



Democrat and Sentinel.

RICHARD WHITE.....HENRY G. DEVINE
WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.
EBENSBURG.
WEDNESDAY MORNING.....MAY 28.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Canal Commissioner:
GEORGE SCOTT,
(OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.)

Auditor General:
JACOB FRY, JR.,
(OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.)

Surveyor General:
TIMOTHY IVES,
(OF POTTER COUNTY.)

Nicaragua.
The President has transmitted a message to both houses of Congress on Central American affairs, in which he states the troubles now existing in Nicaragua, and recognizes the government now existing in that republic. This course is only in accordance with the past policy of our government, to recognize the government de facto in existence. The new minister from that republic, Padre Vigil who recently arrived at Washington, in his letter to Mr. Marcy soliciting his recognition, states "that during the seven months of President Rivas's administration there had been no attempt at revolution against him and that the whole people of Nicaragua form a united family prepared to maintain order at home, and to resist foreign aggression." The fact appears to be almost universally admitted that the present government is the most stable that has existed in that country for many years. The President has but performed a plain duty, but by some it is supposed it may complicate our relations with England. Material aid, both of men and munitions of war will now no doubt be speedily forwarded to Gen. Walker in Nicaragua, and we may soon hear of stirring events from a region of country for which in the words of Gen. Cass "God has done so much, and man so little."

A mass meeting was held in New York on Friday last to approve of the action of the President, which was well attended, and addressed by Gov. Price of New Jersey, and others, and appropriate resolutions adopted. The proceedings closed up by a serenade to the Padre who had arrived in New York, the following account of which we clip from the Inquirer.

SERENADE TO THE PADRE.
After the adjournment, the Committee and a large portion of the meeting proceeded, accompanied by the band playing lively airs, to the Metropolitan Hotel. On arriving there, Capt. Rynders informed the crowd that they had come to congratulate Padre Vigil, the Nicaraguan Minister, on his arrival in New York, "and," continued the Captain, "I am going to do it too." Cries of "Bravo, Captain," "go it, Captain," &c.

Having waited some time, the Captain directed the band to play again, when they struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Hail Columbia," while the crowd kept shouting "Bring him out," &c. Capt. R. and ex-Councilman Wild entered the Hotel, and in a few minutes the Padre appeared in the balcony, accompanied by Mr. Oak Smith and Messrs. Wild and Rynders. He was received with tremendous cheers, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." The Padre is a stout dark-complexioned man, about 5 feet 8. He wore the long Jesuit frock, with a black velvet cap, which he waved to the crowd every time he was cheered; indeed, to view him from the street one would have thought he was frightened at his position and the yells which arose about every three minutes.

THE PADRE SPEAKS BY PROXY.
Order having been restored, Mr. A. Oak Smith said—Gentlemen, I have the pleasure to introduce to your notice Padre Vigil, the accredited Minister from the Nicaraguan Republic to the United States. [Great cheering.] But as the Padre doesn't speak English, he has commissioned me in a few words to say that he is grateful for his reception, and that he never in his life regretted so much his ignorance of the English language as he does to-night. He knows the language, can read it and understand it well, but cannot speak it. He again thanks you through me, gentlemen, and indeed he had already retired to his chamber when I waited on him, but he could not forbear the pleasure of seeing you in person, and your demonstration to-night shows that it is no vain boast when I assure him that your sympathies are with General Walker and Nicaragua.

After the above harangue the Padre waved his velvet cap again and retired to his chamber, while the band continued to play outside; and it was late when the crowd dispersed.

National Convention.

The Democratic National Convention will assemble at Cincinnati on Monday next, the deliberations of which body will be looked for with much interest in all quarters of the country. A large number of Pennsylvanians from the Western counties have made arrangements to attend, as the trip will not only be a pleasant one, but extensive facilities will be afforded both by river, and Rail Road for leaving Pittsburg for that city. The Pennsylvania Rail Road, and the Ohio & Pennsylvania Rail Road intend carrying persons wishing to attend the deliberations of the convention for one half the usual fare charged. The citizens of Cincinnati, have also made extensive arrangements to accommodate the delegates and "all the rest of mankind" who may attend, and we have no doubt this gathering of the Democracy will be the largest that has occurred for many years.

