THE TELEGRAPH,
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BRADING & THOMSON.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Dollar and Fifty Cents,
if paid in advance,
Two Dollars within the year,
if not paid until after the expiration of the year
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents
will be charged.
☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.
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MEIGS COUNTY TELEGRAPH.

A Weekly Journal—Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Markets and General Intelligence.

$2 per Annum. "ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY." $1.50 in Advance.

BY BRADING & THOMSON. POMEROY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1853. VOL. 5—NO. 2.

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Advertisement of a Lost Day.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Lost! lost! lost!
A gem of countless price,
Cut from the living rock,
And graved in Paradise;
Set round with three times eight
Large diamonds, clear and bright,
And each with sixty smaller ones,
All changeful as the light.

Lost—where the thoughtless throng
In fashion's mazes wind,
Where trilleth folly's song,
Leaving a sting behind:
Yet to my hand 'twas given,
A golden harp to bear,
Such as the white-robed choir attune
To deathless minstrelsy.
Lost! lost! lost!

I feel all search in vain;
The gem of countless cost
Can ne'er be mine again;
I offer no reward,
For till these heart-strings sever,
I know that heaven-entrusted gift
Is reft away forever.

But when the sea and land
Like burning scroll have fled,
I'll see it in his hand
Who judges quick and dead:
And when of scathe and loss
That men can ne'er repair,
The dead inquiry meets my soul,
What shall it answer there?

Women's State Temperance Convention.

[We gave a small portion of the proceedings of this body in our last. We give the conclusion below.]

THURSDAY, Jan. 13—2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Dr. Lord was appointed Secretary of the Convention, in place of Mrs Lewis, resigned.

Mrs. M. T. Corner, of McConnellsville, from the committee appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions, made the following report; which was agreed to:

WHEREAS, The women of Ohio have never been backward in their efforts to stay up the hands of temperance reformers, and in the home circle, to suppress the use of intoxicating drinks, yet it is possible that they may not have done all that they can toward overcoming the deadly evil of intemperance. The drunkard still reels in our streets, and the gates of destruction are still open in our midst, to lure our husbands, sons, and brothers, from the paths of wisdom and peace. In view of these many, and as we fear increasing evils, we, the women of Ohio, have assembled, hoping, that with the blessing of our Father in Heaven, we may be enabled to devise some means by which we may oppose a more effectual barrier to intemperance, thereby, not only saving some from a miserable drunkard's grave, but opening joy and gladness to the bosoms of the disconsolate and wrecked;

Resolved, 1st. That since woman is a great sufferer in consequence of intemperance, it is highly proper and becoming that she should labor for its removal, and in such ways as her judgment shall dictate.

2. That while we labor to the extent of our ability to promote the cause of Temperance, we, in humble confidence, look for direction to Him who has said, "If any of you lack wisdom let him ask of God who giveth liberally and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him."

3. That we deem it high time that woman awake to a sense of her duty, and use her every effort and influence in favor of temperance reform.

4. That it is the duty of women to discountenance all social festivals where wine or other strong drinks are likely to be introduced, and give their reasons for refusing to attend such parties.

5. That we will not freely associate with any who are known to be in the habit of buying, selling, or using intoxicating liquors, as a beverage.

6. That the present state of society—the rapid strides that intemperance is making in our midst—requires some more stringent means than moral suasion.

Mrs. Jones thought the preamble was not truthful. She feared the women of Ohio had not exercised all their influence against intemperance, and very significantly inquired whether there were not ladies in Ohio who drank ale, porter, wine, and perhaps something stronger. She hoped women would take a more decided course.

Mrs. Corner defended the preamble.

On motion of Mrs. Jones, the preamble and first resolution were referred back to the Business committee.

The second resolution was then read and adopted.

Third resolution laid on the table, to be called up subsequently for discussion.

The fourth resolution was then discussed by Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Corner, Mrs. Bronson, and other ladies, and was not finally referred back.

Mrs. Dyer, of Delaware, then read a very well-written paper on temperance.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 7 o'clock.

7 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention was opened with prayer. Minutes read.

