

PENNSYLVANIA REDEEMED!

Pennsylvania, the old Key-Stone of the Democracy, has returned to her place in the Democratic Arch, and now strengthens and beautifies that noble structure.

Less than a year ago, thousands of her honest, unsuspecting citizens were induced to assist in elevating to the Executive Chair a man who had no other recommendation for the important station than his simplicity.

They gave their State to Zachary Taylor, by a majority of more than fifteen thousand; and now, on the second Tuesday of October, (eleven months after,) with eleven months' reflection and experience, they condemn their own act by a majority of about the same number of thousands.

They put confidence in that party which has no other creed than hatred to Democratic institutions, believing that the old hate was "obsolete" and that under the honest soldier of Mexico the ship of State would ride in safety over the troubled sea of politics.

How early have they been deceived, and how well did they deserve to be. But it is not our business to taunt them with the result, nor reproach them for their past errors; rather let us congratulate them upon their return to their father's house; and though we may not feast them with the fatted calf, nor pledge them in the ruddy bowl, we shall, nevertheless, bid them welcome—a thousand hearty welcomes home!

Dear readers, you too shall congratulate the democracy of Pennsylvania, and that you may know what for, we give you the following intelligence:—GAMBLE, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is elected by about 15,000 majority.

Taylor carried the State eleven months ago, by more than 15,000 majority.—Gain in eleven months on the popular vote, 30,000!!

The Legislature stands now—in the Senate seventeen Democrats, sixteen Whigs;—in the House of Representatives, sixty Democrats and forty Whigs—making a democratic majority of twenty-one on joint ballot.

Last session the Whigs had a majority of five on joint ballot—gain in the Legislature in eleven months—twenty-six democratic members.

Readers, we leave you to manifest your gladness according to your own taste, as the fallen foe is beneath our exultation.

ILLINOIS SENATOR.

In the Caucus of the Democratic Members of the Illinois Legislature, on Friday evening last, Gen. SHIELDS received the nomination for U. S. Senator, on the 21st balloting.

FINANCING.

The most rascally case of swindling that has lately been presented to our notice, occurred a few days since, at Colesburg, Clayton county. A scape-gallows, calling himself Doctor Hamilton, came to that place some four or five weeks since, and by his "winning ways," succeeded in making a portion of the citizens believe him worthy their confidence, and was encouraged to locate among them as a physician.

How he succeeded in his Therapeutical administrations, we have not learned, but as a financier, he proved himself worthy the name he had assumed. He commenced by purchasing a horse, for which he gave his note for \$75—paid for a better one, and promised to pay \$25 to boot—exchanged his note for an excellent watch, and wound up by swindling an excellent old gentleman out of one hundred dollars, in the following manner, and left for parts unknown.

Learning that the old man was coming to Dubuque, with the \$100 he had long toiled in accumulating, for the purpose of purchasing a Land Warrant, he overtook him just before reaching this city, and induced him to believe that he had Land Warrants at Colesburg, for sale, and offered him one for \$125, — \$100 cash, and the \$25 in one year, without interest. This was an inducement, and to make the bait the more alluring, he offered to cash the note.

Warrant, and he took it. He was, however, a few days, exhibited it to the Colesburg man, who took it to the Land Office, and it did not locate—got his \$100, and has not been seen since.

THE ENRAGED DEACON.—Some of our readers are familiar with a story, of which the following from the Albany Dutchman, is a modification. Those who prefer the original, can call on the "late Recorder," at any time when good stories are the "order of the day."

Kingley tells a very good story about Deacon Havens. It appears that at last harvest time, the Deacon had a "mowing bee," and among the party were two interesting sons of Belial, who were more inclined to cut caps than clover. One of their tricks on the old man consisted in filling the tin horn with soft soap, and then slightly stopping the orifice with cotton.

When 12 o'clock came, our venerable friend seized the loaded instrument and gave a blast, which scattered the contents far and near. To say that the Deacon was displeased, would be slightly to describe his feelings. He was enraged, for the first time in his life he became excited. Says he—Gentlemen, I am an old man—I am the head of the Sunday School, and have preached the gospel for five-and-thirty long years—but by Jehovah if I can't lick any man who can stop the trumpet.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.—The Members of the Young Men's Debating Society of Dubuque, are requested to meet in the front basement of the Stone Church on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

THE MEMPHIS INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.—This Convention, called for the purpose of considering the subject of Internal Improvements, and particularly those having reference to a connection between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Ocean, met on Tuesday the 23rd inst., and was organized by choosing a President and twelve Vice Presidents.

