age, amidst all its diversified and complicated movements? What ever a doubt was entertained on this subject is a plain proof that man has lost, in part that light of reason and intelligence with which he was originally endued, or that he is sometimes urged on by depraved passions and a pride of singularity to utter sentiments which he does not sincerely believe. As Cicero long ago declared—"He who thinks that the admirable order of the celestial orbs, and their constancy and regularity, on which the conservation and good of all things depend, to be void of a mind that governs them, he himself deserves to be accounted void of a mind." It is "the fool" alone, in the strictest sense of the word, whatever may be his pretended learning, who dares in declare "there is no God."

And as the universe demonstrates the existence, so it displays the attributes of the Eternal. The manifestation of himself to numberless orders of intelligent beings must have been the great end intended in bringing the universe into existence. This manifestation is made chiefly in actions—in acting which display greatness, wisdom, and goodness, beyond all bounds. His greatness appears from the immensity of power which the universe exhibits. The power necessary to move a single planet in its course far transcends human conception. What, then, must be the energy and extent of that power which set in motion and still upholds all the planets, worlds, and systems dispersed throughout the spaces of infinitude! The highest created intelligence must be utterly overwhelmed and confounded when it attempts to contemplate or to grasp an idea of omnipotence. His knowledge, wisdom, and unceasing agency are no less conspicuous in the arrangement and direction of every thing that exists in heaven and on earth. As his presence pervades all space, so his agency is displayed in the minutest movement of every part of the vast whole. This great and incomprehensible Being moves every atom, expands every leaf of the forest, decks every flower, conveys the sap through the ramifications of every tree, conducts every particle of vapor to its appointed place, directs every ray of light from the sun and stars, every breath of wind, every flash of lightning, every movement of the meanest worm, and every motion of the smallest microscopic animalculum; while at the same time he supports the planets in their courses, guides the comet in its eccentric career, regulates the movements of millions of resplendent systems, and presides in sovereign authority over innumbered hosts of intelligent existence: directing all the mysterious powers of knowledge, virtue and moral action to subserve the purposes of his will, and accomplish the ends of his moral government. In every department of this universe, likewise, his goodness is displayed to innumbered orders of beings, sentient and intellectual; for all the powers of intelligence and action possessed by every creature in heaven and on earth, from the archangel to the worm, and all the happiness they now or ever will enjoy, are derived from him as the uncreated source of all felicity.

[*To be continued.*]

Later from California.

Arrival of the Steamship Prometheus.

The Prometheus brings 355 passengers, and $63,000 in gold dust as freight, and $800,000 in the hands of passengers.

The Prometheus arrived at San Juan from New York on the evening of the 15th.

The Prometheus reports the Steamer Saranac and sloop of-war Albany, the English frigate Arrogant, sloop of-war Cyclopes and the brig Express, lying at San Juan.

The Arrogant had been despatched by the Admiral of the West India station with the assurance to Com. Parker, that the British Government disavowed the acts of the Consul and the captain of the brig Express in the exercise of any authority whatever, in connection with the Mosquito Government, or interfering in any way with the foreign commerce of San Juan.

The Saranac and Arrogant would leave in a few days.

The sloop of war Cayane was expected daily from Chagres to relieve the Albany.

The Prometheus left San Juan on the 13th, at which time the most friendly feeling existed between the officers of the ships of both countries, and on the 16th salutes were exchanged on the commandets visiting each other's ships.

Com. Parker was complimented by Capt. Robinson, of the Arrogant, by hoisting the American ensign at the main during the salute. It was returned by the Albany, with the English ensign at her main.

Com. Parker reports that the subject of the Mosquito question with the government of the United States and Great Britain was in progress of adjustment, and that the whole matter would be settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

The Prometheus touched at Havana on the 24th and sailed thence the next evening for New York.

From the San Francisco Picayune Jan 1st,

Two Weeks Later.—It has seldom been the lot of a steamer to carry away a fortnight's budget of news more intelligible in its character than that which leaves to-morrow morning by the steamer Oregon.

