CONGRESS WILL DO NOTHING.

The amendments made to the resolution offered by Mr. Brooks in the House, relative to the tariff, and the subsequent rejection of the resolutions, amendments, and all, is held, by those who have a peep behind the curtain, as conclusive evidence that the present Congress will do nothing with the subject of the Tariff; but will dismiss it, and all other matters of policy, to the decision of the next Congress—or, to use the simple words, the majority of the present Congress have resolved to do nothing—except, of course, to draw their pay!

There is good reason for the people to complain of them—it demands, indeed, their severe public censure. But what is the use of it? The members of the next Congress, with a few exceptions, are already chosen—so that most of those now in Washington know whether they are to continue there, or are to retire to private life. The public judgment has been passed upon them; and cannot again reach them; either in praise or commendation, till another election offers—some two years off—and they should be aspirants for seats in Congress. So this session of Congress is to be in reality only a sort of winding up of the term for which the members in it were elected; and all the important questions, which the Constitution and the laws looked to their consideration, and make it their duty, to inquire into and pass upon, are to be given the gobye, and nothing is to be done!

Well, there is some consolation in knowing that time, if it does not bring us a better Congress, will get us clear of this.—The fourth of March next is to end its political life. But then, we are to have not only a new Congress, but a new President. "Aye, there's the rub." It is the new President—whom nobody knows who will be his advisers, if he knows himself, which is more than doubtful—it is the coming in of a new President, which moves the majority of this Congress to do nothing, for fear that what they do may not please the controllers of the new administration, and thus shut them out from all hope of sharing in the rewards, which, after the fourth of March, are to be distributed among the faithful.

And there is excuse for this Congress taking no legislative action on any important subject. It may be asked, how can they be expected to do so, when they do not know how the new officers under the coming in administration are to be selected? The members of Congress used, under the reign of the Hero of New Orleans, to have some influence that way, and he, himself, was supposed to have some little voice in the selection. But a new theory is broached to relieve General Pierce of all trouble in the matter, and even to set the members of Congress aside. How is this to be done? The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, which is certainly entitled to be heard in the case, thus tells us how this is to be done. It says:

"It is impossible that *the President* elect can, in the tremendous press of matter which will appeal to his consideration, distinguish between the genuine and the spurious applicant. It is, therefore, right and proper that *the people*, who have testified so overwhelmingly to him, SHALL DESIGNATE THOSE to whom the gratitude of the party is due!"

Well, we, as good Whigs, ought not perhaps to object to this, for as the Whigs are numbered *among the people*, this gives them a voice in the selection! But, we are mistaken—the Pennsylvanian does not admit that *the* people include the Whigs!—Well, then, who do they include? The wire-workers—the leaders—the controllers of the party? Do these constitute *the* people according to the Democratic theory? Yes, well then Gen. Pierce will be under a *very disinterested influence*—won't he?—if he gives himself up to the new rule. But will he do so? After the fourth of March the question may be answered.—*Balt. Patriot.*

FROM WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says:—

The Lieutenant General bill will have a hard time in the House. It will have to take its place on the Speaker's table, where it must remain, behind some two hundred bills passed by the Senate last session, unless a two-thirds vote can be had to take it out of its order, which is not probable.

It is said that Gen. Pierce has determined upon five members of his Cabinet. The probabilities are, or rather the truth is, that R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, Charles G. Greene, of the Boston *Post*, John A. Dix, of New York, James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and David Tod, of Cincinnati, are the unfortunate men. (This makes six, instead of five.—Eds. North American.) Rusk, of Texas, Slidell, of Louisiana, and W. M. Gwin, and McCallister and Weller, of California, are spoken of for the other two places. Cass, Buchanan, Marcy, and the old fogy stock, generally, is down. Young America and State Rights say they are highly gratified.