THE ROMAN PROTEST.—We publish upon our outside to-day, an extract from the protest of Mazzini, one of the late Triumvir of Rome, and addressed to members of the French Cabinet, in which he clearly demonstrates (if his assertions be true) that the late government had the confidence of the people. In proof of this position, he asserts, that "out of one hundred and forty-four members of the Constituent Assembly, eleven voices declared against the proclamation of the Republic," showing a majority in favor of a Republic of one hundred and thirty-three to eleven. It is well known, that the Constituent Assembly of Rome was elected by universal suffrage, and when such an Assembly, so elected proclaim by such a vote, that Rome should be free, where is there any room for doubt that the mass of the people was of the same opinion? Again: It is a well-known fact, that not a single demonstration was made by the people in favor of the French and

Austrian troops sent to restore the Papal Government—not one; and when we hear the assertion made, that the people of the Roman States were opposed to the Republican form of government, we hardly know whether to impute it to prejudice or ignorance.

It is no part of our intention to find any fault with the spiritual jurisdiction of the Pope—but with that jurisdiction which affects the rights of man—we, as journalists, claim a freedom of opinion and a freedom of language. Our sympathies are with the people; their will is to us the legitimate law, and whenever, and wherever, and however they strike in vindication of, or in the assertion of their rights, we shall exclaim, "God speed the blow!"

UNK VESUVIENNE.—An Irishman, after expatiating very warmly upon the temper and beauty of Lola Montes, was asked if she didn't smoke? "Yes, sir, she does," exclaimed he—"and so does every volcano. Perhaps you'll show me the lovely crater that doesn't smoke."

THE Queen of Naples has given birth to a daughter, who has been baptised by Pius the IX. It would take up too much of our space to give her name in full, she having thirty-three. The first one is MARIA DELLA GRASIA PIA—the rest is much of the same sort.

FARCICAL.—A writer in the Galena Jeffersonian is advocating the establishment of a Theatre in that place. Is there anything new going on in Snake Diggings?

OMINOUS.—At a fête which took place at Naples, on the 16th September, the Pope was to have given a public benediction. A crowd was assembled to witness the ceremony; when, just as the Pope was about to make his appearance, a shot was heard—confusion ensued;—two men were arrested—on one of them was found the discharged pistol, and on the other, a hand-grenade—intended, no doubt, for his holiness, and the King of Naples. It is truly lamentable, that the conduct of the de facto Sovereigns of Europe oblige the people to have recourse to private assassination to redress their grievances. But so it is, and so it will be, until the rights of the people are respected.

It is stated, that an old lady, in Iowa, while recently in the woods, was bitten on the end of her nose by a rattlesnake. The woman recovered, but the snake died.

Lawrence (Mass.) Sentinel. We know the old lady very well. She is a woman of curious habits, and has a shocking bad nose; enough to ruin any snake that might accidentally, or by malice aforethought, come in contact with it. She but lately emigrated to this State from the eastern part of Massachusetts, and says she has a nephew, who is an Editor at Lawrence. We suppose it must be the Sentinel.

THE HIGHLAND MARY.—This elegant Steamer was at our landing on Friday last. The brought us a letter from G. L. NICHOLSON, of this city, containing a Postscript, which we append, as follows:

P. S.—It is due to Captain Atchison, of the S. S. Highland Mary, to say, that his Boat is the cleanest, neatest, safest, and altogether the best Boat in the trade, and deserves the patronage of all Dubuquers. She made the trip down here in three days from Dubuque—beating all others just that time. Captain A. is a first-rate gentleman, and ought to be encouraged. Say this from me. G. L. N.

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TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES, FOR THE "MINERS' EXPRESS."

Important Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Russia & Turkey.—Great Suspense.—Fleet Collecting in the Bosphorus.—100,000 Warriors collected around the Turkish Capital.—The Turks sustained by England and France.—French leaving Rome.—Plot to assassinate the Pope.—Warlike Movements. The following important Dispatch was received at our office at our Office on Friday last. It is dated

SACKVILLE, N. B., Oct. 25. The Europa arrived at Halifax yesterday, and left for Boston at 1 o'clock.