We are all at sea on the Pacific side of the world—all in a state of uncertainty and confusion, nothing firm, nothing fixed, and to all appearances not likely to be for a long time to come.

In Oregon, the Seat of Government is a subject for speculation. No one knows where it is. The Supreme Court are divided upon it, the former holding it to be at Salem and the latter at Oregon City.

Both of these branches are also divided among themselves upon this point.

A majority of the Legislature being now in session at Salem, and a minority in Oregon City.

Of the minority, the Spectator amusingly says, that Columbus Lancaster Esq., of the Council, remains in the city and continues to meet at the library rooms and adjourn from day to day.

Four members of the house, Messrs. Wait, Matnock, Kinney and Brownfield, also meet and adjourn daily, although the latter have not the Legislature on their side whom they call Anti-Salemites. They have the Judges, Strong and Nelson, of the Supreme Court, opposing, while the other Judge sustains the action of the Assembly.

But who can describe the present condition of our own State? No one can tell who is Governor of California, who is Mayor of San Francisco, whether the seat of government is at San Jose or Vallejo; whether set of claimants have the best right to the seats of half a dozen contested seats in the Legislature; what party has the best title to the municipal government of San Francisco; or whether New York or the country have the controlling power over the democracy.

In regard to the Governorship there is little doubt that great frauds have been committed with the ballot boxes in several counties; and although it may be difficult, if not impossible to prove it legally, it is not the less a fact.

The investigation recently made shows that Maj. Reading received a majority of all the votes cast for Governor at the late election.

With regard to the Mayoralty, a majority of the Supreme Court, to the astonishment of the legal profession and the citizen generally, have lately decided that Dr. Parris was the Mayor of San Francisco since September last, although Capt. Brenham has been acting in that capacity.

The location of the act of government is involved in as deep a mystery as ever.—The partizans of San Jose and Vallejo are spearing no exertions on either side to secure it.

On the 30th ult., a meeting consisting of 41 members elect of the Legislature, was held in San Francisco, for the purpose of assembling together as to the place where the next Legislature should be held, when the question was decided in favor of Vallejo, by a vote of 28 to 13.

But as the whole meeting did not constitute one half of the Legislature, it is impossible of course to consider that vote as setting the question at rest.

The claimants in contested seats in the Legislature, must of course await the action of that body upon their respective cases.

In the city of San Francisco we have now two sets of civic rulers in full blast.

The gentlemen elected in September were sworn in, Monday last, 29th ult., by Mayor Paris, and they held their first meeting on the same evening.

The gentlemen who have hitherto administered the municipal government with such credit in themselves and such advantage to the city, will, of course, adopt every legal and constitutional means in their power to resist these unjust pretensions, and they depend for success on the change which is to take place in the constitution of the Supreme bench at the next term, by which substitution of Chief Justice Solomon Hydenfeldt for Chief Justice Hastings, the gentleman whose decision in the case of Harris vs. Brenham, has lately excited so much astonishment.

The Democratic party are torn asunder by discussions, and by the animosity exhibited on both sides, there is little prospect of a union among them.

One portion of them, who came principally from New York, were anxious to have a preponderance for their section, by a choice of delegates to a State Convention, to be held shortly for the appointment of delegates to the Democratic National Convention, and for the nomination of candidates for Electors of President and Vice President while the other party who hail from the more southern states, were influenced by a similar motive.

Both parties are unyielding and both will send delegates to the State Convention.

The atmosphere itself has sympathized in some degree with the stormy spirits who have agitated the political world since the departure of the last steamer.

For the last ten days the rain has fallen almost every day and night, and we have had two or three very severe southeastern gales, accompanied on one or two occasions, with hail, thunder and lightning, two or three slight shocks of an earthquake, which lasted for a few seconds, have been felt at San Francisco.

The news from the mines is encouraging. The yield from the placer diggings is very abundant since the rain set in.

The survey of the railroad from San Francisco to San Jose, has been completed. Its total cost is estimated at $1,539,126,17.

We fear that considerable time will elapse before the work can be commenced.