To those who wish a little relaxation, there is no more agreeable jaunt we could recommend, than this occasion will afford for visiting Cincinnati.

State Engineer.
The Canal Commissioners have appointed Edward F. Gay, Esq., State Engineer, who will have a general supervision of the repairs &c., on all the public improvements of the State. This is a most excellent appointment as Mr. Gay is not only an Engineer of experience and judgment, but is intimately acquainted with all our public works, in the original location and construction of which he largely participated.

New Goods.—Evans & Hughes have received their spring stock of Ready Made Clothing. Their stock consists of coats, pants, vests and vestings, all of the latest styles and fashions. Call in.

The Board of Canal Commissioners have appointed Wm. Overfield, jr., Esq., of Easton, Supervisor of the Delaware division of the State Canal from Easton to Bristol.

Mr. Fergus Moorehead of Blairsville, has been appointed Ticket Agent of the Branch Rail Road at that place.

The Presidential Nomination.
In all parts of the Union, we find the Democratic press which are known to speak the sentiments of the masses, openly declaring that Mr. BUCHANAN is the strongest man that can be presented to the country for an election. The impression is so prevalent, that were it not for the secret operations of interested politicians, it would amount to unanimity. There must be a deep seated conviction in the public mind, that Mr. BUCHANAN is the only Democratic candidate that would be certain of success, when not only the spontaneous impulses of the community everywhere, but the cool judgment of reflecting minds have arrived at the same conclusion.

The Journal published at Belfast, Maine, holds the following language in relation to the subject:
"When we consider the character of the States, which, by a popular movement, have declared a preference for Mr. Buchanan, we cannot fail to perceive that the safety and success of the Democratic party are better assured by his nomination than that of any other man. They are States that will be carried for him without an exception, we feel certain. On the other hand, how with his principal opponents! Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, (if one set only is admitted), and other States which claim paramount influence in the Convention, are irrevocably lost from the moment of a certain nomination, or perhaps in any event. But this is not the worst.—How can we expect to carry Pennsylvania and Ohio? With the best efforts of the noble Democracy of the former State, she would be irrevocably lost. Gentlemen may tell about the duty of her Democracy to abide by the decision of the Convention, but every man in his senses knows that Pennsylvania cannot be carried without there is enthusiasm there. New Hampshire, even, was lost in her late election, showing that a change in the programme is necessary to carry the old Granite State.

"Now, we desire to ask,—by whom and for whose benefit are we called upon to fling away the noble Democratic States we have enumerated, and run the Presidential car upon the two wheels on one side? Are the masses of the Democratic party mere automata, to be played with by those holding the wires of mere political machinery? We take it there are some things so plain and simple that even the masses of the people—the ignoble vulgar, as some would seem to hold them—cannot fail to see them. It is equally plain and palpable that Mr. BUCHANAN, without a dollar of patronage to dispense,—at this moment a private citizen, living on his farm,—without a press under pay,—with no knot of politicians directing public measures to his advantage,—with no army of officials to control conventions, has been taken up by the Democratic masses, and against all this odds, with no organized movement throughout the nation, he will carry more votes into the convention than any competitor upon the first ballots. With these two facts before the country, what plainer deduction than that the masses of the Democracy demand the nomination of Mr. Buchanan at the hands of the Cincinnati Convention? And how insulting the proposition complacently put forth in some quarters, that at least Mr. Buchanan can be "killed off" by one-third of the convention, acting under the two-thirds rule. We warn the convention against such an act. We warn the delegates that the Democratic party cannot be degraded into a machine to defeat the popular will, and live. But let that popular will, so palpably indicated by the signs of the times, be respected, and the name of JAMES BUCHANAN, by the choice of the people, be inscribed on our banner, and under that glorious oriflamb we cannot fail to conquer."

