths,

agreed to; and the amendment as amended. The question recurring on the section as

amended Mr. MONTGOMERY moved to strike from the section, the words "exclusive of the houses occupied by the society and grounds thereto attached;" which was agreed to. The section was then agreed to as follows:

Yeas 58; Nays 30.

The second section was read, when Mr. MONTGOMERY moved to amend by adding in the fourth line, after the word " sothe words "not exceeding five acres," so as to exempt only so much from taxation; which was agreed to.

Mr. MONTGOMERY moved to strike from

The fourth section was read and Mr. MONTGOMERY moved to amend by striking from the third line the words "or any of the members," which was agreed to.

The section was then agreed to. The bill was ordered to be transcribed. The rule prohibiting the reading of bills twice on the same day was suspended, and

the question being on final passage.

Mr MORRIS took the floor in opposition to the bill, when

Mr. McCOMB moved that the House adjourn, which was not agreed to.

Mr. MORRIS said, that his opposition to this bill was based not upon sectarian grounds, but upon great principles, which were, beyond question, true, and could not safely be departed from in this country. The majorityof this House were about to give its sanction to the establishments in this country of a branch of one of the Orders of Europewhich had not its origin in the high motives which gave birth to the Union, the Constitution, and the liberties of this Country-which had its origin in the dark ages of history, and whose object is to arrest the progress of upon certain conditions, and its aim is more insidious, and in its mischievous intents, than shouted together in defence of American libof this Commonwealth? Has he ever manifested his sympathy with the institutions of our country? or is he not a subject of the despot of the Pontifical States? And to this foreign herd of a foreign Order, American triotism, and which makes them the instrument of one man, who is the instrument of

The mendicant orders of the Romanist church have ever been regarded as the standtain shall be immured as in a living sepulchre | ing army of the Pope, whom he regarded in direct control over American citizens. Daily occurrences warn us to beware how we vield compliance to the demands of such a power very nature of the constitution and by-laws dreams and recollections of the past, thought which must govern the association, and con- that their grievances and wrongs entitled They made an effort. It was a manly one. No. Mr. Speaker-" the cloven foot" has They were congratulated from this country. They established a government, which pro-

all the secret religious orders in Italy But the crumbling despotisms of Europe overwhelming numbers of France and Ausbassy-under the flag of the American Re-

of the children of his kingdom into the hands of the Jesuits; for when did they ever educate children as they should be educated? The order of Jesuits has been expelled from every country they have ever entered, because they were a source of disorder and confusion in the Christian Kingdoms of Europe.

Mr. MORRIS closed by an earnest appeal to the House to be warned by the experience

of other nations, and to refuse legal existence upon our soil to menkish institutions which had always, wherever fastened, been productive of

mmense and incalculable evils. Mr. JOHNS said that he would not have spoken on this bill; but he felt constrained to protest against what had taken place in this House upon it. The opposition to this bill is institled by one of the basest passions which ever disgraced the human heart—that of political religious bigotry—the same spirit which clamored around Pilate's Hall, crying "crucify him!" At first, the opponents of this measure fought the bill indirectly, and travelled all around it. Then the objection urged was that the bill came within the purview of the Courts. This position was adhered to with great tenacity by several legal men, until the members from Luzerne and Westmoreland knocked the stilts from under them. Now that question is not touched—it has been abandoned, and gladly too, for these gentle-men were glad of the opportunity to take to the new point. We had no right to enter any of the churches in this country and inquire into their peculiar faith and practice.

The Constitution has swung its shield over them all, yet these gentlemen would unblushingly insinuate themselves into every department of church discipline.

Before he had concluded, and while expressing a desire to be allowed to finish in the morning, Mr. Morris moved that the House do

now adjourn; which was not agreed to. Mr Jouns resumed his speech. He said that the first sail which whitened on our coast shown that Protestants and Catholics had erty-that when the corner stone of our nation's existence was laid the Protestant and Catholic stood side by side-and that of the number who framed the Constitution were the children of every clime and every creed Incorporations of the same kind as this had been

repeatedly passed. In 1854, the Benedictine Society in Westmoreland county, was incorporated without the least opposition; and all the opposition to been scouted from this House three years ago. This Benedictine Society has two schools, and orphans, and carries out a laudable purpose which no christian heart can blame. A few days ago, a bill passed to incorporate a Moravian religious society at Nazareth. Not a word was said against it by the men who grow hoarse in denouncing this bill. It had not the feature in it which this has, and the opporesponsible to cotemporary history, divested sition were quiet under it. There were many of all the charm of infallibility, which has points which he would have discussed if he had had time, but he would not weary the

> Mr. PHELPS explained his position briefly, and read a letter to show that the statements he had made about the descrtion of Reily during the Mexican war, were correct.

Mr. JOHNS followed briefly. When the bill passed finally, as follows: Yeas 60; Nays 29.