The *Pennsylvanian* adds its testimony to that of several Democratic journals in regard to the "greed for office" which now animates large numbers in the Democratic ranks. The Richmond *Examiner* describes this class of political Vultures as at present eclipsing all others in Virginia; and the *Pennsylvanian*, in speaking thus, reveals their prevalence and rapacity in the precincts of the Quaker city.

"We know men whose greed for office is so insatiable, that they have made politics a traffic all their lives; men who have established personal notoriety and secured extended political associations, and who now, although wealthy from the profits of former office, are scrambling and elbowing their way to further position. This is a class which a wise administration should rebuke; but among all the applicants who assail a President, these men are the most difficult to designate or distinguish."

Dr. Valentin Alsina has been elected Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

THE SONORA MOVEMENT.

The Mexican Journals are full of proclamations and addresses upon the Sonora movement.

Count Rossuet writes at Hermosill on the 15th of October, to Mariano Paredes, at Angelos, Governor of the State, as follows: "I have confidence in you and your friends. If you truly desire to have salvation and the prosperity of Sonora, come to Hermovill without loosing a moment. Then Gen. Blanco cannot repair his wrong. I place my victory at the service of Sonora. If you love your country, hasten to come."

General Paredes, in reply, says: Have you forgotten, Count, that I am a Sonorian, and that you insult me in seeking to mix me up with your treasonable attempts? Neither my honor nor my conscience accustom me to listen to such a call.

We have dates from Sonora, via the city of Mexico, to Oct. 22. The Governor of Sonora writes from Ures, that Rossuet, alarmed by the imminency of his danger, intends to retreat by the Guayamas, or the river Gila. Gen. Blanco writes, Oct. 19, that Guayamas is declared in a state of siege, and there are about 100 men there under arms, with four pieces of artillery.

The military commandant of Mazatlan was sending up to Guayamas the Mexican war vessels, the "Sonora" and the "Guerrero."

The Captain of the port of Guayamas writes to Gen. Blanco, Oct. 14th, that the National Goleta "Surete" is already there, which is armed with four pieces of sixes and thirty men.

According to all these accounts, the Count Boulbon and his forces are in a bad way.

The Courier des Etats Unis, the French paper in New York, regards the insurrection of Rossuet Boulbon as an accidental and aimless explosion, with which the French government is in no way connected.

THE BATTLE AT SONORA.—The New Orleans Picayune contains some additional particulars of the French outbreak in Sonora. One account says that Gen. Blanco has 900 Mexican troops, 300 Indians, and seven pieces of artillery in Sonora. Another account says that Count Rousset has with him upwards of 200 men, and that in the encounter, Gen. Blanco lost 70 men, and all his artillery, while only eight Frenchmen were killed, and four wounded. A still further account of the loss, put the number of the French killed at one hundred, and says the Mexican loss was but trifling. Gen. Blanco had sent for reinforcements.

THE WEBSTER ANNUITY.—There has just appeared in the N. York Journal of Commerce the correspondence between the late Hon. Daniel Webster and Hon. David Sears, of Boston, on the subject of the annuity presented to Mr. Webster by his Boston friends. This annuity has been the occasion of much remark, and of some censure, on Mr. Webster during his lifetime, but Mr. W., says the Journal, was too proud a spirit to vindicate himself, and preferred to leave it to posterity to do justice. This correspondence took place in 1846. Mr. Sears, in his letter, informs Mr. Webster that the sum of $37.000 had been deposited in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insuranee Company, on special contract, and adds:

Your friends, whose names are enclosed, have placed this sum there for your benefit, to constitute a fund, under the supervision of Messrs. William Amory, Ignatius Sargeant, and David Sears, Jr. The income will be subject to your order, semi-annually, and when not called for will be added to the principal to increase the income appropriated to your use.

This fund has been created freely and cheerfully by your friends, in evidence of their grateful sense of the valuable services you have rendered to your whole country. They have done it without your sanction or knowledge, and with some reason to imagine that their purpose might not be entirely acceptable to you.