Pending the decision of the Emperor of Russia upon an appeal made to him respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, the English papers contain many probable reports concerning the issue, but nothing definite can be arrived at until the resolution of the Emperor and his council shall be made known. The Emperor's reply was expected to reach the Turkish capital about the 10th or 12th of October.—Apprehending that the Emperor's decision might be a declaration of war, the Porte was exceedingly anxious to learn the effect produced upon the Cabinets of London and Paris by the course of their representations. A large fleet of steamers is being collected on the Bosphorus and in the harbor of the Golden Horn. Between the entrance of the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora there are 12 ships of the line, fully equipped, and plentifully provisioned and armed. An Army of 100,000 men is assembled around the Turkish Capital, and are reviewed from day-break to dark. Letters dated the 25th ult., state that before entering Turkey, official assurance was given to Kossuth and four refugees, that they would be allowed to proceed to any part of the world. A considerable number of refugees have been put on board an American Corvette & a French steamer, destined, it is said, for Greece. An eloquent letter from Kossuth to Lord Palmerston, was published in England. Accounts from Widdien, state that a Mollah had been sent to urge the refugees to embrace Islamism; and that he had not been successful. Kossuth, Guyon, Zemorast, and others, swore that nothing should induce them to apostatize. Bem had no scruples.

The most alarming feature of the news from Turkey, is, that the Pachalics in Europe, which are partly Greek and partly Turkish, are in a state of ferment, in consequence of the threatened rupture between Turkey and Russia, under the influence of Russian emissaries among the members of the Greek Church. But the Turkish Vassals of the Sultan betrayed their serious intentions of taking advantage of the present opportunity to get up a revolt. Great activity prevails in sending couriers to and from the principal parts of Europe. But the firmness of the Public funds allays all apprehensions.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that a note has been addressed by the English Government to its Ambassador at St. Petersburg on the subject of Constantinople, couched in the most moderate but firm tone, containing nothing calculated to wound the feelings of Nicholas, but avowing a determination to support the Porte in any exigency that would compromise the dignity of an independent Government. Lord Palmerston, likewise, sent the proper instructions to Sir Stratford Canning, and placed the Mediterranean fleet at his disposal. France has intimated to England, that perfect unanimity existed between the two Governments on this question.

FRANCE. In consequence of the illness of Mons. Falloux, the discussion of the Italian, American and Turkish difficulties has been postponed in the French Assembly. The only allusion made in any paper received of any difficulty between the French and American Governments is the following, copied from the Paris Press. "Some explanation of affairs is necessary. The French Government demanded an indemnity for losses suffered by French subjects during the war with Mexico. This demand having met with some difficulty, the French Government urged our Minister to announce to the American Government, that the indemnity demanded would be kept out of the annuities not yet due, for which we are yet debtors to the United States. It appears, that the letters written on the subject by Mons. Pousin were couched in rather unobscure language, of which the French Government expressed its disapprobation, and stated its intention to recall M. Pousin."

A portion of the French Army in the Roman States has been recalled, and the Spaniards are to enter Rome. It is reported, that the Pope has taken alarm at the numerous assassinations in Rome, and believes there is an extensive plot for his own assassination, should he return.

Letters from Genoa state, that Garibaldi had some intention of settling in the United States.

SARDINIA.

It has been officially announced that the Chamber of Turin will be dissolved. It is reported that a formidable conspiracy has been discovered in Piedmont, which was to have broken out at Genoa, on the occasion of landing of the body of Charles Albert.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

It is rumored that the Hungarian refugees near Widdien, (the leaders excepted,) have applied for leave to return to the Austrian territory, and that this request will be granted. The statement that Georgy had been shot, is contradicted. The surrender of Comorn is fully confirmed, after the patriots, who held possession of the fortress, had succeeded in making favorable terms with the Austrians. Several hundred Ladies, besides Kossuth's mother and Guyon's wife, are kept in close confinement by the Austrian authorities.

PRUSSIA.

Wurtemberg has formally intimated to

the Prussian Minister that it will not join the federal league, proposed by Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony. Hanover had already announced its intention of withdrawing from the Confederation.

SICILY.

The affairs of Sicily have been nearly arranged. The Island is to have a distinct administration from Naples.

The English papers have nearly ceased to chronicle the ravages of the cholera. In Ireland a faint effect is being raised to revive political excitement in that country. John O'Connell is, of course, the principal leader.

MINNESOTA.