Mrs. Jones offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The use of intoxicating drinks is destructive to the interests of man—injuring the intellect and corrupting the morals, destroying the peace of families and the prosperity of neighborhoods, involving a great pecuniary loss to the consumer, and defrauding the community of virtuous, reliable, and useful citizens; and, whereas, the efforts of the old Temperance Society of Washingtonians, and of the Sons and Daughters, and other temperance organizations, have proved inadequate to stay the progress of this evil; therefore,

Resolved, That the passage of a prohibitory law, similar to that of Maine and other States, is the only means of saving our country from the blighting curse.

Resolved, That the natural right of self-defense, exercised by the people of the several States, in accordance with their respective constitutions, includes the right to prohibit the liquor traffic.

Mrs. Jones read a lengthy but very able address, in support of the preamble and resolutions just read. She recapitulated the history of the various organizations which had existed from time to time, for the promotion of the cause of temperance. They had all done great good; but had not accomplished all that was desired. The curse of intemperance still existed, and was carrying on its work of desolation and death in our land. Other means must be tried—a new tack must be taken—the women of the country must take hold of the work, and exert their influence in favor of some legal enactment against the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits.

Mrs. Griffith, of Medina, addressed the Convention at length in favor of legal enactments that should effectually banish intoxicating drinks. The address was very forcible, and brought forward many strong arguments in support of the speaker's views.

The question upon the adoption of the preamble and resolutions was left open for further debate.

Mrs. Jones moved that a committee of three, consisting of Mrs. Corner, Mrs. Janney, and Mrs. Bronson, be appointed to draft a constitution for a Female State Temperance Society. Agreed to.

Mrs. Corner then read a very interesting communication from Mrs. Welch, of Morgan county.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

JAN. 14, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention was opened by prayer. Mrs. Corner offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The present aspect of the temperance cause most imperatively demands that the temperance women of the State do mature some plan of combined action and associated effort to secure the ultimate triumph of principles of total abstinence in society, and an entire suppression of the liquor traffic in the State of Ohio; therefore,

Resolved, That it is expedient that this Convention do organize a State Temperance Society.

Mrs. Corner remarked that she was not fully prepared to speak upon the resolution. She, however, felt its great importance, and hoped that the Society would be formed. There was no indelicacy in females forming themselves into societies where the object was the good of mankind. Women could exert great influence, and by this kind of organization she thought they would work more systematically.

Mrs. Dyer felt the importance of forming a Society, and hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Gentlemen were invited to remark upon the object of the resolution. None accepted the invitation.

Mrs. Corner read a letter from Mrs. Welch, of McConnellsville, urging the formation of a Female State Temperance Society.

The question was then put and carried.

Mrs. Bronson, from the committee on Business, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we recognize the prohibitory law as an enactment calculated to confer lasting benefits upon those coming under its influence; and we further declare it to be our fixed determination to use our influence for the support of the man for office who is known to be in favor of its passage by our Legislature.

Resolved, That we regard the provision of the Maine law, enabling the wife and children to prosecute the seller of ardent spirits for the recovery of the value of money paid for the same by the husband and father, of such vital importance to the wretched victims of alcohol, and to the suppression of the evils of intemperance, that we will be satisfied with no liquor law which does not substantially embody this enlightened provision; and we further declare that we view with deep concern the apparent willingness on the part of some of the temperance men of Ohio to dispense with the provision.

Mrs. Bronson remarked that copies of the Maine law were circulating over the State from which a very important provision had been stricken out—the provision which gave the wife the right to sue rumsellers for moneys spent by her husband for intoxicating drinks. She wished the law to pass, if it pass the Legislature at all, entire, or with this provision, if too stringent, modified to some extent.

Miss Guthrie spoke in favor of the resolutions.

A vote upon the resolution was not taken, but left open for further discussion, and the Convention proceeded to other business.

Mrs Bronson then read a memorial to be signed by the officers of this Convention, and then to be presented to the Legislature, asking for the passage of the Maine law.

After remarks by Mrs Bronson and Mrs. Corner, the memorial was recommitted to the Business committee.