No further steps, that we have heard of, have been taken with regard to the other railroads proposed in this State.

The Indian war in the Southern counties in California terminated as predicted, summarily. It turned out to be merely one of these periodical predatory incursions of such frequent occurrence in those regions.

It is said to have been provoked by illegal attempts by the Sheriff of San Diego to seize Indian cattle in payment of State taxes, as well as by cruel treatment by evil disposed white persons.

There has been of late a marked diminution of crime throughout the State, and there is but little doubt but California would in this respect compare favorably, in proportion to its population, with any other state in the Union.

The steamer New Orleans left San Francisco at noon Jan. 1st, with 150 passengers.

The Pacific was to sail at 4 P. M., with 275 passengers.

The floating debt of San Francisco accrued since the 1st of May reaches $120,000, which will be more than paid by the collection of taxes during the next sixty days.

The amount of the two first instalments of interest on the accumulated debt has been paid together with $40,000 of the amount required to be contributed to the sinking fund.

Capt. Waterman, James Douglass, and Alex. Coghill, of the ship Challenge, were indicted on the 18th Dec., by the Grand Jury, for cruel treatment of the seamen of that vessel, on the late passage from New York to San Francisco.

Waterman was tried on the 23d for an assault on Dickenshaw, but the Jury could not agree. They stood 8 for conviction and 4 for acquittal.

In the trial on the second indictment, for an assault on John Smith, he was found guilty.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29

Kossuth addressed the Ladies' Association this afternoon at the Second Presbyterian Church. About 1,000 ladies were present, and a few gentlemen. The proceeds amount to more than $1,000. Rev. Mr. Howard addressed Kossuth on behalf of the ladies and presented him with a book containing all their autographs.

Kossuth made a most eloquent reply.—The book in which the names of the generous ladies were recorded should be deposited in the dearest place of the altar of restored Hungary's liberty. Though he might not see that day, yet he assured them that it should be placed there.

Resolutions were adopted that the ladies would sustain their husbands, fathers and brothers, in every effort to aid the cause of Hungary, and the meeting was adjourned to next Wednesday.

The baptist State Convention of Mississippi have resolved to raise $100,000 for endowing a college in that State.

Mrs. Polk, mother of ex-President, died at Columbia Tenn., of apoplexy, on the 13th.

Thirty-Second Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Washington, Jan. 26.

SENATE—Several Executive communications were presented in compliance with the laws after the introduction of numerous petitions.

Mr. Hale submitted two for the repeal of the fugitive slave law and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

On Mr. Hale's motion they were laid on the table without being read

Mr. Clark moved that his resolution in favor of non-intervention be made the order of the day for Wednesday of next week.—Agreed to.

Mr. Borland reported in favor of printing certain documents

HOUSE—Mr. Briggs presented a memorial from citizens of New York praying for the establishment of a mint in that city. Also a statement of the amount of gold received there from California during the year 1851.

Mr. Fowler of Mass. presented a memorial from 617 voters in Bristol in favor of a protective tariff. The motion of Mr Fuller on Monday last for the suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a resolution calling on Heads of Departments to report what claims had been presented since March 4, 1849, what allowed, principal and interest, who acted as agent, persons who received the money, and who were interested, was taken up.

Mr Campbell desired him to modify the resolution so as to include the claim since March, 1845.

Mr. Fuller declined.

The yeas and nays were taken on the motion to suspend, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Fuller introduced his resolution and demanded the previous question.

Mr. Campbell asked the withdrawal of his amendment, in order to enable him to effect his object.

Washington, Jan. 27.

SENATE—Mr. Hale moved the consideration of the resolution to print 2000 extra copies of the papers in the case of Capt. Lattimer, which was agreed to, and the resolution taken up and debated by Messrs. Hale, Bush, Borland, and Stockton in favor of the same, and Atchison, Berrien and Mangum against. The resolution was lost.

HOUSE—The first business in order was the printing of the census.

Mr. Nabors took the floor, and was proceeding in his speech, when Mr. Orr called him to order.

The Speaker decided that he was in order.