The news from Minnesota is cheering to the Democracy of the whole country. The Territory is doubtless democratic, and gives us a promise, that ere long she will take her place in the galaxy of Democratic States. The present Whig administration at Washington have put forth their greatest efforts to secure a predominant Whig influence in Minnesota, but all to no purpose. The People do not sanction it.

The following is a report of the proceedings of the meeting for party organization: GREAT DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION OF MINNESOTA.

[Reported for the Miners' Express.] Pursuant to previous notice, the Democratic of Minnesota met in Mass Convention at the American Hotel, in the town of St. Paul, on the evening of the 20th Oct. 1849.

The Convention was organized by the choice of Hon. Henry Jackson as Chairman, pro tem., and O. H. Kelley, Secretary, pro tem. On motion of W. D. Phillips, the Chair appointed a committee of three—Messrs. Phillips, J. N. Goodhue, and B. W. Lott, to select permanent officers for the government of the Convention, reported as follows: President, James S. Norris, President—Vice Presidents: John A. Ford, Hon. S. Trask, Hon. Wm. Dugas, Hon. H. N. Letzer, Hon. Jas. Wells, Hon. John Rollins, and Hon. A. Morrison. Secretaries: B. W. Lott, H. Lambert, A. Larpentuer, and John Morgan, Esqrs.

On motion of Wm. Halcomb, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Wm. Halcomb, J. R. Irvine, H. Jackson, Socrates Nelson, and J. H. Rollins, were appointed by the Chair to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of this Convention; and they reported as follows, which were adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That it has ever been the policy of the Democratic party to act openly and independently upon well-defined principles, and to eschew all coalitions with any of the factions of other parties; and that the present brilliant career of our wide-spread Republic, in its main, to the moral power of democratic principles, made to prevail only by a constant and thorough organization of the Democratic Party.

Resolved, That while the National Executive was elevated to his present position upon the most positive assurance that he would be a "no party" President, and while his interested friends here assert that he is still such, it is palpable to the most common observer, nay, it is notorious, that the appointments for this Territory, have been filled to the entire neglect of our own people and worthy citizens, by strong Whig partisans from abroad, who, for the allurements of office, would probably never have come among us; some of whom seem to regard themselves as political missionaries, and who assume to dictate, as if all power, all wisdom, all intelligence, and all the people themselves, as well as their property, by "divine right," belonged to them.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the professions of those who raise the cry of political neutrality in this Territory; that it is a specious and artful attempt to beguile portions of the stronger party into the support of men and measures emanating wholly from the weaker one, and exclusively for the furtherance of partizan purposes; and that the people at large, require that all such attempts be thwarted at once, which can only be effectually done by prompt, decided, and united action by the Democracy of this most beautiful land.

Resolved, That we have undiminished and abiding confidence in the principles taught, and enforced by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Polk, and embodied in the resolutions adopted by successive Democratic National Conventions, regarding them as the most important and vital interests of our country; and that we are opposed to a National Bank, to a Protective Tariff, as such, to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; to a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution, and to the abrogation of the veto power.

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published at St. Paul, is hereby declared to be the Organ of the Democratic Party of the Territory of Minnesota.

A motion was then carried, that the Chair appoint a Territorial Central Democratic Committee, and the following gentlemen were appointed, viz—Franklin Steel, Henry M. Rice, Henry Jackson, Jos. R. Brown, P. K. Johnson.

On motion of Mr. Cummings, Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the officers, and published in the Minnesota Pioneer, the Washington Union, and other Democratic papers.

"SABBATH BREAKING—Oh! Pa!!! Pa!!!!" exclaimed a little urchin, last Lord's day, as he ran into the house in breathless haste, his every feature expressing that something awful had taken place. "What on earth's the matter my son?" asked the father of the lad, starting up from the dinner table in evident alarm, expecting doubtless to hear that some dreadful accident had happened one of his little ones.

"Why Pa, there's two of your chickens out there in the garden fighting on Sunday."

"Ma, give that child his dinner," said the gentleman. "Dear me what a strict observer our Billy's getting to be."

CANADIAN POLITICS.

The political affairs of Canada are becoming daily more interesting to the American family. The British Government has been recently forced by unmistakable demonstrations to conciliate those whom she had hitherto regarded as Rebels—and now, as a set off to the new made loyalty of the conciliated, we find the ancient Tory loyalists clamoring for separation, independence and annexation.

