

Democrat and Sentinel

WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNINGDEC. 3.

GANTED-Bief, pork, corn, buckwheat cats, do., for subscription and advertising to the Democrat & Sentinel

ADMITTED TO THE BAR .- On Wednesday 3d inst., on motion of Hon. Henry D. Foster, Philip S. Noon Jr., was admitted to the bar, and to the practice of Law in this county.

We are pleased to learn that our young friend passed a creditable examination. Although young in years, he possesses a mind well stored with information and thoroughly disciplined. He has already carned for himself an enviable reputation as a forcible, business-like, and at the same time graceful ora-

The Groans of the Wounded.

The "Standard" of last week fairly runs over with wrath and indignation against the Hon. Arnold Plumer, who is assaulted with out mercy, and we had almost said without reason, but a moments reflection, teaches us that the Standard has ample reason for his course—the editor has just been removed Republic, one and indivisible, is secured to us. from a sinecure office, which paid him two dollars every day, with nothing to do but smoke eigars and read newspapers. This fact may serve to throw light upon the secret reasons which prompted the "Standard's" onslaught upon one of the purest men and best Democrats in this State or in the Union.

The offence committed by Mr. Plumer, seems to be that he is endeavoring to introduce a system of improved and more economical management upon the public works; that the duties of the office will again be disand that he has taken the liberty of appointing to the Portage, a gentleman in whom he had confidence, whose integrity was known te him and for whose conduct he could be re-

In taking this step, it would seem that Mr. Plumer forgot to consult the "Standard' whose editor had some four weeks ago already made the appointment for the Portage and tial officers. announced it to the world It was a grevi--ous omission on the part of Mr. Plumer, to treat thus cavalierly an institution wielding so powerful an influence as the Standard through whose efforts the Democratic vote in Blair county has gone up from 1934 in 1852

in four years! The Standard undertakes to say that Mr Plumer has outraged the Democratic interests in the Juniata valley and Cambria county.-This is a pretty "big book for a filly "-we think rather too big. When was the Standard made the exponent and mouth piece of the Democracy of the Juniata valley? and as regards Cambria county, her citizens look with contempt upon the Standard and everything belonging to it. They have not forgotten the insults which that sheet has heaped upon them during the past year. The selection of the officer to manage the Portage is a matter of indifference to us, provided that he is honest and economical, and will reduce the burdens of the tax payers. No body groans here,

The Standard tries to say that the Canal Board have, by the appointment of Mr. Bryden aimed a deadly blow at the Democratic party. It will be news to the Democratic party to learn that their prosperity and meed, was bound up with the refusal or appointment of this or that individual to manage the Portage Road. That may be a matter of life or death to such Democrats as those about the Standard establishment, but we opine that the onward, resistless march of the great Party of Human Liberty, Human elevation and progress will not be much impeded by it

because here nobody is hit.

We have not the leisure, nor indeed is it necessary to show up the absurdities and injustice with which the Standard abounds It's articles condemn themselves. They enable all good citizens to judge of the motives by which the conductors of that sheet are actusted. The foul-mouthed abuse showered upon Mr. Plumer, shows that when disappointed of plunder, they respect nothingneither gray hairs, purity of character, nor a life spent in devotion to Democratic principles.

Frement's Popularity.

tary is this upon the boastings of the Black | that the offer has not yet been made;" Republicans about "sweeping the whole North like a whirlwind!" They were going to carry every Northern State by large ma- The Know-Nothings of Cincinnati have prejorities, yet seven of them gave majority a- sented a flag to their dark lantern brethren of gainst him, and if it had required a majority Baltimore-for their riotous and murderous vote to choose electors, he would have carried | conduct, we suppose, on the 4th of Novembut 76 electoral votes; for besides the five ber, as well as at the preceding municipal States whose electoral votes (62) have been election. Wonder whether it is a bloody flag! carried for Buchanan, the States of New York | If it is not, it should be beyond all question. aud Ohio, giving 58 electoral votes; gave popular majorities against him. Yet the Black organs talk about Fre mont's great render her character infamous for all time to strength and popularity in the Free States! .

California all Right.