Mr. Meade suggested that the discussion of the question now distracting the democratic party, be postponed until they properly arise.

Mr. Nabors said that he merely wished to reply to the remarks of Mr. Venable, made yesterday, and not to intrude firebrands into the parties. He was about proceeding with his remarks, when Mr. Orr again called him to order.

Mr Nabors finally yielded the floor to Mr. Houston, who moved to refer the subject to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Gorman thought it would kill the resolution, and demanded the yeas and nays which were ordered, and there were yeas 148, nays 48.

Washington, Jan. 30.

SENATE—The Chair presented a letter from the Treasurer, communicating his accounts and disbursements for services of the Post Office Department for the year ending the last of June. [Laid on the table.

Mr. Pratt presented a memorial from merchants of Baltimore praying for the establishment of a line of steamers from Baltimore and New Orleans to Rio Janeiro.

Mr Hunter, from finance committee, reported back to the Senate the indemnity bill without amendment.

Mr. Broadhead made a report respecting the memorial of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company.

Mr. Badger reported an amendment to the bill to enforce discipline in the Navy. Ordered to be printed.

Mr Bradbury offered a resolution that the committee on commerce inquire whether any legislation was necessary to prevent abuse of passengers on steamboats, and transporting passengers between the Atlantic cities and California.

Mr Bradbury said he had been requested to call attention to the gross abuse of passengers on board these steamers, and it was represented that they took a much larger number than they could accommodate consistent with safety; that the food was also deficient in quality and quantity, and the treatment such that large numbers lost their lives in consequence. He believed that an investigation would show a parallel only in the horrors of a middle passage in the African slave trade.

Mr Gwin was glad the subject was brought up, and hoped that the Senate would investigate the subject and pass a bill imposing the severest penalties on all offenders. No doubt a large number of lives were lost by these abuses.

The resolution was finally adopted.

The house bill for the relief of Cuban prisoners was referred to the finance committee.

The bill concerning the sessions of the U. S. Courts in Delaware were ordered engrossed.

Bills for relief of Mary W. Thompson, John T. Sullivan, Joseph Gideon, John O. Meane, George Poindexter and Ezra Williams, were debated, and ordered engrossed.

An animated debate arose upon the bill for the relief of Ira Day, in which the general principle as to the propriety of allowing interest on claims of several years standing was discussed.

The question was taken by yeas & nays on striking out the interest; it was regarded as a test vote. No quorum voting; and after considerable confusion and delay a quorum was obtained and the question carried, 17 to 16.

The bill was then postponed, and the Senate adj.

HOUSE—The resolution allowing the naval committee a clerk was taken up and debated.

A woman and 2 children, one aged 3 the other 5 years were found frozen to death in St Louis, near Chouteau's pond, on the 13th. The bodies had been for a while concealed by the snow which had covered them, but which had melted, showing the girl lying on top of her mother and the boy by her side.

F. Miller, a young printer died at Pittsburgh the other day, of lead fever, contracted by the practice of putting type in his mouth.

The Republican.

D. S. BAILEY, Proprietor.

LOWVILLE, N. Y.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1852.

OUR TERMS.

To Mail Subscribers $1,50 in Advance; $1.75 at the end of the year.

Receipts by Agents.—Thomas Carroll $1,50, F. Freudenrugh $1,50; Theodore Seovil $1,50; Talcott Coe $1,50; John Seovil $1,50; Rowen Bailey $1,50; Jonathan Douglass $1,50; Nelson Harris $1,50; Benjamin Shute $1,50; Aaron Fenton $1,50; Edmund Baldwin $1,50; Bradford Stiles $2.00: Henry Bennet $1,50; Jonathan Bacon $1,50; Orrin Markham $1,50; Enos Andrus $3,00; Dwight Markham $1,50; S. T. Curtis $1,50; P. Clark $4,88; E. C. Stoddard $4,36.

Donation Party.

The Friends of Rev. G. P. TYLER are respectfully invited to make him a Donation Visit at the Parsonage, on the Afternoon and Evening of Thursday, February 5th, 1852.