Appended to this letter are the names of about forty of the leading merchants of Boston. Mr. Webster, in reply to the letter of Mr. Sears, after stating that he had been already fully compensated for the cordial greetings and warm friendship of his political and personal friends says:

The contribution which you now make known to me must be placed entirely to the account of the friendship and the generosity of yourself and the gentlemen.—Expressions of thanks, however warm and sincere, would in a case like this be feeble. I must rest, therefore, in the persuasion that all who have borne a part in this transaction will believe that it has deeply and profoundly impressed me with the sentiments and the emotions justly belonging to the occasion.

DRILLING WHEAT.—Edward Stabler in his admirable essay on the advantage of drill seeding, states that after examining its results on some 800 or 1,000 acres, besides large experience on his land, he finds, there is not a single instance where it has not proved the most profitable, first, in the saving of seed, and secondly, in the increased product of the grain, amounting to from one to six bushels per acre. He has known the increase, in one case by careful comparison of the two modes, to amount to nine bushels per acre in favor of drilling. He relates an interesting incident: A vender offered a drill for the increase in a crop of fifty acres of wheat, to be determined by sowing a few strips broadcast for comparison. But before harvesting the farmer preferred paying the hundred dollars, the price of the drill with interest. On carefully ascertaining the increase, he found it to be one hundred and fifty-three bushels.—*Albany Cultivator.*

SMALL NOTE LAW.—Petitions are circulating in Dorchester County, praying the repeal by the Legislature of that part of the "Small Note Law," which forbids the issue of notes under the denomination of five dollars, by the State Banks, after next Spring.

THE LEMON SLAVE CASE.

Governor Johnson, of Virginia, has transmitted a communication to the Legislature of that State on the subject of the recent decision of Judge Payne, in which, after recounting the circumstances of the case he says:

It is in conflict with the opinions and decisions of other distinguished jurists, without, I believe, a single precedent to sustain it. In importance, it is of the first magnitude, and in spirit, it is without parallel. If sustained, it will not only destroy that comity which should ever subsist between the several States composing this confederacy, but must seriously affect the value of slave property wherever found in the same.

I have also received and herewith submit a communication from Henry D. Lapaugh, Esq., of the city of New York, from which you will perceive that the proceedings which took place before Judge Payne, have been removed by *certiorari* in the Supreme Court of the State, to be by the court reviewed.

But I am informed that by the voluntary contributions of a portion of the good people of that city Lemmon and his wife have been fully reimbursed the value of their slaves, and have stipulated that, in case Judge Payne's decision is reversed, the slaves shall have their freedom. This withdraws from those immediately concerned all personal interest in the further prosecution of the appeal. But it by no means diminishes the extent to which the decision affects the rights and interests of our citizens at large. I deem the subject of sufficient public importance to require and receive the attention of the government of this Commonwealth, and recommend that, for the present, provision shall be made by the General Assembly for the efficient prosecution of the appeal already taken; and of such other judicial proceedings as may be found necessary and proper for a satisfactory adjudication of the important questions involved in this case.

I cannot believe that even by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, a decision will be sustained that is so contrary to the spirit of all law, so opposed to the established principles which regulate intercourse between *foreign* nations, so much at war, with the relations which should subsist between the sister States of this Union, and, as I think, with the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution itself.

But, if in this, I am mistaken, if the statute of New York has been rightfully expounded by the learned judge, and is not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, it is proper that Virginia should know it. The same sovereign power by which New York enacts her laws and gives them force within her limits, pertains to Virginia within her's; and to them she will have to look for redress.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

INCREASE OF DEPRAVITY.

This seems to be the order of the night, and of the day too, in some places. We have had enough of it here in our own city; but it is not only here that the spirit of lawlessness and depravity is exhibited. The New York Times thus records what was done in that city in one night of last week:

Startling Increase of Crime in New York.—Two men were murdered with a knife in the Fourth Ward, on Saturday night, and on the same night a man's head was cut open with an axe, in Cross street, and another man probably murdered in Mulbury street.