According to the most reliable estimates, that portion of the West comprising Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and the Territories of Minnesota and Kansas, is receiving from the East, over the northern roads, about two thousand emigrants a day. And if to this be added the arrivals from Indiana and Ohio, and by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Tennessee, we shall have a total of about 4,000 as the per diem increase of the population of the west by immigration.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A National Convention of Hatters is to be held in Cincinnati, July 14th.
Of the fourteen Presidents of the United States not one was a citizen of a large city.
The advices from Europe state that the French were preparing to evacuate the Crimea.
The Green Day (Wis.) Advocate notes the arrival there of 900 Belgians, and says 3000 or 4000 more are soon expected.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have ignored the bill against Rust for his assault and battery on Horace Greeley.
Boston has gained one-sixth in population since the census of 1850. There are fifty-three foreigners in every hundred of its population.

The immigration of foreigners to this country is rapidly increasing. On the 29th inst., 2,867 landed at New York, from five emigrant ships.
Ex-Governor Bigler, of California, accompanied by his family, arrived at Philadelphia on the 16th instant.
Wisconsin is likely to get a million and a half acres of land for her railroads. We shall soon be rid of all valuable public lands.

The Post office Department has caused to be prepared a new stamp with the head of Jefferson of the value of five cents, expressly to repay postage on foreign letters.
Hon. Jeremiah S. Black has consented to deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Societies of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, in the Fall.

The Lebanon Valley Railroad is nearly completed, and before many months the iron horse will be traveling over it from Harrisburg to Reading.
Judge McLean is out in a letter in which he takes the ground that Congress has the power to prohibit, but not to establish slavery in a Territory.

It is anticipated that forty or fifty thousand persons, military and others, will visit Chicago on the occasion of the grand encampment there, from the 1st to the 5th of July.
Three of the persons accused at Elmira, New York, of being connected with the horse thief gang, in this State, have been released on bail—and two of them have since died.

The Democrats of North Carolina, will send delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, to vote for General Pierce for re-nomination, and Mr. Dobbin for Vice President.
The experience of European railroads shows that collisions between trains going the same directions are more disastrous than those where trains meet.

One man in Philadelphia holds a million of dollars of the Texas bonds, soon to be paid, which he bought from the United States Bank, at the rate of fifteen cents on the dollar.
The Iowa City Gazette says the arrival of emigrants to that State, in that city alone, are from two hundred and fifty to three hundred persons each day.

Kid Gloves are to a great extent, made out of rat skins, and the price of rats in New York is going up rapidly. One writer says that rat-breeding will yet be a profitable employment.
David Jackson, of Conewago, in this State, lately shot a swan which measured seven and a half feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other.

The Norwegian population of Dane county, Wisconsin, amounts to 6,628 persons. They constitute the majority of the inhabitants in several towns and are industrious and good citizens.
Since its consolidation with the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad bonds have risen, in the Philadelphia market, from seventy-five to ninety—and will go up five per cent., higher.

Great Britain pays thirty millions a year for the expenses of her civil government, one hundred and thirty-three millions interest on debts contracted for wars in days past, and one hundred and eighteen millions annually in preparation for war.

Gov. Pollock has appointed Major Peter Fritz of Philadelphia, Quarter-master General of the State, with the rank of Brigadier-General. The act of Congress under which this appointment has been made, although imperative, has not been acted upon in this State for many years.

On Sunday morning the 17th, says the Hampshire Gazette, the wife of C. N. Soyemour, of Whately gave birth to a son and daughter, and a few hours thereafter the reverend gentleman edited his congregation by preaching from the text "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not."
In Bucks county, Pa, a fearful riot took place lately between two Irish factions at the North Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel near Sellersville, in which many shanties were torn down, and several men were so badly beaten that their lives are despaired of. Forty were besieged in the unfinished tunnel by four hundred others, until relieved by a civil posse, and six of the ringleaders arrested.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. commenced its annual session at Philadelphia on the 20th inst., at Philadelphia. The attendance was quite large. New members were admitted, and the votes for Grand Officers canvassed. The Grand Master declared (under a strong protest from many members) the following officers elected for the ensuing year: M. W. Grand Master—Francis Condit; R. W. D. G. Masters—Robert A. Lambert; R. W. G. Warden—Elias Wildman; R. W. G. Secretary—William Curtis; R. W. G. Treasurer—F. Knox Morton; R. W. G. Representative—W. P. Paeker.