Retiring a few moments, the committee again reported the memorial, with a single alteration, as follows:

To the General Assembly of Ohio:

The memorial of the Women's State Temperance Convention, convened in Columbus, January 13, 1853, represents, that in view of the many grievous evils consequent upon the traffic in, and habitual use of, alcoholic liquors as a beverage, it is most imperatively required that some speedy and effectual measures be taken to eradicate these evils; we, therefore, pray your honorable body that a law may be enacted similar in its provisions to the Maine liquor law, which shall be effectual in suppressing the entire traffic in the State of Ohio, except for mechanical and medicinal purposes.

And your memorialists would further pray that in view of the vital importance to the family of the inebriate, and to the successful operations of the law, that you will incorporate in the law the humane and liberal provision granting the wife and children the right to sue the seller of ardent spirits for the recovery of money paid by the husband or father for the same.

We also most respectfully urge your honorable body to consider the petitions of the people of this State, which have heretofore been presented, praying for a prohibitory liquor law in Ohio.

On motion of Mrs. Bateham, a delegation of seven ladies of the Convention was appointed to present this memorial to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Agreed to—and Mrs. Bronson, Miss Plum, Miss Guthrie, Mrs. Large, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Large, Mrs. Hanna, and Mrs. Corner were delegated.

On motion of Mrs. Griffin, a similar committee was appointed to present the same memorial to the Senate. Agreed to—and Mrs. Hand, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Bateham, Mrs. Hiatt, and Mrs. Lord were delegated.

Mrs. Corner, from the committee on that subject, reported a Constitution for the Ladies' State Temperance Society. Report accepted.

Miss Guthrie moved the adoption of the constitution by sections; which was agreed to.

The first section was taken up, and after being amended, was adopted.

The second section was then taken up, and no action had upon it, save that a committee of seven ladies was appointed to nominate and report officers, as contemplated by that section, for the Society.

Miss Guthrie, Mrs. Hiatt, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Plum, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Sheldon, were appointed said committee.

On motion, the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock, P. M.

2 *o'clock, P. M.*

The Constitution reported by the committee, having been slightly changed, after discussion, was adopted, as follows:

Art. I. This Society shall be called the State Temperance Society of the Women of Ohio.

Art. II. The object of this Society shall be to promote the cause of Temperance by the practice and advocacy of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating beverages.

Art. III. The following shall be the pledge adopted by this Society:

No member of this Society shall make, buy, sell, or use, as a beverage, for culinary, or for medical purposes, spirituous or malt liquors, but shall in all ways discourage their use in community.

Art. IV. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, ten Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, an Executive Committee of five, who shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Society; whose duties shall be such as usually devolve upon such officers in similar associations.

Miss Guthrie, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following permanent officers for the Society. The report having been accepted, was ratified by the Convention unanimously:

President—Mrs. Bateham, Columbus.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. Ernst, Cincinnati; Mrs. Severance, Cleveland; Mrs. Hubbell, Mrs. Rice, Columbus; Mrs. Dyer, Delaware; Mrs. Stiles, Medina; Mrs. Roquell, Lake county; Mrs. Horde, Tiffin; Mrs. Hudson, Oberlin; Mrs. Glidden, Dayton.

Secretary—Mrs. Griffin, Columbus.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Janney, Columbus.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Cowles, Oberlin; Mrs. Bronson, Medina; Mrs. Lord, Columbus; Mrs. Corner, McConnellsville; Mrs. Large, Putnam.

Treasurer—Mrs. Hall, Columbus.

Mrs. Jones, from the Committee on Business, to which had been referred back the series of resolutions reported yesterday, again brought them forward, when, after amending the 5th resolution so as to read as follows, they were adopted:

Resolved, That we will not freely associate, in such a way as to countenance this practice, with any who are known to be in the habit of buying, selling, or using intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Took a recess till 7 o'clock, P. M.

7 *o'clock, P. M.*

Mrs. Bateham moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment to the fifth resolution was adopted. Agreed to, and after discussion, in which Dr. Van Epps, Mrs. Corner, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Griffin, and others participated, the resolution, as originally reported, was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That we will not freely associate with any who are known to be in the habit of buying, selling, or using intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

The resolutions reported last evening by Mrs. Jones, and which she discussed so ably, were then, on motion, adopted.