And in the Cincinnati Gazette of the 14th, we have an account of the spirit that prevails in one of the towns of Ohio. The Gazette says:

Rowdyism seems to be rampant in Newark, in this State. Two of her Judges were knocked down on Thursday night, though no provocation had been given.—The ringleader was fined $10 for the outrage. The Times says that their oldest and best citizens, many of them, have armed themselves, as the law is powerless.

The National Intelligencer of this morning, in some remarks on the progress of depravity, and *the cause of it*, makes the following remarks, which we copy to show how persons out of the city regard the matter:

It is not *by accident* that the courts and officers of justice are inefficient and the laws consequently unexecuted and trampled upon. The real evil consists in subjecting the judges and officers of all the Courts of the State to *periodical popular election*. In one of those phrenzies which sometimes seizes upon a whole community, industriously drugged with the most pernicious notions of what is sometimes called "progress"—but which daily experience teaches us is always a progress downwards, such as is now exemplified in the city of Baltimore—the State of Maryland was induced a year or two ago, under the idea of "reform," to change its constitution so as to subject the appointment of the judicial officers of the State to the periodical universal suffrage of the people.—Behold the consequence! The inevitable consequence, predicted by all the wise heads of the State, now already realized, as is fully acknowledged by those who assisted to bring this afflictive curse upon the State, and whose eyes seem to be not yet fully opened to the fact, that the only effective cure for the evils under which they cry aloud, is *to restore the independence of the Judiciary*, the protection of life and liberty, and the only reliable palladium of personal rights whatever.

ANOTHER VERY HEAVY ROBBERY.—On Tuesday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, Mr. George Devose, master's mate of the U. S. Sloop of war St. Mary, was robbed of a sum of money, amounting to $35,000 or upwards, all in Pennsylvania money. He was at a public house at the corner of President street and Eastern avenue when the occurrence took place, and he thinks it was done by three men, shipmates, whom he knows. The money was the heard earnings of four years' service in China, in trading, &c., and was altogether in Pennsylvania bank bills—some of them as high as $1,000.—*Balt. Sun.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 25, 1852.

☞ WM. THOMSON S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE"

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to receiveadvertisements for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, and Philadelphia.

WITH this No. we commence the 36th volume of the Easton Gazette. We return our grateful acknowledgements for the liberal support extended to us during the past year, and shall spare no efforts to deserve an equal, if not increased, patronage the ensuing year.—We trust that those who have so long neglected to "call at the Captain's office and settle their fare," will do so at an early day, as there is nothing so productive of energetic and enterprising publishers as prompt-paying subscribers and advertisers. Improvements can not be made without money, and country publishers cannot expend money for new type, &c., while about one-third of their subscribers never enter the office, or enliven his countenance by sending him a *billet doux* containing the amount due. This is undoubtedly in a great measure due to the forgetfulness of subscribers, and as Gen. Pierce will relieve us from a portion of our duties in a few months, we shall then have sufficient time to make out our bills and present them, when we hope our friends who have so long neglected us will be ready to cash them. We shall endeavor to repay them, and particularly those who annually visit us, by making our paper equal in typographical appearance to any paper in the State, and as interesting and useful editorially as our limited capacity will permit. As the close of the volume brings us to the return of the annual festivities consequent upon the close of the year, we wish our readers, one and all, "a merry Christmas and happy New-Year," disinteresedly hoping that their future course may be one of unexampled prosperity, and ours fully equal to it.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that a youth about 14 years of age, named Robinson, a student at the Oxford Military Academy, had his wrist and arm dreadfully lacerated by the accidental discharge of a gun, on Saturday last, rendering amputation of the arm necessary.—The operation was speedily and skillfully performed by Drs. Willson and Cox, and borne by the unfortunate youth with unexampled fortitude and resignation.