Eight large human skeletons have been discovered in a vault in Burlington, Iowa, by workmen engaged in excavating for the cellar of a new building. The vault was arched, six feet deep, ten feet square, with walls about fourteen inches thick, well laid up with cement or indestructible mortar. The skeletons are in a good state of preservation, and the largest human remains ever found, being a little over eight feet long.

The Annual Session of the Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F., of this State was held on the 19th inst., at Philadelphia, at which the following officers were elected, viz: M. W. G. Patriarch—Col. M. Richards Muckle, of No. 51. M. F. G. H. Priest—John S. Hess, of No. 26. R. W. G. S. Warden—William Morelander, of No. 1. R. W. G. Scribe—William Curtis, of No. 17. R. W. G. Treasurer—Joseph S. Langor, of No. 62. R. W. G. Representative—Chas. Moore, of No. 85. W. Sentinel—Wm. H. Trimick, of No. 11. W. O. Sentinel—Reading B. Barnes, of No. 6. The officers were then installed with the usual impressive ceremonies, and the Encampment adjourned.

[From the Albany Atlas and Argus.]
We are in the midst of a Revolution—Victory or Death.
That the whole spirit and scope of the Republican movement and of the political demagogues who direct it is hostile to the very existence of our present Constitution and form of government admits of no doubt. These politicians, despairing of recognition and plunder at the hands of the whole country, have determined to influence the passions of a section, and put themselves at the head of the most crazy and fanatical anti-slavery feeling which has been developed in the Northern States. As a specimen of the incendiary sentiments which most characterize the movements of Black Republicanism, we may refer to the doctrines put forth a few days ago at the annual meeting of the American Anti Slavery Society in the city of New York. Wm. Lloyd Garrison presided. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That the right to enslave a human being, on any pretence whatever, is not a debatable question, any more than the right to commit adultery, burglary, highway robbery, or piracy.
Resolved, That we are struggling not for the non-extension, but for the non-existence of slavery; not to make it sectional, but to drive it out of the land; not to restore the Missouri Compromise, but to terminate all compromises; not to repeal the aggressions of the slave power upon the northern rights, but to secure freedom and equality to all who dwell upon American soil, making the imbruted slave the test of all statesmanship, all patriotism, all philanthropy, and all true religion.
Here we have the doctrines of Black Republicanism boldly and broadly stated. They are not simply the "non-extension of slavery" to new territory, but its "non-existence" in the States where it has been established; not simply to resist slavery in its present limits and make it "sectional," but to "drive it out of the land" not to restore the Missouri Compromise, but to "terminate all compromises." And the argument is put on the ground that slavery has no rights, any more than "adultery, burglary, highway robbery, or piracy;" no rights, in the language of the Albany Journal's Kansas meeting at our State Capitol, "except the right to be killed"—the same rights which, according to the Journal, Sheriff Jones had in Kansas.

These positions of the anti-slavery gathering in New York—which is but a branch of this boasted republican "movement for freedom"—are in accordance with the following resolutions reported by Greeley to the Republican State Convention held at Syracuse last fall, and adopted by that body:
"Resolved, That the Federal Government, being one of defined and limited powers, &c., we most earnestly deny its right to establish, uphold, or tolerate slavery in any portion of the public domain, or to connive at its existence in the Federal Territory by any means whatever."
"Resolved, That since there can be no legal slavery in the Territories of our Union, there can be no slave States legally formed out of such Territories," &c.