Mrs. Lewis offered the following resolution, which was adopted without discussion:

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommends the formation of County and Township Female Temperance Societies throughout the State; and that all such Society, and report the names of their offices to its President, for the purpose of facilitating the circulation of petitions and other temperance papers.

Mrs. Bronson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we will use all honorable and laudable means to roll on the tide of public sentiment favorable to an entire suppression of the liquor traffic in Ohio, with full purpose not only of benefiting the people of the State, but to strengthen the purpose of our law givers who may be disposed to effect its passage.

On motion of Mr. Hiatt, the papers of the city were requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

Addressed by Mrs. Stiles and a young lady whose name could not be ascertained.

On motion of Mrs. Corner, the thanks of the Convention were returned to the proprietors of this house for tendering its use, and to the citizens of Columbus for their hospitality in entertaining members.

The Convention the adjourned *sine die.*

The total number of emigrants who arrived at New York during 1852 sums up 290,504, about 10,000 greater than in 1851, 87,000 greater than in 1850. The Irish emigrants amounted to 117,537, the German 110,126.

It is Only a Little Pauper!

It is only a little pauper! Never mind her. You see nothing of childhood's rounded symmetry in those sunken limbs and pinched features. Pauper on one side, she's use to it; she won't complain; she can't remember that she ever heard a kind word in her life. She'd think you were mocking if you tried it.

She passed into the warm kitchen, savory with odorous dainties, and is ordered out with a threat by the pampered cook. In the shop windows she sees the fresh loaves of bread and tempting luxuries. Rosy little children pass her on their way to school, well-fed, well-clad and joyous, with a mother's parting kiss yet warm on their sweet lips.

There seems to be happiness enough in the world, but it never comes to her. Her little basket is quite empty, and, now, faint with hunger, she leans wearily against that window. There is a lovely lady, who has just passed in. She is buying cakes and bonbons for her little girls as if she had the purse of Fortunatus. How nice it must be to be warm, and have enough to eat! Poor Meta! She has tasted nothing since she was sent forth with a curse in the morning, to beg or—steal, and the tears will come; there is happiness and plenty in the world—but none for Meta!

Not so fast, little one! Warm hearts beat sometimes under silk and velvet. That lady has caught sight of your little woe-begone face and shivering form. Oh! what if it were her child?—and, obeying a sweet maternal impulse, she passes out the door, takes these little benumbed fingers in her dainily gloved hands, and leads the child, wonderingly, shy and bewildered, into fairy land.

A delightful and novel sensation of warmth creeps over those frozen limbs—a faint color tinges the pale cheeks, and the eyes grow liquid and lovely, as Meta raises them thankfully to her benefactress. The lady's little girl looks on with an innocent joy, and learns for the first time, how 'blessed are the merciful.'

And then Meta passed out, with a heavy basket and a light heart. Surely the street has grown wider, the sky brighter! This can scarcely be the same world! Meta's form is erect now! her step is as light as a child's should be. The sunshine of human love has brightened her pathway! Ah Meta! earth is not all darkness—bright angels yet walk the earth. Sweet-voiced Pity and and heaven-eyed Charity sometimes stoop to bless. God's image is only marred, not destroyed. He who feeds the ravens, bends to listen. Look upward, little Meta!

FANNY FERN.

Louis Napoleon Before and After the Second of December.

The observing Paris correspondent of the Leader writes: "Since his installation at the Tuileries, Bonaparte has become, so far as the interior of the palace is concerned, invisible, inaccessible, unapproachable. At the reception on the evening of the 2d of December, the officers of the army were not even admitted, as in the time of Louis Phillippe. Even field officers were ousted—nothing but a General or Colonol could be admitted. Another fact was remarked. Before the 2d of December, Bonaparte was very prodigal of shaking hands—he shook hands with everybody. On that evening, his majesty no longer deigned to grant any one this favor. This gave great offence to many of the new 'subjects' who found themselves taken in. We do not like to be played with in France. The sudden affectation of dignity greivously offended the company present. The reception was very cold, and the ceremonial not of the most exhilarating nature. The Grand Master of the Ceremonies opened the doors of every saloon in succession, and shouted before Bonaparte—'The Emperor, gentlemen!'—whereat the whole company divided into two ranks, the Emperor passed on, barely saluting his guests to the right and left; the ranks closed again—and—all was over.