The Steamship Illinois arrived a few days since bringing news a fortnight later from California. The election returns were incomplete at the time of the sailing of the steamer from San Francisco, but sufficient was known to indicate that Califor nia had gone for Buchanan and Breckinridge by a handsome majority. The counties so far as heard

from gave Buchanan. 20.731 Fillmore. Fremont,

A few counties were yet to hear from, which would not change the result materially. It will thus be seen that the "Woolly Horse" is the hindmost nag in the race where he was best known. The Democrats have also secured a maority in the Logislature, which secures to them we United States Senators. In alluding to this glorious result, and California putting the cap sheef on the Democratic column the Pennsylvanian truly remarks. "The gallant Democracy of California have achieved a glorious triumph, and although her vote was not necessary to the election of our candidate, it is a source of great satis faction to have the proud tones of exultation and rejoicing which on the Atlantic Coast proclaimed the triumph of national candidates, of a national creed, and of a Union-loving party, re-echoed from the golden sands of the Pacific. It is a satisfaction to have the verdict of the people cast of the Rocky Mountains which condemned the candidate of sectionalism, overwhelmingly endorsed by the people of the State with which the whole Lhis meagre political record is connected. It is proud tribute to the nationality of the glorious old Democratic party to know that out of the thirty-one States of this Union it has carried nineteen-that of these nineteen, despite the desperate efforts to excite anti-Slavery feelings, five are non-Slave-holding States, forming quite a large proportion of the population of all the non-Slave olding States-and that while we thus triumph n the North as well as the South, the far West, too, swells the loud acclaim by which a great

OUR COUNTY OFFICERS .- On Monday last, Gen. Joseph McDonald. Prothonotary. George W. Easly, Richard Jones Jr , Assoeinte Judges were sworu in and entered upon the discharge of their duties. The new Prothonotary appears to be at home in his new position, an office he held some years ago with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people generally, and we have no doubt charged faithfully and correctly. Mr. Howard Roberts the retiring officer carries with him the well wishes of the entire community. He made a capital officer, Messrs Easly and Jones are well known, to the entire community, as men capable and worthy of the office they now fill. The retiring Associate Judges Kinkead and Canan, were faithful and impar-

Cot. T. A. Maguire.-We neglected to notice in our last issue the appointment of our fellow townsman, T. A Maguire as Clerk of the Supreme Court of Kansas Territory .-The selection is a good one The Col's. to 2069 in 1856-being an increase of 136 arbanity, and prempt business habits well qualifies him for the post.

> ADMITTED .- On motion of R. L. Johnston. Esq., on Monday, John Scott, Esq., of Hun- demand for lands, and augmented receipts, tingdon, was admitted to practice law in the probably, from that source. These consideraseveral Courts of Cambria county.

COUNTY SURVEYORS .- A Convention of County fifty millions of dollars. Surveyors from a number of the adjoining counies was held at the Hotel of Major John Thompon on Thursday of this week. We will lay the roceedings before our readers next week.

WALNUT HILL FARM .- Attention is called to the sale of the above valuable farm in our advertising column.

Democratic Announcements.

In noticing the thousand-and-one rumors that are daily put in circulation about persons who are to fill positions in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinot, and particularly the stories of the proline New York pross, the Lancaster Intelligencer, whose editor enjoys the confidence of Mr Buchanan, says:

" Neither Gen. Cass nor any body else has yet been offered the post of Sceretary of State by Mr. Buchanan, nor has he to this hour, we have the best reason for saying, made up his mind with regard to a single member of his Cabinet. Were it otherwise, it is not at all probable that the selection would be known to public-much less to such a personage as Horace Greely, or the Tribune.

The President elect, as we stated two weeks ago, keeps his own counsels on the subject of his Cabinet, and has not made known his mind to even his most intimate friends-therefore, all these stories about certain gentlemen being tendered Cabinet appointments, must be taken as the mere coinage of the brain of those, who would be considered overmuch wise among their fellows of

the Black Republican school. Whether, in completing his Cabinet, the President elect will tender the State Depart-The Free States gave a majority of over ment to Gen. Cass, is much more than we 200,000 against Fremont! What a commen- pretend to know-but this much we do aver,

Flag Presentation.

Baltimore needed not this mark of approval from the Know-Nothings of Cincinnati, to

An Abstract.

The President commences his Mcssage by alluding to the constitutional provi- ing June 30, 1853. sion which requires him to prepare such a

THE DOMESTIC INTERESTS OF THE UNION, These are described as in excellent condi-

THE PRESIDENTIAL BLECTION.