These resolutions go the length of saying that slavery has no constitutional rights—no right of existence—no rights "except to be killed"—in any State formed since the adoption of the Constitution. They assume that the general government cannot, under the Constitution, even "tolerate" or let alone slavery in the Territories, but must suppress it. From this position they derive their next conclusion, that the Constitution forbids the formation of slave States out of such Territories, and therefore that slavery has no constitutional existence except in the original thirteen States.

Thus we see Greeley and Garrison, Seward and Theodore Parker, standing side by side upon the same platform. But we are not left in inference in relation to the intimate associations of these congenial minds. The Rev. (C) Theodore Parker, as the principal speaker, on the occasion of this New York jubilee, publicly extended the right hand of fellowship to Seward. The Tribune reports him as saying:

"Those engaged in this enterprise might be divided into two classes, political reformers and non-political reformers, who do not seek any government office, legislative or executive. The speaker drew a contrast between the two, showing that the first followed while the latter led public sentiment. Looking at the different forces which went to organize the anti-slavery sentiment, he spoke of the Republican party, and placed chief among its leaders the Hon. Wm. Henry Seward, of whom he said there was not a Senator of the present day so able, so far-sighted, so cautious, so wise, so discriminating, and apparently so gifted with power to organize ideas into men, and to administer that organization! He knew of no other great man, but it detracted nothing from them, and was a great honor to the second when Mr. Seward was first. [Applause.]

Mr. Parker was right in lauding the Republican party and its leader, Mr. Seward, as in full communion with him, his distinguished friend Mr. Garrison, and the sentiments put forth in the resolutions of the meeting. Nor did it at all mar the homogeneity of the occasion, but rather illustrated the extent and variety of extravagantisms, combined under the name of Republicanism, that Mrs. Lucy Stone, and Mrs. Lucretia Mott, and Mr. Charles L. Remond (colored) were present upon the platform, and lent their smiles and their sweet persuasive eloquence to this cordial exchange of endearments between Abolition and Republican politicians.

But this is not all. Garrison and Parker, and sweet Lucy Stone and matronly Lucretia Mott, proved their devotion to Republicanism and their soundness on the Kansas question by adopting the following resolution:
"Resolved, That all constitutional liberty has ceased to exist in this country; that none but the traffickers in slaves and souls of men are permitted to enjoy freedom of speech

and of the press wherever they plant their feet; that we are living under the sway of 'border ruffianism,' incarnated in the person of Franklin Pierce—no longer the legitimate President of the United States, but one deserving of immediate impeachment and removal for his perfidy and treason as the unscrupulous tool of the slave power; and, therefore, that we are in the midst of a revolution, to throw off the chains of a slaveholding oligarchy a thousand times more intolerable to be borne than any ever imposed upon our revolutionary fathers by the mother country."
This resolution has the genuine republican flavor. It smacks of rebellion against government. Not only are the laws in Kansas invalid, but Franklin Pierce is "no longer the legitimate President of the United States."
"We are in the midst of a revolution!" That will do. Seward, Greeley, Wood & Co. should come down from their places as drivers, and Garrison, Parker, Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott, and Remond be installed in their seats, and take the reins of the "republican movement."

But the last and crowning resolution, which these philanthropists flourished in the faces of their enemies before adjourning, was as follows:
Resolved, That we shall neither give nor ask for quarter; but our motto is "VICTORY OR DEATH."
We are in the midst of a revolution! Victory or death! Garrison, Seward & Co. have flung their banner to the breeze with this inscription. They demand political power. They seek it by resisting the laws, and, if need be, by a "revolution" in our form of government. "Victory" for our friends and partisans is their watchword, even at the expense of "death" to the constitution and to the hopes of free institutions in this western hemisphere.

Important from Kansas.
"Gov." Robinson Arrested on a Charge of Treason—Gov. Reader in Trouble.
St. Louis, May 12.—The Steamboat Star of the West arrived here to-day from Kansas bringing dates to Saturday, 10th. Governor Robinson and family were among the passengers, but at Lexington he was waited on by a committee appointed by the citizens, and notified him that they should detain him on the ground that he was fleeing from the territory to avoid an arrest on an indictment for treason, which had been found against him by the Grand Jury of the U. States District Court. The governor replied that he had been informed by one of the grand jury that an attempt had been made to find a bill, but it had failed.