"The palace is now warded by an extraordinary force of sentries. One cannot walk from the Court of the Tuileries to the Gardens. The good public is henceforth obliged to make a long detour of ten minutes, to get from the Carrousel to the Tuileries Garden. The triumphal entry into Paris exactly corresponded with my anticipatory description last week: there was no crowd; the alleys of the Champs Elysees were deserted; the population of Paris, ordinarily so fond of sight-seeing, had not taken any trouble to enjoy the spectacle.—The few people who had come to witness the triumphal pomp were sullen and silent. Not a single cry from the National Guard. There was truly something sinister and alarming in this silence. When all that is now seething in the recesses of these human consciences shall burst forth in the face of day, the world will be appalled. After having seen Bonaparte pass by, I walked down the Champs Elysees to the Tuileries. Affected as I was by all these symptoms of the future, I was anxious to see the attitude of the population. At the Tuileries there was not a soul to be seen, nor on the Place du Carrousel. A few children were playing at hoop with their nurses. With that exception, not a spectator, nor a sight-seer was there. I seemed to dream. Then I felt anxious to judge for myself of the state of the city, and I walked on by the Rue St. Honore to the Faubourgs St. Denis, St. Martin, and St. Antoine. Every man was at work. The population had been invited to keep holiday. Not a man left work. The shop-keepers had been invited to shut their shops. The greater number of shops remained open."

CHANCE FOR THE GIRLS.—The young men mining for gold in Australia, have sent home for a hundred single females to make wives of them. A vessel has been chartered in England to carry out 550—their passage to be paid by the hopeful benedicts on the arrival of the 'cargo at the gold diggings.—Two hundred 'licenses' are granted weekly by the clergy, and as soon as an emigrant ship heaves in sight, proposals are made to every young lady on board, with a speaking trumpet.

The Caloric Ship Ericsson.

The Eastern papers are filled with accounts of this invention. The Scientific American is the only paper we have seen which is not enraptured with this new idea. A second trial trip was made on the 11th inst., though as yet unfinished, at which time, its average speed was eight miles per hour, against wind and tide. Ericsson has been for twenty-five years engaged in perfecting this new motive power, and the prevailing opinion is that he has at last proved entirely successful. At the second trial trip, the editors of nearly all the leading newspapers were present, together with many scientific men. Speeches were made, and resolutions passed, expressing the conviction of all present that the days of steam are over—that for purposes of navigation, etc., this new motive power as far surpasses steam as steam surpasses the old modes. The Boston Transcript thus sums up a few of the advantages which caloric has over steam:

1. The caloric engine burns about one-tenth as much fuel as a steam engine; hence, a caloric ship of the same size may circumnavigate the globe without stopping to take in coal; hence, not a sail will be seen on the ocean in fifty years after the success of the new principle is certain; hence, machinery will be applied to a thousand arts which now require manual labor; hence, the possibility of that long-desired machine plough; and hence, the coming of that good time when arduous manual toil will absolutely cease under the sun.

2. The cost of the caloric engine is about the same as the steam-engine, minus the cost of the boilers.

3. Only one-fourth as many engine-men will be required on board a caloric ship as are necessary for a steamer.

4. No smoke whatever will issue from a caloric furnace when anthracite coal is used, and consequently no huge, unsightly smoke-pipe will be necessary, and the rigging will be clean as that of a sailing ship.

5. There can be no bursting or collapsing of boilers, for the simple reason that there will be no boilers to burst. The worst accident that can happen to a caloric engine is for it to stop; nor is watchfulness imperatively required, as in no case can a dangerous accident occur.

6. Owing to the extreme simplicity of the caloric engine, the wear and tear will be very slight, and the duration of the engine proportionably long.