By Order of Committee.

Academy Lecture.—It is expected that the next lecture of the course will be delivered by Prof. S. W. J[illegible], of the State Normal School, in the place of J. C. Esaren, Esq., as previously announced. Subject pertaining to Agriculture. Mr. E. will fill the place of Rev. D. D. Read, on the 16th inst., who is prevented by uncontrollable circumstances.

Canal Contracts.

The Legislature is making an investigation into the truth of the alleged frauds in regard to the canal lettings made by the late Canal Board. Whatever may be the decision in regard to the giving out of those contracts, we do not apprehend that they will be annulled. If fraud can be shown on the part of state officers they are doubtless amenable to the laws for it—but so far as the contractors are concerned, they will not, probably, be disturbed in respect to their rights as such, entered into in accordance with the law of the last session of the Legislature. It was obviously one of the strongest objections to the act itself, that the board had the power to give out the lettings to whom they chose. They have done so to the detriment of the state, and to the disappointment of thousands of competent contractors. The loss to the state is estimated at $600,000—that is, taking the lowest responsible bids as a basis. We annex a single instance among many of these contracts, to show the character and import of these transactions. Among the signs of the times, we perceive that the Albany Argus appears to be swept away in the vortex of these underdrains upon the state treasury, and is found siding with the Evening Journal in defending the proceedings of the late Canal Board.

The Corruption Fund.

The *Albany Atlas* says that N. E. Paine & Co., have sold their Canal contract for $20,000 cash to men who bid about that sum less for it originally than it was let for.

We presume the purchasers will sell out again to the men who offered to do the work for $100,000 less.

The following is from the *Rochester American*, a whig paper:

"It is said that negotiations are now closed, and the papers signed, whereby those experienced canal diggers, N. E. Paine & Co., have sold their award for section No. 259 to Stephen Otis, William Otis and Jason Baker, at a premium of $20,000, cash in hand, and that Azariah Boody signs the bail bond. These are the very parties who bid for this work at about $19,000 less than they pay for it, making a difference of that amount which the state loses for not knowing earlier that the Otises and Mr. Boody were perfectly responsible; because it cannot be supposed it was awarded upon any other ground than the responsibility and experience of the bidders.

SELLERS

N. E. Paine, Lawyer.
P. G. Buchan, "
S. P. Smith, Editor and Lawyer.
L. Selye, Politician.
O. M. Alden, son-in-law of T. Weed.
D. H. Abell, Gentleman.
A. B. Dickinson, Politician.

All good diggers; for they are reported to have dug up and received $20,000 already.

BUYER.

Wm. Otis, Railroad and Canal builder for the last twenty years.

Stephen Otis, do do do.
J. Baker, Brick-maker.

Boody—A. Boody; occupation same as the Otises.

These honest buyers did not understand how to dig so as to touch an Albany officeholder's feelings, and they have to pay $19,000 for their ignorance.

Academy Lectures.

The regular lecture of last week was delivered by the Rev. Mr. ROSENKRANS, upon "Henry of Navarre."

This was an excellent lecture. He seemed to be master of his subject, and in a pleasing style recounted the events which occurred during the reign of that wise and benevolent King. He also gave a thrilling account of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the turbulent times which succeeded the elevation of Henry to the French throne; and sketched with fidelity the character of the notorious Catherine de Medici.

The French are a peculiar people. Gay, volatile, and excitable to a fault, they commit many excesses. They are always fighting for liberty, and ever willing to be tyrannized over by a king. We are tempted to say, in the language of another, that they seem to consider "Liberty as an angel before they get her, but a woman afterward."

Our lecturer spoke to a large audience.

Feb. 2, 1852. ALLEN GRAY.

FRIEND BAILEY:—Your reporter, (Allen Grey,) has fallen into an error in regard to the *subject* of the lecture, delivered at the chapel of the Academy, on the 20th ult.—It is true, I had previously announced "*the Waldenses*," as the subject. I then designed to prepare a lecture embracing an inquiry as to their origin—name—location—numbers—doctrinal views—the manner of their lives—persecutions and wonderful preservation—and their present condition.