This did not satisfy the committee, who insisted that Robinson should remain. Finally he consented to do so on the persuasion of Mr. Parkinson, the captain of the boat, and Mr. Danard of Baltimore. The committee then agreed to send a message to Kansas and ascertain if an indictment had been found, and if not all the expenses of Robinson's detention were to be paid. The committee consisted of General Shields, Mr. Sawyer, and a number of the most respectable citizens.

While Governor Reader was in attendance at the session of the committee of investigation at Leocompton, on the evening of the 8th the deputy Marshall served on him a writ to appear before the grand jury at Leocompton to answer the charge of contempt for having refused to comply with the summons from the Grand Jury previously served upon him. Gov. Reader refused to obey the writ and appealed to the committee, but they decided that they had no power in the case.

Messrs. Howard and Sherman, however, expressed their opinion that Mr. Reader was protected by privilege. Mr. Oliver dissented and said the committee could not stand between him and the marshal. Governor Reader said that although his life was in danger in Leocompton, he would remain on his privilege, in attendance at the sittings of the committee, and warned them to touch him at their peril. The marshal left, but was expected to return on the 9th with the U. S. dragoons.

The judge at Leocompton charged the grand jury on Monday, the 5th inst., to indict all the State officers and members of the Legislature for high treason, but up to the 9th no such indictment had been found, so far as the proceedings had been made public.

St. Louis, May 13.—Mrs. Robinson, wife of the Free State Governor of Kansas has arrived here, and publishes a statement in regard to her husband's detention at Lexington. She decries that he was aware of an indictment against him previous to his leaving the Territory.

The Lawrence correspondent of the Democrat, dated the 7th, says: Indictments for high treason have been proved against ex-Governor Reader, Governor Robinson, Robertis, Lane, and other Free State men.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPOSITION BY GEN JACKSON.—The following beautiful inscription is engraved on the tombstone of the wife of General Jackson, erected over her grave in Tennessee. It was written by the brave old General himself, and for terseness and brevity of expression has seldom been exceeded by any similar monumental record:—"Here lie the remains of Mrs. Rachel Jackson, wife of President Jackson, who died on the 22d day of December, aged sixty-one years. Her face was fair, her person pleasing, her temper amiable, and her heart kind. She delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow creatures, and cultivated that divine pleasure by the most liberal and unpretending methods. To the poor she was a benefactress; to the rich she was an example; to the wretched a comfort; to the prosperous an ornament. Her piety went hand in hand with her benevolence; and she thanked her Creator for being permitted to do good. A being so gentle and yet so virtuous, slender might wound but could not dishonor. Ever Death, when he tore her from the arms of her husband, could but transplant her to the bosom of her God."

The Star-Spangled Banner.
Is the French hymn of liberty, the Marseillaise, was composed under exciting circumstances, the Star Spangled Banner was inspired by events no less patriotic by our distinguished countrymen—Mr. Francis Scott Key, an able and eloquent lawyer; an accomplished gentleman, a man of noble and generous impulses. During the war with the British in 1814, Mr. F. Scott Key was residing in Baltimore; and hearing of the detention of a dear and intimate friend, he started to obtain his release. He went as far as the mouth of the Patuxent river, which enters the Chesapeake Bay, and is about eighty-five miles north of the Potomac river. Here he was arrested and carried on board a British man-of-war belonging to the British fleet stationed opposite Fort Mifflin, the bombardment of which he was compelled to witness. The English Admiral boasted before Mr. Key that he would take the fort in a few hours, and the city of Baltimore within the two succeeding days. The bombardment continued during the whole day, and the whole of the following night, without making an impression either on the strength of the works or the spirit of the garrison.