If but half these advantages are secured by the substitution of caloric for steam in navigation, it is obvious that very important results may be anticipated. It is not expected that the Ericsson will equal the Collins steamers in speed; but her success will prove that a higher degree of power may be attained if wanted. Owing to the great difference of expense in navigating the caloric ship, passengers will be taken at greatly reduced rates. We congratulate Captain Ericsson on the happy issue of his grand experiment.

Annexation in a New Quarter.

The telegraph brings us the information that a French Count in Sonora, named Boulbon, has defeated the Mexican General, Blanco, and declared Sonora independent of Mexico, and *annexed it to France.*

It appears, as we learn from our California exchanges, that Count Boulbon took a contract from the Mexican government to put down the Apaches, a hostile tribe of Indians, the Mexican government paying so much a head for every Indian killed. The Los Angelos Star tells the balance of the story:

"It seems that he proceeded to the Apache county and succeeded in driving off the Indians from a tract of 50 leagues in circuit, when he was called upon by the military commandant of Sonora, to render an account to him of his proceedings. The count, who had about 500 men with him, thereupon issued a proclamation, declaring his intention to chastise the military commandant, Blanco, and advising the natives of the country to assume a neutral position in the contest, as he had a force sufficient to accomplish his object. He had seized upon a train of mules, with money and supplies which Blanco had despatched to the military post in the Apache country, and, at the time our informant left, the Frenchman was on his way to the Arispe, with about 500 troops, avowing his determination to displace Blanco. Don Manuel Gandara, an influential Mexican, had joined the forces of the Frenchman, and the triumph of the revolutionary party seems to be regarded as nearly certain."

The intelligence received subsequent to this, informs us that Boulbon had succeeded in wresting the government from Blanco, and the usurper is now master of Sonora, and a rebel against the government which employed him.

All this is so much in harmony with things as they happen in Mexico, that we do not wonder at it. It is at the intelligence that the victorious Frenchman *had annexed Sonora to France* that we marvel.

At first blush, this intelligence would seem to be fabulous; but in these days of astonishment nothing can be scouted as improbable, until the proofs of improbability amount to demonstration. It is certain that two unsuccessful attempts to revolutionize Sonora have been made within a short time, both originating in California, and in both of which Frenchmen were participants. In the present case, it is true, the French Count appears to be only an individual adventurer, without any ostensible sanction from the French government; yet it is as true that rumors were current some time ago that this movement had originated in Paris, and was approved by authority. It is at least certain that for some time past the French government has encouraged the emigration of hardy and reckless men to this portion of Mexico, numbering in all some six or eight hundred, and these were the men enlisted by Count Boulbon under his contract to expel the Apaches. That contract may have been a mere cover to conceal dangerous designs. The world has seen enough of Louis Napoleon, within a few years, to know that such a scheme as is supposed to be involved in this conquest of Sonora is perfectly in unison with his policy.

This Count Boulbon served in Africa as an officer in the French Army, and with considerable success. He is said to be bold, reckless and ambitious.

Sonora is one of the most valuable of all the provinces of Mexico. It is located on the east side of the Gulf of California, comprises an area of 10,145 square leagues, and contained some years since 123,000 inhabitants. It is immediately south of New Mexico, west of Chihuahua, and east of Lower California, from which it is divided by the Gulf of California. It has a fine range of sea coast, and the north west corner touches the southern boundary of Upper California.

One speculation is that, the United States having its California, and Great Britan, its Australia, France is desirous of having a gold region of her own, and hence the annexation of Sonora. It may be that these speculations are all baseless, and that the movements in Sonora have been without concert or design. But if Louis Napoleon is really endeavoring to obtain a foothold on this continent, the movement will become one of interest to the United States, and will involve momentuous results.

The forlorn condition of Mexico, bankrupt in treasury, torn with internal dissensions, and her frontier States all in a state of rebellion, certainly offers to the cupidity of stronger nations a powerful temptation, especially in connexion with the visions of gold and gold regions in Sonora. It is therefore *possible* that the telegraph has not deceived us in its news of French conquests in Mexico.

The Printer.

"I pity the printer," said Uncle Toby.