For reasons which I was not present to assign, I had changed my subject to that of the "*Inquisition*." I supposed the subject would be sufficiently obvious, although there were no formal announcement.

The Waldenses were alluded to only once or twice *incidentally*, in the course of the lecture.

I make the above explanation as due both to myself, and to the Ladies and Gentlemen who were present.

O. WILBUR.

Rail Road Meeting.

A meeting of the town committees selected to collect subscriptions for the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Rail Road is to be held at Carthage on the 12th inst. One half the amount required, preparatory to organization has been raised by the Boostonians, and this meeting is preliminary to another to be held at Albany on the 19th inst. to perfect such organization.

From Washington.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Tuesday, January 27.

The Long and Kossuth correspondence on file at the Navy Department, having been called for by the house, will be published in a few days.

Com. Morgan will be found to have written with great freedom and trepidation. He addressed a letter to Consul Hodge of Marseilles, from Spezzia, in which he makes the remark:

"The very devil seems to have possession of this man Kossuth. He is perfectly ungovernable and self-willed."

When Capt. Long arrived at Marseilles he was "so scared by the demonstrations there that he wrote to Consul Hodge praying him to write to Kossuth and say that he was compromising, or would compromise our flag. This was the origin of Mr. Hodge's letter.

Mr. Hodge did not write to Kossuth, however, but to Capt. Long, who showed the letter to Kossuth.

Mr. Clay remains without any material change. He is thought to be improving, if anything. But he does not rise till eleven o'clock, and then sits up but an hour or two. He still hopes to get to the Senate.

It is reported that a duel was fought today at Bladensburgh between E. W. Johnson, editor of the Richmond Whig, and J. M. Daniel, editor of the Richmond Examiner. We do not hear that any blood has been shed.

From the Albany Atlas.

The Temperance Procession.

There was a great demonstration in our streets on Wednesday,—a procession of the Temperance Societies of the city, and of large delegations from the rest of the State, with music and banners and the insignia of the respective Orders of Temperance, more imposing than ever before were exhibited in their Cause.

The Mass of the Temperance Army were on foot—sturdy and earnest men—but there were delegations and officials in sleighs; and a number of fair ladies took the same means of participating in the procession. One sleigh bore the petitions which are to be presented to the Legislature in name of hundreds of thousands of citizens, calling for legislative interposition to arrest the evil of Intemperance.

The procession marched to the Capitol—the Albany Republican Artillery with its Brass Band giving the escort—and there organized in the Assembly Chamber. The Hon. Hermon Camp presided; and addresses were made by the Rev. J. Marsh of New York, Dr. Chas. Jewett, of Mass., and Wm. H. Burleigh, of Onondaga.

The whole procession, however, could not find room in the Assembly Chamber, and a large portion marched off and organized in the Baptist Church, where similar proceedings were had.

Caution to Parents.—We have just witnessed the death of a child in our neighborhood by convulsions, caused by eating raisins. This is no uncommon occurrence. Dr. Dewees, in his work on the physical and medical treatments of children, (a book which parents should own,) mentions the death of three children from the same cause, and remarks that "there is no stomach—unless it be that of the ostrich—that can master the skin of the raisin." I recollect some time since the death of a child in convulsions, caused by eating bits of bark and shreds of wool which it had picked up in stepping around the room on the carpet. Dried fruit, bark, cork, or wool from the carpet or blanket, or any indigestible substance, in small quantities, caused much suffering—and in considerable quantities is almost certain by obstructing the passage of the bowels, to produce convulsions and death.—[*Boston Traveller.*

Three years ago, a young man named Greenwalsh, residing in Haxifax, (Eng.) swallowed a full-sized needle. Attempts were made at the time by a medical gentleman, but without success, to force it in a downward direction. The young man experienced a painful sensation in the throat for a few days after but as time wore on it gradually disappeared, and he recovered his usual health. At an early hour on Saturday morning he suffered from a painful head-ache, attended with a peculiar sensation on the top of the head. On putting his hand to the part affected he felt the needle protruding, and gradually drew it out.