DROWNED.—The Sun learns from Captain Ford, of the schooner Friendship, from Oxford, Talbot county, bound to Baltimore, that, on the 14th inst., while lying in Annamessix river, the main boom swung around and knocked overboard a youth, about 18 years of age, named John Arlbritton; he said he belonged to Washington City, where his relatives reside. Every effort was made to save him, but without effect.

STRONG efforts are being made by certain papers in this State, to discredit the statement of Mr. Hooper C. Hicks, in regard to his robbery in Baltimore, an account of which was given last week. The Cambridge Democrat, a political opponent, thus speaks of him:

"As some papers and persons have tried to make it appear, that there was something wrong about the robbery of Mr. Hicks, we feel it our duty to state that no man in Maryland stands higher than Mr. Hicks, for honesty, sobriety and industry. We deeply regret his loss.

THE TERMS for *Gleason's Pictorial* are to be reduced after the 1st of January, to $3 for a single copy; two copies for $5; four copies for $9; eight copies for $16. The paper is beautifully illustrated, printed on the finest paper, and filled with literary matter equal to any paper in the Union. It is the best and most perfect publication of the kind ever printed, and was cheap at the old price of $4 a year. Who will refuse to take it at $2, the club price?—Address F. Gleason, Boston, Mass.

A COMMERCIAL CONVENTION, whose object it is to make Baltimore the great commercial emporium of the South and West, was held in that city on Saturday last, the Hon. Wm. C. Dawson, of Georgia, presiding. An address from the citizens of Baltimore to the delegates, setting forth the advantages of trading in that city, its convenience of access, &c., was read by Brantz Mayer, Esq. Resolutions were adopted, and addresses delivered by Messrs Dawson, Freeman, of Miss., Brown and Stanton of Tenn., Underwood and Breckenridge of Ky., Robinson of Indiana, Baylor of Texas, Maury of Washington, and Bowie, Lewis, Brune, Graff, and others, of Maryland. A magnificent banquet had been gotten up by the merchants of Baltimore, and at 6 o'clock the delegates and invited guests sat down to the best furnished and most costly table, probably, ever provided in that city. Toasts were drank, and responded to in an able manner by some of the most distinguished gentlemen of the South and West. If the merchants, manufacturers and mechanics of Baltimore follow up this movement by throwing all their energy into their business, and making it a desirable market, it must become, what all Southerners desire to be, the great commercial emporium of the South. Our Baltimore friends will find that well assorted stocks of the different varieties of goods, used at the South and West, will do more to induce merchants to purchase in that city than all the Conventions that can be held.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, the Secretary read the reisgnation of the Hon. Wm. R. King as President of the Senate *pro tem.* Mr. Atchison of Missouri, was appointed in his place. Mr. King's health is very feeble, and it is doubtful whether he will live to perform the duties of Vice Presideat, in which case the Senate will fill the vacancy from one of their number, as in the present case. The Kentucky election case was decided by admitting Mr. Dixon, whig, to his seat, by a decided majority. The ayes and nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Brooke, Bell, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Fish, Geyer, Hale, Jones of Tenn., Miller, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Seward, Smith, Sprnance, Sumner, Underwood, Upham, Wade—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Cathcart, DeSaussure, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Gwin, Mason, Norris, Toucey and Weller—16.