While the Tories exercised the control of the Provincial Government and lived upon its patronage, a child could not utter expressions of more daring fondness for a mother than did the Canadian loyalists to the maternal Nation; but no sooner does the latter deign to cast a look of forced complaisance upon her other children than the forced look and up-bent brow is changed to a lowering frown and repulsive aspect.

In this position we now find them, prepared, it would seem, "to burst the bonds which have hitherto connected them with one another," if indeed those bonds have not been already broken by the mother country in withholding from the Tories her exclusive favors.

A very sensible and well written address has been adopted by some three hundred of the most intelligent Canadians, and we are glad to perceive that all parties and all sects are uniting in sentiment with those who have put forth this Declaration of Independence, as it is now designated.

The address, after enumerating several remedies for a redress of grievances, goes on to say that "of all the remedies that have been suggested for the acknowledged and insufferable ills with which our country is afflicted, there remains but one to be considered. It propounds a surprising and important change in our political and social condition, involving considerations which demand our most serious consideration. This remedy consists in a friendly and peaceful separation from British connection, and a Union upon equitable terms with the Great American Confederacy of Sovereign States."

At this point the people of Canada must ultimately arrive, and when throwing aside their religious and National prejudices the people of Canada will unite in the assertion of their rights and in vindication of their privileges, a peaceful struggle will be all sufficient to throw off the evil of British despotism and extend the area of American liberty over the Northern Colonies of British.

MINNESOTA LETTERS—No. 7.

SAINT PAUL, Oct. 24. This morning the House was engaged in concurring in several Council bills—after which they went into Committee of the Whole on a bill introduced by Mr. Pond, "providing for the proper observance of the Sabbath." Long debate has ensued, and a great variety of argument used to defeat the bill, much of which grades harshly upon the ear of a New Englander—it is to be hoped that Minnesota's fair name is not to be tarnished by the defeat of such a bill by our first Legislature. Touching upon the reasons offered in opposing the bill, it does not appear possible that men with a sense of morality can conscientiously oppose a bill of this nature. I will not say that it is perfect in every feature, but the principle involved in the title claims respect at least from the representatives of an enlightened people. If the bill is defeated I trust it will not be taken abroad as a criterion of the opinion of Minnositians relative to the sanctity of the Sabbath.

The afternoon adjournment was until 7 P. M. The bill granting a divorce of Catharine Hathway from her husband Isaac, first came up—the testimony in this was of an interesting though delicate nature, and as usual all on one side, lost on third reading. Bill to incorporate the town of Saint Paul was next in order—referred to St. Paul delegation.—Memorial to Congress for the improvement of certain roads, asking an appropriation of 10,000 dollars for the purpose—on its third reading was passed.—Memorial to Congress, appropriation to build a Territorial prison, passed and title agreed to. Bill, House file No. 44, fixing time of holding district courts passed. Bill locating Territorial road from Saint Paul to Little Canada, followed on its passage without opposition. Unfinished business of yesterday was next taken up, comprising several bills granting charters for ferries, amended by the Council and concurred in by the House. The lengthy Justice Act, with Council amendments, has returned for concurrence, but no go. Memorial to Congress on School Lands, rules suspended, read first, second

and third time and passed in one minute. Memorial to Congress asking for the establishment of a weekly mail to and from Prairie du Chien—read third time and passed. Bill relating to election of Sheriffs public. Council bill regulating public printing laid on the table. A long debate upon granting a ferry charter to I. N. Goodhue, bill has passed both houses and returned with amendments—one hour and three quarters wasted—bill laid on the table until Saturday. House adjourned.

Oct. 25.—This morning the House has reconsidered their vote on the Hathway divorce bill and passed the same. Our Indian summer continues, there cannot be a more delightful season than a Minnesota autumn, the weather is warm, much like June, and allows fine opportunity to prepare for winter.

Hon. H. N. Setzer, member of the House from Snake River, is confined to his bed by ill health, which I believe is the only case of sickness in town. Importations of produce continue and the presumption is, upon looking forward to a long winter, that provisions will double in price about the middle of winter. Speculators of course are on hand and getting up good stocks for winter trade from below. I learn that outrageous prices were charged last winter for every thing eatable. This state of things will continue only so long as we are dependent upon imports, but as soon as our products will supply demand for home consumption matters will change.