The Wheeling (Va.) Gazette states that the snow in the mountains in that vicinity is of an average depth of from 5 to 7 feet, while in many places it is drifted to an immense depth. Apprehensions are entertained that in the event of a sudden thaw, great damage would be done on the low-lands.

J. Russell, Jr. of New Bedford advertises for a wife, between 16 and 22 years old, handsome and cheerful, homeloved religious, and worth $5,000.

The Hungarian Bonds.

From the New York Times, 28th.

The Hungarian General Committee, located in this City, have been for some time devising a scheme for the issue of obligations of various amounts to constitute a national loan to Hungary. Last evening the arrangements were completed The bonds will be in some of one, five, ten, twenty, fifty and a hundred dollars, each one bearing the signature of Kossuth, and made payable by the Government of Hungary, upon establishment of a Republic. These certificates will be immediately prepared for distribution. Hungarian Committees and private individuals may then obtain them; and it is presumed the demand will be extremely pressing.

The Fun of Travelling. "By Rail."—The Rochester American states, that during all of the week before last, the Erie Railroad trains between Dunkirk and Elmira, were lost, and none succeeded in getting through. Finally, on Monday of last week, they came slowly out of the polar snows that had overwhelmed them, and made their appearance on their native earth" at Elmira a succession of trains drawn by six locomotives carrying 600 passengers. They went on to Oswego for refreshment, and settled down upon that village like the locusts upon Egypt, devouring everything came in their way, and with insatiate Oliver, asking for more."

The Resignation of Lord Palmerston.—The London Morning Chronicle affirms that it has learned from undoubted authority all the facts in connection with the retirement of Lord Palmerston. Its version is briefly this:—

Count Walewski called on the noble lord, communicated to him the fact of the *coup d' etat*, of the 2 December, and proved by unquestionable documents, that if Louis Napoleon had not struck the first blow, he would in a few days have been arrested and shut up in Vincennes by the opposite party in the Assembly. Lord Palmerston there upon approved of what been done; but at that time he did not know of the arrests and fighting, and other circumstances immediately following the new state of affairs. Lord John Russell, having heard of this interview, sent a written remonstrance to Lord Palmerston, complaining that the Foreign Secretary had taken a step so important as that of an approval of the *coup d' etat* without consulting his colleagues whom he had thus committed to it. Lord Palmerston replied that the conversation with Count Walewski was a private one; that he had not committed the government to any particular course of action; that it might seem then, if it pleased, go to war with France, without violating any official pledge given by him; and that he did not consider it necessary for the acknowledged head of a department to consult his colleagues on every section which came pos-

Foul and Monstrous Murder!

Discovery of the body of the missing Jew Mar Boy.

From the Phila. North American, Jan. 31.

A most horrible affair was developed yesterday afternoon, in the District of Richmond, on the Delaware. About half past 4 o'clock, some little girls who were playing near the coal wharf No. 14, just above the iron works of Messrs. I. P. Morris, discovered, frozen in the ice in the slate, on the river at that point, three sacks close together.

The children informed four young men who were chopping wood on the shore, and they cut out the bags with their axes.—They partially opened the sacks, when portions of human remains became visible.

The suspicion at once flashed upon their minds, in consequence of recent rumored apprehensions as to the fate of the missing pedler boy, Jacob Lehman, and that his body had been brought to light. Hundreds of spectators soon collected, and all arrived at the same conclusion.

A messenger was despatched to Kensington for Dr. Goldsmith, the coroner, and by the time that functionary reached the scene, not less than 1,500 persons were assembled. There was the greatest excitement, and a general feeling of horror prevailed.

The sacks were removed in the hotel of Capt. George McMullen, on Richmond st., near Huntington, where a jury of inquest was empannelled.

In one sack was a head, and legs and feet; in another, a thorax, arms and hands, with the viscera of the chest; and in the third, the lower part of the trunk, and the hips and thighs, with the viscera of the abdominal region. The portions of the body in the different sacks, were, with parts of the clothing of the deceased, fixed and tied together, so as to occupy the least space.