Coroner Perry was yesterday called to the

Death of A Boy by Drinking Brandy. From the New York Tribune, 15th.

house No 87 Baxter street, to hold an inquest faiths, and permitted the free reading of the years and six months old, who died at 2 Bible, permitted worship unquestioned, un- g'clock the morning previous. The evidence manacled the press, abolished the college of of Bridget Mehan, mother of the deceased, can Brothers an act of incorporation, by which | censors, and drove from the country the | went to show that her son left the house about the head of all the secret mischief plotted by with some other boys. Not long afterwards he was found lying at the foot of the stairs in a state of insensibility, and apparently grossly clustered around the walls of Rome, and the intoxicated. His elder brother was the first to discover him, but no one could or would tria crushed the republic, and liberty fell tell how the boy came where found. He was With the return of the Superior General of taken up stairs and put to bed, and when the gloat over the ruinous and dreadful conse- the Franciscans, came back the black pall of mother came in she sent for Dr. Harren, of No. 163 Bayard street. He found the patient Bible was suppressed, and it is now a crime insensible and breathing neavily. A greenish there to read the scriptures. The Protestant looking fluid was forced from his nostrils at chapel was closed. The right of religious every breath, and he smelt strong of rum worship is only possible in the American Em- An emetic was administered, but without apparent effect; and the poor boy tingered till public, and under the guarantees of the laws two o'clock in the morning, when he diedof nations. In Sardinta recently, all the re- having never been restored to consciousness forms contemplated by its king, met the op- The Coroner used every exertion to ascertain position of the Head of the Third Order of who sold or administred the fatal draught of the Franciscans, whose head, the Pope, claims rum to the deceased, but there was an evident everything for himself, yet gives nothing in desire on the part of the deceased's relatives return. Mr. M. alluded to the Bulls of the to keep back evidence which might throw He said, in my opinion there can be no doubt Pope concerning the various reformatory light on the matter and develope the truth, as to the common sense view of the obligations movements of the king of Sardinia, and in Consequently no testimony of a positive char- of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and yet it is the Head of the Third Order of the Francis- drank by the deceased are concerned, is wrap- to the arbitration of a third Power, both sides Mr. LONGAKER said—Mr. Speaker—
Under ordinary circumstances, I would not WCOMB to recommit, with instructions to World are extirpating these Orders as the that the deceased had not only been intoxica—
The question recurred on the motion of Mr. cans. While the wise monarchs of the Old ped in mystery. Proof was offered showing agreeing to the deci on.

World are extirpating these Orders as the that the deceased had not only been intoxica—
That offer has not been accepted, but it has greatest curses with which they have been ted before, but that he chewed tobacco freely been again renewed, and I hope afflicted, we are requested to implant upon -habits not often combined in one so young. consideration, the United States Government our shores these enemies of civil and religious The Coroner, finding it impossible to obtain will acquiesce. With respect to the recruitmore explicit evidence, was obliged to close | ing difficulty, it would not have aided a friend- ness? Working yellow mountains on a pink

Foreign Retos.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston. BOSTON, FEB 19.

The Canada did not arrive at her dock till 5 o'clock, in consequence of the ice. Her mails will leave to-morrow morning for the

The papers contain some additional items of news of interest. Capt. Long avowed from the wheel house that he knows nothing about the report of the

Pacific having put back.

quired for ratification, which being conceded, the Governments, but the transactions refer-she agrees not to fortify the Aland Islam, red to are by-gone transactions and from the It is reported that Austria will propose to

the Germanic Diet to adhere to the peace preliminaries in order that Germany may be ad- United States.

mitted to the conferences.

Amongst other rumors are the following:— That Russia has selected Paris for the conference in order to slight Austria, and that the acciden Austrian cabinet is offended therewith; that States. Russia intends at the last moment to demand in the name of the general interests of Europe, and in accordance with article five, that England be forbidden to fortify. Heligoland, and restrict her to peace purposes only.

Holland and other neutral powers, it is said, demand a voice in the Conference. Iron coated floating batteries, similar to

those of the Allied powers, are being constructed for the defence of Cronstadt. A forced loan of 600,000 silver toubles has been imposed on Finland for its defence.

France and England do not slacken in their preparations for the continuance of the war. A new plan for the re-organization of the Principalities, alleged to have been presented to the Porte by Lord Stratford, is published.

The London journals entertain various opinions of the Queen's speech. The opinion on Change is unfavorable, and a slight decline in at Bordeaux. the funds had been experienced.

The Queen's speech opens with an eulogium upon the taking of Sebastopol, refers to. the preparations for a vigorous prosecution of lantic, from Liverpool, with dates to the 6th the war, alludes to the acceptance of the offer | inst., arrived off Sandy Hook last night at 10 of mediation made by Austria, and the accep- o'clock, and reached her berth at 9 o'clock tance by Russia of certain conditions which it this morning. She experienced strong westwas hoped would be the foundation of a treaty erly gales for ten days in succession, and was of peace, but that during the negotiations there for three days in large fields of ice. She

a treaty with Sweden and Norway, containing lat. 51, long. 17. defensive engagements applicable to those do-minions, tending to preserve the balance of goes favorably in the direction of a peace be-Power in that section. The conclusion of a tween Russia and the Allies. The protocol treaty of amity and commerce with Chili is for the preliminary Congress at Paris has announced The estimates are framed for been signed, and it is reported that the Emthe exigencies of war, and a reliance upon the perors of Russia and Austria will visit Paris country is expected to continue the support | during the Conferences. hitherto so cheerfully yielded. The balance of the speech is devoted to domestic affairs. The Protectionists count on a dissolution of Parliament occuring during the session.