In the House, Mr. Brown of Mississippi, offered an amendment to the rules, providing for the appointment of a committee of fifteen members, to be called the general committee of claims, whose duty it shall be at each session to report a general bill making appropriations for the payment of private claims. This was, of course, rejected, as every thing tending to facilitate business is, by this Congress. Persons having claims against the Government must continue to await the tardy action of Congress year after year, for the want of a Board of Claims, or a general committee upon which Congress could rely, to decide upon them. Mr. Ewing also submitted an important resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a resolution for an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of Presidential electors by separate districts in the States, instead of the vote of the whole people. Adopted.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, the resolution authorizing the President to confer the rank of Lieutenant General by brevet, was taken up and advocated by Messrs. Shields, Cass, Clemens, Pratt and Charlton, and opposed by Messrs Chase, Adams and Hale. This is well understood to be a compliment to Gen. Scott, for his public services, military attainments and high character, and the opposition of such men as Chase, Hale and Sumner, with whom he was said by unscrupulous partisans to have been identified during the late canvass, proves the falsity of the assertion. The resolution was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Brooke, Butler, Cass, Charlton, Clemens, Cooper, Davis, De Saussure, Dixon, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, James, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Miller, Morton, Pierce, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Underwood, Upham and Wade—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bradbury, Bright, Cathcart, Chase, Felch, Hale, Hamlin, Norris, Sumner, Toucey and Walker—12.

The House occupied its time in discussing the proposition to refer the different parts of the President's Message to the appropriate committees. A motion to exempt railroad iron, and also one exempting all iron, from duty, were rejected.

But little business was transacted in either branch of Congress on Wednesday. In the Senate, a bill fixing an annual salary for members of Congress of $2000 and the present mileage, $10 to be deducted for each day's absence, except in case of sickness, was discussed, and afterwards, on motion of Mr. Badger, indefinitely postponed—yeas 21, nays 19. The bill providing for the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific was made the special order for the 10th of January.

Mr. Cable, of Ohio, presented to the House a petition from the citizens of Carroll county, in that state, asking for the removal of the seat of Government to some place nearer the centre of the Union, and moved its reference to a select committee. Mr. Clingman objected, and it was laid over. Resolutions were passed allowing John S. Littell and H. B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, pay and mileage for the time respectively occupied by them in contesting the seats which they claimed in Congress Also a resolution allowing John Taliferro, of Virginia, pay and mileage while contesting a seat in 1811, to which he was admitted.

ANOTHER FIRE IN WYE NECK.—We are pained to learn that the splendid new building which was nearly completed and which Mr. Ezekiel T. Foreman had erected on his farm in Wye Neck, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. Mr. Jesse Clarke, the builder, discovered the fire about three o'clock on that morning from his chamber window, at the overseer's house, which is about one hundred and fifty yards distant. Mr. Clarke and his workmen repaired to the burning house, but the fire had too much headway to be checked, and they only succeeded in saving a portion of their tools and a few doors which were not hung, and some window sash.—There is scarcely a doubt but that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as it originated in the upper story, where there had not been a spark of fire during Saturday.—It is not certain whether the house was insured—Mr. Foreman not having received the policy, though he had sent to Balmore to get it insured two or three weeks previous to the fire. In the event of its not being insured his loss will be between two thousand and twenty-five hundred dollars.—*Centreville Sentinel.*

RECAPTURE OF PRISONERS.—The police have succeeded in recapturing six of the seven prisoners who recently escaped from Baltimore city jail, viz: John B. Haskins, George Sproole, Frederick Bloomer, Lewis King, Wm. Gault, and Thos. Connor—the latter charged with the murder of Captain Hutchinson. Edward Sludden, charged with the murder of George Zimmerman, is still at large, and will doubtless make good his escape, as he was well provided with money, and has probably left this country.

THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON.—*Successful Trial—Trip to Baltimore.*—An experimental trial of the caloric ship Erricsson, now lying at Williamsburg, N. Y., took place on Wednesday, fire having been applied to the furnaces for the first time, and resulted in the triumphant success of the experiment. At the start, the wheels made three turns per minute, and shortly afterwards reached five turns per minute, at which speed she continued working for several hours, and would be kept in motion the whole of Wednesday night. This is much more than the most ardent of the friends of the invention had reason to expect. The Herald says:—

As the experiment was made at the dock, with the vessel made fast, the opposition of the water was naturally much greater than if she had been under way. Five turns, when stationary, are said to be equal to eleven or twelve under way, producing from ten to eleven miles per hour, a rate of speed very rarely exceeded by first class steamships.