The head had been hewn from the trunk the body hewn in twain, the legs chopped off at the knees, and the feet partly cut from the legs, at the ankles, so that they might be bent upwards. There had also been an attempt to cut the throat in two lengthwise. On the top of the head were two frightful wounds, fracturing the skull. The nose was likewise broken and the eyes blackened.

On putting the mutilated parts of the body together, and laying the whole out in the Coroner's ice box, they formed the perfect corpse of a youth about 17 years old—the exact age of the lad, Lehman. The hair was like his. The body, furthermore, corresponded to his in size, height and general appearance. The clothing, too, was of the same description as his. Indeed, no doubt whatever remained that the corpse was that of young Lehman.

The police were on the alert, but no clue whatever to the inhuman and fiendish perpetrators was obtained.

The victim of the diabolical tragedy was the son of Aaron Lehman, a German Jew pedlar, residing at No. 497 North Seventh Street, above Franklin Avenue, Penn District. When last seen, he had with him about $200 worth of common watches, jewelry, and fancy articles, which comprised almost the entire stock in trade of his father.

Baltimore, Jan. 29

A letter from Col. Kimmell, of Maryland dated at Rome, says that the Pope has ordered that two thanks be presented for the [illegible] at Washington.

There is much excitement in Mississippi in reference to election of U. S. Senator and it is supposed that the State Senate will refuse to join in the election.

Dr. Kunkle in a speech at New Orleans, has denied any connection with the German Abolition Society in New York.

The city of Wheeling has subscribed over $50,000 in aid of the Louisville Rail Road.

Charles Black has recovered $10,000 damages at New Orleans against the Carrollton Railroad.

Frozen to Death.—James Walker, aged 5 years, a school teacher in Hartford county, Md., was frozen to death on Thursday last, in the vicinity of State Ridge.

There are six printers in the Pennsylvania State Senate, out of thirty-three members.

From Thompson's Reporter.

Latest Counterfeits.

2s, on the Farmers' Bank, Hamilton Co. N. Y., altered from genuine ones—vig. locomotive and train of cars, with Liberty on right end.

10s & 20s, on the State Bank, Providence Rhode Island.—Altered from genuine ones—well executed.

5s, on the same Bank—vig. a female, large shield, military trophies, &c.—female with hammer and dividers on the right, sailor on the left—not like genuine.

2s, on the Pequonnock Bank, Ct.—Altered from genuine ones.

5s, on the Northern Exchange Bank, Troy Falls, N. Y., altered from genuine Two—rig. on left of note a pair and fine pail, distaff, &c.—female portrait to right of note—small State arms on lower left corner. An attempt has been made to erase the word Two printed in the body of the note with red ink, but it is still faintly seen, although the word five in same color has been printed over it.

10s, on the Farmers' Bank, Mina, N. Y. vig. a female, eagle with head of Washington on its breast—to the right a horse and two men on horseback—head of Jackson to the left—small eagle between the officers names.

10s, on the Merchants' Bank, New Haven, Ct., altered from ones—well done.

3s, on the Manufacturers' Bank, Birmingham, Ct.—rig. three females in sitting posture—head of Washington on the right—three figure ones (111) and the word three printed across them—paper and engraving poor.

5s on the Coventry Bank, R. I.

3s on the Treasure Bank, Boston.

2s on the Farmer's Bk, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

5s, 10s, & 20s, on the State Bk, Providence.

2s, on the Pequonnock Bank, Ct.

5s on the Northern Exch. Bank, N. Y.

5s on the Farmers' Bank of New Jersey.

2s on the City Bank, Brooklyn.

3s on the Bank of Orleans, Vermont.

2s on the Mechanics' Bk, Newark, N. J.

2s on the Harrisburg Bank, Pa.

4s on the Bank of Cape Fear, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.

The Mercury at 7 A. M., was 7 deg. below zero, the coldest it has been for 20 years past.

POST CARDS

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