"The people at this election asserted the constitutional equality of each and all the States, and at the same time emphatically condemned the idea of organizing mere geographical parties, or marching in hostile array towards each other from the North, the South, the East or the West."

THE SECTIONAL CONTROVERSY.

A long argument is given upon this subject, the Kansas-Nebraska bill is discussed at length, and the President says :- " I confidently trust that now, when the reaceful condition of Kansas affords opportunity for calm reflection and wise legislation, either the legislative assembly of the Territory, or of Congress, will see that no act shall remain on its statute book violative of the provisions of the Constitution, or subversive of the great objects for which that was ordained and established, and will take all other necessary steps assure to its inhabitants the enjoyment without obstruction or abridgement, of all the constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States, as contemplated by the organic law of the Ter-

Alluding to the last fiscal year, he states that the receipts from customs were, for the first time, more than \$64,000,000, and from all sources &73,918,141; which with the balance on hand up to the 1st of July, 1855. made the total resources of the year amount to \$92,850,I17.

The expenditures, including \$3,000,000 in execution of the treaty with Mexico, and including sums paid on account of the public debt, amounting to \$60,172,401; and including the latter, to \$72,948,792, they payment on this account having amounted to

On the 4th of March, 1853, the account of the public debt was \$60,129.937. There was a subsequent increase of \$7,756,000 for the debt of Texas-making a total of \$71,-879,937. Of this sum \$45,625,818, including premium, has been discharged, reducing the debt to \$80,737,121; all which might be paid within a year, without embarrassing the

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE. On examining the expenditures of the last five years, it will be seen that the average,

deducting payments on account of the public debt and \$10,000,000 paid by treaty to Mex ice, has been about \$48 000,000. THE BOUNTY LANDS.

The acts granting bounty lands will soon have been executed, while the extension of our frontier settlements will cause a continued tions will justify a reduction of revenue from tory security for the general interest of the customs, so as not to exceed forty-eight or United States.

THE REVENUE LAWS. The revision of these laws is earnestly recommended.

The army during the past year has been so constantly employed against hostile Indians in various quarters, that it can scarcely be said, with propriety of language, to have been a peace establishment.

THE TERRITORIES.

Legislation is recommended to cure the defacts in the existing organization. THE TROOPS

A more rapid increase of the military armainent is suggested.

THE NAVY. The condition of the navy is not merely satisfactory, but exhibits the most gratifying evidences of increased vigor.

THE RETURED LIST. The execution of the law of Congress, of February 28, 1855, "to promote the officiency of the navy," has been attended by the most advantageous results; The law for

promoting discipline among the men is found

convenient and salutary. THE APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

The apprenticeship system recently adopted is evidently destined to incorporate into the service a large number of our countrymen hitherto so difficult to procure. Several hundred American boys are now on a three years The quantity of lands sold for cash during cruise in our national vessel's, and will re- the fiscal year, amounted to over nine and a turn well trained seamen.

THE NEW PRIGATE.

The new frigates ordered by Congress are new affeat, and two of them in active service. They are superior models of naval architecture, and with their formidable battery add largely to public strength and security.

OUR NAVAL FORCE An increase is recommended. THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The aggregate sales of the public lands, during the last fiscal year, amount to 9,227,-878 acres, for which has been received the sum of \$8,821,414.

THE POST OFFICE. The report of the Postmaster General presents fully the condition of that department of the government. Its expenditures for the last fiscal year, were \$10,406,868; and its

The Message of the President to Congress - cess of expenditure over receipts of \$2,787.- Abstract of the Pepert of the Postmaster 046. The deficiency of this department is thus \$744,000 greater than for the year end-

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

has suggested a modification of the franking OUR POREIGN RELATIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

When the last Message was transmitted to Congress, two subjects of controversy, one relating to the enlistment of soldiers in this country for foreign service, and the other t Central America, theratened to disturb the good urderstanding between the United States and Great Britian. Of the progress and termination of the former question the members of Congress were informed at the time; and the other is now in the way of satisfactory adjust-

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

The experts of domestic articles to these provinces during the last year amounted to more than \$22,000,000, exceeding those of the preceding year by nearly \$7,000,000; and the imports there from, during the same period, amounted to more than \$21,000,000 -an increase of \$6,000,000 upon those of per annum via Nicaragua and Tehuantepee, the previous year.