We are informed by a gentleman who was on board that the machinery worked to admiration, the smoothness and regularity of its movements being unsurpassed by even well-tried engines. It is contemplated to keep the wheels in motion for two or three days, to satisfy, by ocular demonstration, the great curiosity in the minds of the public regarding the matter, although it was not contemplated to set her at work at present, as she is far from being considered in a complete state. We understand she will not be ready for her trial trip for two or three weeks yet, it being determined to have her in a perfectly complete state when she leaves the harbor, when it is intended to take her to Baltimore and probably to one or two other cities, in order to give her a thoroughly satisfactory trial before commencing her voyage to Europe.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE AND SUICIDE.—A couple of ruffians committed a terrible outrage upon a married woman, named Harvey, in the town of Solon, Cortland County, N. Y, on Thursday last. Mrs. Harvey had occasion to go into the yard in front of her house late in the evening, and being absent some length of time, her husband became alarmed, and went to ascertain the cause of her delay. On reaching the back part of the yard he heard a faint cry and the trampling of feet, and immediately started in the direction of the noise, when he saw two men carrying off Mrs. H. The wretches, on seeing the approach of Mr. Harvey, laid down their prize and escaped. The woman was found gagged, and from the fright caused by the attempt to abduct her, she became deranged, and in that condition fled from her home a few days after, and put an end to her existence by hanging herself. This singular transaction remains a mystery. No one can form a reason for the attempt to abduct this old lady, who was a peaceable and quiet woman, and was never known to commit an act of any kind to the serious injury of any person.

ELIZABETH JOB, aged 92 years, died in Cecil county, Md., a few days ago. Her brother, Andrew Job, has, for the last 50 years, lived the life of a hermit, in an old shanty in the woods, on the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania. She at one time lived with him, but it appears he drove her away declaring that no woman should live where he was. He is about 80 years of age, with a long beard, of apparently half a century's growth. His dress consists of an old blanket, thrown over the shoulders, and tied around the body, with a number of old rags tied over his feet.

HEALTH OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.—It is stated that Mr. King's resignation of his position as President *pro tempore* of the Senate, was made under the hope that perfect quiet may restore his health. His cough commences every evening and lasts till ten or eleven o'clock, when, exhausted, he falls asleep. From this he wakes about two o'clock in the morning, and coughs violently and incessantly till seven or eight. Nothing seems to give him the slightest relief, and unless a change speedily takes place, he cannot survive.

DEATH OF HORATIO GREENOUGH.—We learn from the Boston Transcript of Saturday evening that the death of Horatio Greenough, whose serious illness was announced a short time since, took place on Saturday morning, after a violent attack of brain fever. Mr. Greenough was well known as a sculptor of distinguished genius.

HORRIBLE.—Mr. James Tweedle, living on President's Island, near Memphis, was murdered one day last week by one of his sons, not more than 14 years of age, who made a full confession. His father having whipped him, laid down and went to sleep, when the son seized an axe and drove it into his skull.

Rev. D. H. Peterson, a colored clergyman, who for the last three years has been preaching to a colored congregation in Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., is about proceeding to Liberia, for the purpose of investigation and inquiry, with a view to emigrate thither with a number of his friends.

EASTON, Pa., Dec. 21.

Death from Exposure—Strange Death from Fright.—A most distressing incident occurred near this place this morning. A man named Abraham Lisk, whilst proceeding at a late hour at night, from Little York to this place, was so overcome with fatigue, or other causes that he fell in the road, and was found this morning in a dying condition, from the effects of the exposure. He was carried immediately to the farm house of Mr. Samuel Duckworth, where he died in a few minutes afterward. Just as the man had been received into the house the wife of the farmer, Mrs. D., came suddenly into the room, and was so shocked and overcome by fright at the unexpected sight of the unfortunate man, that she fell to the floor and died almost instantly.

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