"He's a poor creature," rejoined Trim.

"How so?" said my uncle.

"Because, in the first place," continued the corporal, looking full upon my uncle, "because he must endeavor to please everybody. In the negligence of a moment, perhaps a small paragraph pops upon him; he hastily throws it to the compositor, it is inserted, and he is ruined to all intents and purposes."

"Too much the case, Trim," said my uncle with a deep sigh. "Too much the case."

"And please your honor," continued Trim. "this is not the whole."

"Go on Trim," said my uncle, feelingly.

"The printer, sometimes," pursued the corporal, "hits upon a piece that pleases him mightily; and he thinks it cannot but go down with his subscribers. But alas! Sir, who can calculate the human mind? He inserts it, and all is over with him. They forgive others, but they cannot forgive the printer. He has a host to print for, and every one sets up for a critic. The pretty Miss exclaims, 'Why don't you give us more poetry, marriages, and bonmots? away with these stale pieces.' The politician claps his specs over his nose and reads it over in search of a violent invective; he finds none, takes his specs off, folds them, sticks them in his pocket; declares the paper good for nothing but to burn. So it goes. Every one thinks it ought to be printed expressly for himself, as he is a subscriber, and yet, after all this complaining, would you believe it, Sir," said the corporal, clasping his hands beseechingly, "would you believe it Sir, there are some subscribers who do not hesitate to cheat the printer out of his pay!—Our army swore terribly in Flanders, but they never did anything so bad as that!"

"Never!" said my uncle Toby, with the strongest kind of emphasis.

Wrought Iron—Cast Iron—Steel.

The following is cut from the Prairie Farmer, and is one of the few articles which learns one a great deal in a short time:

The question is often asked, what constitutes the differences between wrought iron, cast iron and steel.

Cast iron, when viewed under favorable circumstances, by the help of a microscope, will be found to be mechanical exaggeration of molecules of iron or carbon; and the relative position of these particles may be illustrated by a pile of cannon balls as usually arranged in navy yards, each alternative ball being iron and carbon (charcoal.)

If a mass of cast iron be located until softened, and then puddled, (squeezed,) the carbon will be forced to the surface, and will there combine with the oxygen of the atmosphere, forming carbonic acid or carbonic oxide gases, and thus pass off. When all the carbon has been parted with, the mass is called wrought iron and may then be welded, when at a proper heat, but cannot be melted—the hottest blast furnace will not melt wrought iron. Wrought iron at red heat combines rapidly with oxygen, and becomes oxide of iron—thus a joint of stove pipe thrown into a furnace will never melt, but by contact with that atmosphere will change into oxide of iron, and thus be practically lost. The operation is technically called burning. If a piece of wrought iron be surrounded by carbon (charcoal) finely pulverized, and the whole enclosed in a sheet iron vessel to exclude the air, and this placed for a sufficient length of time in a furnace constructed for the purpose, the iron will imbibe an atomic quantity of carbon and become steel. This process is called commentation, and steel so made can be melted as readily as cast iron.

DEAD FOR WANT OF WHISKEY.—The other day, at Rochester, N. Y., the coroner held an inquest on the body of a man named McLaughlin, the verdict being: 'Died from the effects of intemperance, exposure and want of food.' McLaughlin was taken home by some of his friends, placed in a rough board coffin, and as they were placing a cloth wet in whiskey, over his face, to keep him from spoiling, as they stated, *he reached up and opened his eyes!* crawled out of his narrow resting place and his first inquiry was for *whiskey*, making it debateable whether he wasn't dead for want of whiskey.