A temporary suspension of definite action, in relation to the Sound Dues, has been acceded to, in the hope of an amicable and ear- 787,000. ly adjustment of the whole affair;

SPAIN. With Spain no new difficulties have arisen nor has much progress been made in the adustment of pending ones.

Negotiations entered into for the purpos of relieving our commercial intercourse with the Island of Cuba of some of its burdens' and providing for the more speedy settlement of local disputes growing out of that intercourse, have not yet been attended with any results. ON PRIVATEERING.

the part of the government, to accede to all cents for single letters. the principles contained in the declaration of Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the the conference of Paris, provided that relating to the abandonment of privateering can be so amended as to effect the object for which as is presumed, it was intended, the immunitile capture.

An effort will be made to secure the adjustment of the wrongs done to onr citizens.

ETCARAGUA. Diplomatic representatives *from two connding parties have been recently sent to this government; but, with the imperfect informa tion possessed, it was not possible to decide which was the government de facto; and,

has refused to receive them. NEW GRANADA. Negotiations have been opened by means of tant pursers, with moderate compensations a special commission, to obtain from New Granada full indemnity for injuries sustained by our citizens on the Isthmus, and satisfac-

CONGRATULATIONS.

The President concludes by expressing his congratulations in view of the peace, great ness, and felicity which the United States now | Bonds and mortgages. possess and enjoy. The nation is at peace at home and abroad, and all its interests are

THE LAST WORDS.

"I shall prepare," says Gen. Pierce, "to surrender the Executive trust to my successor, and retire to private life with sentiments W. C. Railroad Stock, of profound gratitude to the good Providence | Bills Discounted, which, during the period of my administration. has vouchsafed to carry the country through many difficulties, demestic and foreign, and to enable me to contemplate the spectacle of Notes in circulation, / \$724,869.00 amicable and respectful relations between ours | Due individual depos., 136,000.30 and all other governments, and the establishment of constitutional order and tranquility throughout the Union,"

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of

the Interior. Washington, Dec. 2 .- The Secretary of of land surveyed since the last report, and up to the 20th of September last, at 16,873,699 acres, exclusive of the Saline sections. The portant matter, and should be promptly disposed of, either by sanctioning and affirming the action of the Land Office. or directing the

quarter million acres, and the receipts therefore are \$8,821,414. The total amount of that the President will not send in his annuland disposed of is over thirty-nine millions

He suggests the necessity of further power pensions when the reason for granting them gate from Kansas-

has wholly or partially ceased.

The number of patents issued within the year will probably reach 2500.

administration 52 Indian treaties have been suspicion that another duel is on tapis, negotiated, 20 of which remain to be acted upon by the Senate. By these treaties the Indian title has been extinguished to nearly 175,000,000 seres. The aggregate of money consideration paid therefor is \$11,184,- United States loans, giving the following supposed to number about 300,000,

The process of the colonization of the Indipiest results, and gives promise of steady gross receipts \$7,620,801 -making an ex- and moral condition.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The Postmaster General's report shows the number of Post Offices, June 30, 1856, to have been 25,565, being an increase of 4,664 in four years. -It is estimated that the Postmaster Genera On the Soth of June, there where in operation nearly 8,000 mail routes, the total length of which is estimated at 235,642 miles, costing \$6,035,474, divided as follows: -20,-323 miles by railroad; 14,951 by steamboat; These are amicable with all the nations of 50,453 by coach; and nearly 154,000 miles of inferior grades. The increase during the fiscal year was nearly 7,000 by railroad; 332 by steamboat; 1,250 by coach; and 82,000 miles by inferior grades. In Nebraska and Kansas 2,238 miles were added to the length of the routes.

Between the 1st of July 1852, and July 1856, the railroad service was increased 10,-177 miles, exhibiting the fact, that within Ohio, that time this description of service was more than doubled. On the 1st of December 1856, the length of the railroad routes had incresed to 21,310 miles The total cost for this service at that date amounted to \$2,403,747 .--The whole cost of inland service on the 1st of July was \$6,526,028.