A Democratic meeting has been held in London, to protest against the proposed peace. destroyed. The chief supporters of this meeting were the sympathizers with Kossuth, Mazinni, etc. The war department of Sweden has drawn in England concerning American affairs.

a million of francs for the immediate defence of the Kingdom.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE CANADA. HALIFAX, Feb. 18 .- The town of Kars has been occupied by two Bussian battalions, while a third occupies the camp formerly held ; by the army of Gen. Mouravieff. The capbeen removed to Alexandropol.

Letters from Erzeroum predict an approaching searcity of breadstuffs.

Iskander Pacha was seriously wounded on the 23d of December.

It is rumored that Turkey is about to mediate between Persia and England. GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen Victoria opened the British Parliament on the 31st of January.

In the House of Lords, Earl Gosford moved an address in response to the Queen's speech, United States in Central America. which was seconded by Lord Abingdon.

The Earl of Derby did not oppose the motion, but he said that he considered the Royal speech as very bare, cold-and meagre. He commercial presses from an exception, and thought it ought to refer to the state of affairs the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester with America. India and the Colonies, as well | and Liverpool protest against any interruption as to the fall of Kars. He conceived that the of the smicable relations with the United government had violated a municipal law of the United States in the attempt to enlist men, and hoped an apology would be offered such as could be received. He regretted, however, that there was not a conciliatory paragraph introduced into the speech refering to the subject. The whole speech, he said, was redolent of water gruel

The Earl of Clarendon replied by referring to the present relations with the United States.

Government for permiss on to join the army of the East. In consequence, instruction were sent to the Government of Nova Scotia to consider whether persons from the United States could be received at Halifax.

These instructions were notified to Mr. Crampton, who was at the same time informed, that anxious as England was for recruits, she was still more anxious that there should be no violation of the municipal law of the United States. An agency was accordingly opened, and upon complaint being made, Mr. Crampton desired that it might be made public that the British Government did not recruit soldiers Russia is said to have made it a condition, previous to the acceptance of the propositions, that no indemnification is to be demanded and no cession of territory exacted except that rered to are by-gone transactions and from the

commencement the British Government has disclaimed all infringement of the laws of the With the conduct of Mr. Crampton he said his government was perfectly satisfied, being convinced that he neither intentionally nor

accidentally violated the laws of the United The whole difficulty was susceptible of a peaceful solution, and no slight was meant by not mentioning America in the speech from

the throne In the House of Commons, Admiral Napier, immediately on taking his seat, moved for pa-pers in relation to the expedition to the Bal-

tic under his command. Mr. Baillie gave notice of a resolution of the effect that enlistment for the armies to Great Britain in foreign countries lowers the dignity of the nation, and is calculated to endanger the relations with other States.

FRANCE. Satisfaction has been expressed that Paris has been selected for the meeting of the Peace

Peace is now considered as certain. Numerous political arrests have been made

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 .- The steamship Atwill be no relaxation of the warlike prepara-tions. brings no news of the missing steamship Pa-tions. On the 10th inst., the Atlantic passed The speech also alludes to the conclusion of the America, from Halifax for Liverpool, in

An armistice from land operations only will probably be agreed upon till the 31st of

March.

Nothing of interest comes from the Crimea The last of the docks at Sevastopol has been

The real interest of the news by the Atlantic is in relation to the prevailing excitement

It has been reported on the Liverpool Change that Mr. Buchanap has demanded his passports, and the absence of himself and suite from a soiree given by Lord Palmerston is attributed to the personal misunderstanding between the Earl of Clarendon and himself.

By our latest despatch from London we have no particulars of the reported misundertured guns and other munitions of war have standing, as the English papers maintain a complete silence on the subject

The Earl of Clarendon is, however, reported to have spoken in the most imperious manner to Mr. Buchanan, which the latter promptly checked by closing the interview. It is stated that the Derby party intends to

bring forward a motion in Parliament, on the subject of the omission of all allusion to America in the Queen's speech It is also reported that France and England have jointly sent envoys to Brazil, to

enlist that country against the interests of the In the meantime, the general tone of the English Press is threatening and presumptuous towards the United States. The purely

The funds have been depressed by the threatening aspect of affairs.

A lady had been teaching the summer school in a certain town, and a young sprig of the law paid her some attention, so much so that he was joked about her. He replied that "he should look higher for a wife." It came to the young lady's ears, and she meditated a little bit of revenge An opportunity soon offered They were at a party together, and to redeem her forfeit she was to make his epitaph. She gave the following:

"Here lies a man who looked so high. He passed all common damsel's by And they, who looked as high as he Declared his bride they would, not be ; So, 'twixt them both, he died a 'batch.' And now has gone to the old scratch."

WHAT is fashion? Dinner at midnight, and headache in the morning. What is idle-