A Box.—The Concord Democrat tells the following story:

Gen. Pierce, the President elect, a few days since, received a suspicious looking box, per Cheney's Express from the West. Supposing from his exalted position that some wicked Whig or 'fanatical abolitionist' might be plotting his destruction, he very naturally regarded this an infernal machine, intended to land him in glory before his time. Not feeling any great partiality for such an apotheosis, he ordered this new Pandora's box to be stowed away in the barn, 'unsight, unseen' and strictly forbade any one to go near it. Thus it remained some days, until on Sunday, when nobody was at home save Mr. W., the General's boarding master, whose laudable curiosity determined to solve the 'infernal mystery.' Accordingly seizing a long handled axe and placing himself at a rational distance, he hurled the iron weapon with full fury into the box.—After waiting in breathless expectation for the 'machine' to explode, Mr. W approached it and discovered (*horrible dictu!*)—two braces of remarkably fat ducks and a haunch of venison, sent to the President elect by an admiring friend in Cincinnati, with a note accompanying, desiring to be remembered in the division of his spoils! We need only add that the only thing 'infernal' about the 'machine' was an odorous smell—for which the reverent disciple of His Holiness was in no way responsible.

PRIM PEOPLE.—There is a set of people whom I cannot bear—the pinks of fashionable propriety—whose every word is precise, and whose every movement is unexceptionable; but who, though well versed in all the categories of polite behavior, have not a particle of soul or cordiality about them. We allow that their manners may be abundantly correct. There may be elegance in every gesture, and gracefulness in every position, not a smile out of place, and not a step that would not bear the measurement of the severest scrutiny. This is all very fine; but what I want is the heart and the gayety of social intercourse—the frankness that spreads ease and animation—the eye that speaks affability to all, that chases timidity from every bosom, and tells every man in the company to be confident and happy. This is what I conceive to be the virtue of the text, and not the sickening formality of those who walk by rule, and would reduce the whole of human life to a wire-bound system of misery and constraint.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

NIAGARA FALLS AND LAKE ERIE.—Prof. Silliman the eminent geologist, discredits the opinion advanced by some, that the gradual wearing away of the rocks of Niagara Falls, may possibly result in draining Lake Erie. In a recent lecture he remarked—'They will not halt at their present station, but retreat slowy and surely two miles further, where they will stop again for an unknown period and probably forever; since at this place the hard lime stone will form both base top of the falls, and thus stop the rapid destruction of the rock. Some have thought that they would finally reach Lake Erie and that then the lake would be completely drained. Such an event is impossible. At the point already mentioned the torrent will gradually wear away the surface of the limestone, forming a rapid, and henceforth Niagara will be one of the lost wonders of the world.

PUNCTUALITY.—Washington was a *minute* man. An accurate clock in the entry at Mount Vernon controlled the movements of the family. At his dinner parties he allowed five minutes for differences of watches, and then waited for no one. If members of Congress came at a late hour, his simple apology was, "Gentlemen, we are too punctual for you;" or, "Gentlemen, I have a cook who never asks whether the company has come, but whether the hour has come."—*Nobody ever waited* for Gen. Washington. He was always five minutes before the time; and if the parties he had engaged to meet were not present at the season appointed, he considered the engagement canceled, and would leave the place and refuse to return.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The Tennessee arrived from Panama the 30th, with $2,300,000. Another earthquake at Acapulco on the 18th—considerable damage. British sloop of war at Acapulco, for Panama, with $80,000 in specie.

China dates to 31st October, received at San Francisco. Pirates were committing outrages at Ningpo and other points. There had been a battle between the piratical fleet and the Portuguese fleet sent to capture it. The former escaped to sea in consequence of a storm. Rebels in the provinces still giving trouble. The capture by them of several towns is officially confirmed, and attributed wholely to the incapacity of the local authorities. Exports of tea from Shanghae to the United States, from the 1st of July to October 20th, ten million quarters.

The Minister from Nicaragua to this government, Mr. Marcoleta, has been dismissed by letter from our Secretary of State, Mr. Everett, who informs him that no communication can be received from him as Nicaraguan Envoy. The cause originated in certain undiplomatic language indulged in by him in reference to Mr. Webster and the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—It is understood that in view of the situation of our Foreign affairs, the military and naval committees of the Senate have under consideration several propositions for increasing the efficiency of the army and navy. They will probably recommend a thorough fortification of the Pacific coast, and perhaps report some measure to the employment of a commercial steam Marine. Should the contingencies contemplated by Messrs. Soule and Marshall require it, there will be a proposition of ten millions of dollars.

During the past year, there were erected in the city of Washington, 632 dwellings, 119 shops, and 3 public buildings.