The Postmaster General alludes to the Panama Railroad Company, seizing on the occasion of the withdrawal of the steamers via Nicaragua, to force the Department to pay what he considers an exorbitant price across the Isthmus, and recommends a regular contract at not exceeding \$50,000 per annum, and a contract at not exceeding \$200,000 so as to give a weekly mail to California.

The expenditures for the year 1856 were \$10,405,286, and the gross revenue, incluling the annual appropriations for free matter. \$7,620,821, leaving a deficiency of \$2,-

franking priviledge, and the compulsory pre- is a large and handsome palace. It conpayment on all transient mailed matter. Al- tains furniture, objects of art, paintings and so, the repeal of the act of 1845, which gives statutes commemorative of the battle, and a the Postmaster General the discretionary au- museum composed of objects which belonged thority to make new contracts for occun steam- to Aspelcon and Dessaix, and arms found on ship service, and alludes to the fact embra- the field of battle. This museum is collected eing the branch from New Orleans to Havana, in the old tavern which stood on the ground that there are now four ocean steamship lines | before the battle, and around which the palrunning out of New York, at an expense to the | ace is built. government of \$1,490,000 per annum -No For the information of foreigners ambitions reason is preceived why one part of the country for an Italian residence and for Bonapartist should be preferred to the exclusion of others. | souvenirs, I should add that the upset price tions are in progress with a view to the re- that there is a good mill privilege on the premduction of the British transient charges on ises :- Cor of the N. Y. Times. The President has expressed a readiness on United States and Great Britain, to 121

MAVV

Washington, Dec. 2 .- The report of the Secretary of the Navy gives a detailed view of the operations of the Navy, during the last year, and its present strength Among ty of private property on the ocean from hos- his recommendations are, for another squadron in the Pacific, rendered necessary by our extending commerce; for the adoption of the English and French system of gunnery in Practice ships, and for the despatch of small steamers to survey the guano islands on which Commodore Mervin made an unsatisfactory report. The Secretary regards the construction of the six war steamers as inaugurating a new era in the naval service, and repeals his former recommendations for building steam sloops-of-war of small draught. The sending out of seamen to releive distant crows, is spoawaiting further developements, the President ken of as an experiment and will be continued if it shall work well. The Secretary likewise recommends the employment of assis-

THE LANCASTER BANK .- At a meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held on Saturday last, a statement was made of the affairs of the institution, to the following effect:

Due by banks & bankers,\$70,121.71 Notes & cheks other b'ks 10.851.88 16.114.00 Banking House, 13,280.85 684,490.85

Douthful.

\$74,000,00 237,289.00 \$317,789.00

" Dividends unpaid, 5,875.11

\$1,349,484.68

65,921.95

It is presumed that arrangements will be effected by which the Bank can go on and redeem her credit. We have understood that the Interior's report states that the quantity the notes are now selling at from 80 to 90 cents on the dollar, and much confidence is expressed by these interested, in the ultimate execution of the graduation act has raised safety of the bank. We learn that our mermany grave questions, which call for the in- chants are taking Lancaster Bank money at terposition of Congress. He says it is an im- nearly par value, in exchange for goods .-As they all have everything desirable in the way of winter outfit, we advise holders of patents to be issued without further require- notes in this vicinity, to exchange them for the worth their money - The Columbia Spy

The President's Message. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- It is understood

al message before Tuesday. The Whitfield case will come up in the being granted to the Commissioner of Pen- House to-morrow, as an objection will be imsions to suspend, diminish and discontinue mediately raised to his reception as a dele-

The appearance here this evening of Messrs Banks, Pryor. Evans, and other Virginians, The report says that during the present with some attending circumstances, cause a

The Secretary of the Treasury is in readines to purchase until the 3d of March, unless the amount is sooner obtained, \$1,500,00 of 203.80 The Indians within our borders are premiums :- For U. S. stock of 1842, ten per cent; for stock of 1847 and 1848, sixteen ans has already been attended with the hap- per cent., and for stock of 1850, six per cent. The amount subject to draft in the U. S.

Presidential Vote. The following is the official vote of tha tates named:

Fillmore, Buchanan 546 Connecticut, 42 492 2,472 34,870 Rhode Island, 11,467 1,675 6,680 New York 275,440 124,206 195,315 New Jersey, 28,351 10.115 46,943 Pennsylvania, 147,548 82,200 6,172 Maryland, 281 39,015 47,462 Illinois, 90,180, 36,451 105,344 187,495 28.126 Georgia. 42,352 Louisiana,

The full vote of ten States is as follows: Pennsylvania. 460,176 486,496

165,000

146,000

143,000

140,000

100,000

A Battle Field for Sale.