The political world is quiet to-day.—The Convention on Saturday was fully attended and the most intense interest manifested. Everything is now well arranged among the Democrats; as soon as the Legislature closes its session, the counties will organize and appoint their county committees. I have but little in reference to the opposition party, they have lost their chief head in our Delegate, and go about "like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour." To suit their purpose and to occupy the vacancy they have strong men in their ranks as far as office goes, they also have ability, but it would seem that perfect harmony does not exist, and that a would-be leader is injuring both his own reputation and the prospects of his party by the independence he assumes in his official capacity. This has a favorable influence for the Democrats, which is already plainly visible and will be more evident before spring.

Gov. Ramsey, Hon. H. I. Sibley and several others leave for Washington in a few days. The Sunday bill has passed the House. The school bill has also passed which provides the establishment of district schools on a liberal scale and does credit to the Legislature, and particularly the old bachelors, who voted to a man to allow widows over 21 years of age to vote at the polls on all school matters in their districts. This offers another inducement, and as the widows must be mothers they will acknowledge Minnesota in her wisdom has shown them more respect than all of California.

Yours, WAFER. MINNESOTA LETTERS—No. 6. MINNESOTA SAFE—RIGHT SIDE UP—DEMOCRACY IN THE ASCENDANT—HON. H. I. SIBLEY. Saint Paul, Oct. 21. DEAR DOC.—The Democratic Mass Convention came off, as advertised, last evening. The attendance was larger than anticipated, and the heat of feeling prevailed. Time will not permit me to go into details; but I must tell you that the Whigs, alias Neutrals, are the most discarded-looking set of politicians you ever saw. Hon. H. I. Sibley, our delegate to Congress, is a DEMOCRAT. He was elected to a Neutral, and claimed as a Whig by that party; he was so reported by the correspondent of the Dem. Telegraph, and on the authority of eminent Whigs here. A letter from him, in reply to an invitation to attend the convention, was read last night, in which he denies being a Whig, as reported, and avows himself a Democrat of the Jeffersonian School. You may rely upon this, that infantile Minnesota is democratic from one end to the other. You may expect full particulars by next boat.

Yours, WAFER. MEN WITH TAILS.—Col. Ducouret, distinguished for his African explorations, has been commissioned by the French government for a five years' exploration in the interior of that country. He asserts that there is a race of the Ghilanes inhabiting the interior of Africa, and renowned among the neighboring tribes as caudated, or having a tail-like appendage, formed by the elongation of the vertebral column, and that they are the last link in the human race. Lord Monboddo's theory, that man was originally a monkey, and wore his tail off by sitting upon cane-bottom chairs, or something like this, is about to be realized, if the French Colonel's story is to be relied upon. He says he saw one of these caudated persons, and made a drawing of him. Alexander Dumas, multi-talented writer, being asked "who was his father?" replied, "he was a merchant of Martinique." "Who was your grand father?" "Son of a planter of that island," was the answer. "And who was your great-grand-father?" "He, sir, was an ape. My pedigree began where yours ended." He probably referred to the newly discovered Ghilanes as his original progenitors.—[Philadelphia Ledger.

Professor Liebig, in a letter to Professor Sillman, says, "The method of roasting is obviously the best to render flesh the most nutritious. But it does not follow that boiling is to be interdicted. If a piece of meat be put into cold water, and this heated to boiling, and boiled until it is 'done,' it will become harder and have less taste than if the same piece had been thrown into water already boiling. In the first case, the matters grateful to the smell and taste go into the extract—the soup; in the second the albumen of the meat congealates from the surface inward, and envelops the interior with a layer which is impregnable to water. In the latter case, the soup will be indifferent, but the meat delicious."

The Value of Darkness.—A sluttish housemaid exclaimed, when scolded for the untidiness of her chambers, "I'm sure the rooms would be clean enough, if it were not for the nasty sun, which is always showing the dirty corners."

ROME.—The Pope's Manifesto appeared unofficially, and was received with disappointment and resentment from all quarters, which was especially participated in by the French soldiers, several of whom have been put under arrest for tearing down the Manifesto and disapproving of the Pope's orders.—The French army is awaiting orders from France. The Cardinals dare not walk the streets, fearing the popular fury. Several persons who had been marked out as victims to their inquisitional designs, walk about freely. The Pope relying upon the aid of Austria and Spain, and being promised help from Russia, imagines that the public opposition will finally subside.