Our patriotic countryman stood on the deck watching, through the smoke which sometimes obscured it, the banner of freedom waving from the fort. At length night came and he could see it no more. Still he watched, until, at length, dawn began to bring the objects around into distinctness. With beating heart he turned towards the fort, and there waving in the morning breeze, high and uninjured, was the banner with its stars and stripes—the banner of freedom and independence, then in its early days. It was at this moment of joy and triumph that Francis S. Key, under the influence of patriotic excitement, composed the Star Spangled Banner. After Mr. Key had been liberated, and the British had retired from Fort Mifflin without attempting the attack of the city of Baltimore, he completed his patriotic hymn, which was enthusiastically received, and has ever been considered as one of the national songs of our country. At Washington, Mr. Barton Key, the son of F. S. Key, (who died in 1843,) was present, with many Senators, and all the distinguished society of that city, when Mr. Parodi and Miss Strakosch repeated, amidst the plaudits and waving of handkerchiefs, this inspired verse, and he was never more deeply moved by the homage to the memory of his father's genius.

The First American Flag in Mexico.
The honor of planting the first American flag that ever floated in the city of Mexico belongs to General John A. Quitman, now chairman of the Military Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives. "In his private," as General Scott graphically remarks, "Gen. Quitman continued to press forward under flank and direct fire, carried an intermediate battery of two guns, and entered the gates before two o'clock in the afternoon, but not without proportionate loss, increased by his steady maintenance of that position." After he got within the city, he added several defenses to the position he had won, to shelter his men, for he was now "under the guns of the formidable citadel yet to be subdued." Here he awaited until morning. It was a perilous situation, but to the undaunted hearts of the commander and men, nothing was insurmountable. The next day, and after the fighting had ceased, he took his march for the heart of the city of the Montezumas, and reaching the great plaza, he planted guards and "hoisted the colors of the United States on the National flag."

The American flag was first unfolded to the breeze, in the city of Mexico, on that day, by the gallantry of one among the illustrious men of the South. It is a bright event in history. From that time might well be dated the first impulses of the American people, and of the liberalists of Mexico to introduce American institutions and the Anglo-Saxon race.

The reported "confiscation of Catholic Church property" in Connecticut, mentioned in the papers as a consequence of Bishop O'Reilly's death, amounts to just no "confiscation" at all. By the law which vests church property in the State in case of the death of the Bishop, it is made incumbent upon the State Treasurer to convey the property to the society or congregation who have occupied it, immediately upon their becoming incorporated. It appears, therefore, that the State merely fills the gap temporarily, and that the congregations who built the churches and paid for them will get the use of them.

GEORGE NEUR VS THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—This case was decided this morning, at a special term of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county. The plaintiff, NEUR, claimed damages for injuries received by being run over by a train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about three miles above Harrisburg. The case excited intense interest, and was ably conducted on both sides. The Jury, after a long consultation, brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$4,000. Counsel for plaintiff, Messrs. Fisher and McCormick; for Railroad Company, Hon John C. Kunkel.—Harrisburg Union.

There is a paragraph going the round of the papers to the effect that Col Colt's invention of the Revolver is no novelty, and that pistols of a similar construction have long existed in the tower of London. This is a fact. At the Great Exhibition in 1851 we ourselves saw a pistol in the collection of ancient arms, which in construction nearly resembled that of Col. Colt. It had six chambers, but if we recollect rightly, it was the barrel which revolved. It is perfectly possible, however, that Col. Colt had never seen or heard of these pistols, as it is more than likely that the officials in charge of the armor at this tower did not themselves know of their existence. In the excitement consequent on the Great Exhibition of 1851, they were, however, disassembled, and were a matter of much speculation to those curious in such matters.

A very curious instance of confusion has taken place in a family in Albany. A mother and her daughter were both confined on the same day, each having a little son. In the bustle of the moment both babies were placed in a cradle, and to the confusion of the mothers, when the youngsters were taken from the cradle, they were unable to tell which was the mother's and which the daughter's son—a matter which, of course, must ever remain a mystery. The family is in great distress over the affair.