Kentucky,

Tennessee.

New Jersey.

Virginia.

The battle field of Marengo, with its palatial monuments, its rich museum of precions objects, and richers historic sourveniors, is now offered at public auction in the streets of Par-

The domain of Marengo is situated near Al exandria, in Peidmont, in the line of the railroad between Genon and Turin, and contains about two hundred and fifty acres of ground, vines, woods, and fields, watered by the Servia. The monumental Palace destined to perpetuate the memory of the glorious battle of Marenge, gained in 1800 by Napoleon, was The report recommends the abolition of the built by the Chevalier Delayo in 1845, and

Among other points, it is stated that negotia- of the whole preperty is 600,000 france, and

AWELL SUDDEN DEATH .- The New Orleans papers announce the death of Judge

The manner of his death was awfully sudden His wife had been indisposed, and he remained home to keep her company. He lay on a low sofa, quite well and uncommonly cheerful. She reclined along the floor, lexuing on his shoulder, his arm about her-the child on the sofa, playing with her father .-Suddenly the girl asked, abruitly. " Page, what makes your eyes roll so ?" and, with a convulsive streeh, he said to his wife. " his darling, I am dying !" Not used to spanie of illness, she answered " Pont': dear - con't frighten me so." "I tell yeu," he replied with emphasis, "I am dying " She started to get restoratives; he said "No, no." She rushed to the window, calling for servants, " A doctor!" and turning saw his face distorded, and his hands clenched. His only words were, "No no-let me die in peace!" when his face recovered a smiling expression, his limbs relaxed, and he breathed but two or three times again. The shricks of his wife and child alarmed the house and the neighborhood; but all efforts at resuscitation failed .-From fullness of life to torpid death the interval was scarcely more than five minutes.

Judge Larue was a anntive of New Jersey He came out to New Orleans about twenty two or three years ago, and was engaged for same time a tutor in a family. He worked, at one time, as a printer, and early connected himself with the press in an editoral capacity.

CUBA .- A Hazana correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune says that the African appertince system, under a new form, has been again mooted there, and has met with the approbation of the Captain General Concha. It is preposed to introduce the apprentices on the same footing as the Chinese, but the masters oblige themselves to take them to the island of Fernando Po at the expiration of eight years, deducting one dollar a month of their wages the whole time of service, to defray the expenses of their shipment to that island-In this shape the subject has been presented to the Juta de Fomenta, fer its consideration. but it is generally supposed that it will not receive the sanction of that body:

NICARAGUA AT WASHINGTON.-It is said that our own government has refused to recognise Mr. A. Oaksmith, the successor of Senor Vijil, as the Minister of Nicaragua .-The reason assigned is, as that Oaksmith was appointed by Walker, whereas Don Patricio Rivas is the legal President of Nicaragua-The appointment of a U. S. Envoy to succeed Wheeler, will, it is said, be deferred the Secretary of Legation at Bogota being sent to Nicaragua to keep the government at Washington posted up with regard to affairs there It is also said that a Minister will be sent to Gnatemala to negotiate with the Dietator Car-

ANTICIPATED FAMINE IN LAPLAND .- The Noalands Costen, of Stockholm, says: "The intelligence which we receive from Lapland is very deplorable The severe cold which prevailed during the month of August destroyed nearly all the crops, which is an almost irremediable misfortune there, where there are no means of communication. The Laplanders are in great alarm, foreseeing a famine in the winter The temperature in Lapland presents most extraordinary variations this year, severe cold having prevailed in July and August, whereas September and the beginning of October were as warm as

New Corn .- The new cent peice recently finished at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, is the size of the old half cent; and is composed of fifty-seven parts of copper, seven of mikel, and one of zinc. It has a light appenrance, with a faint red fint, and it is in beautiful contrast with the American silver and gold pieces, and will not as the old cent did, tarnich them by contact. The weight progress in the amelioration of their phisical deposituries on the 14th inst., was &22,172, that of the present copper is one hundred and sixty-eight.