

proviso. He (Clay) would not have extended to him the right hand of fellowship as a Democrat, if he had not believed he had changed his views. His complaints of assault and a combination against him, looked like seeking popular sympathy, which he (Clay) abhorred as the act of a demagogue. He feared that the Senator was like Cleon, who rushed into the market place exhibiting self-inflicted wounds, to excite sympathy and secure protection.

Mr. Green stated his views as to the understanding at the time of the passage of the Kansas bill, and said the Senator from Illinois would not dare to dispute his proposition.

Mr. Douglas replied that the word "dare" was unnecessary, and it was unnecessary to bandy words. He dared assert that truth. He thought he knew what his own opinions had been as well as the Senator from Missouri. He would vindicate every word he had said and when Senators had all gotten through the bills of indictment against him, he would fire at them in a lump.

Mr. Green (excitingly)—The Senator can fire away whenever it suits his convenience, either at us in a lump or individually. There is one individual who is ready to meet him at Phillippi. Great men they.

The Pemberton cotton mill at Lawrence, Mass., fell down on the 10th day of January. There were about 600 operatives in the building at the time, of whom 206 were killed, 109 severely and 199 slightly wounded.

From the testimony adduced at the coroner's inquest, that was held to inquire into the affair, it appears that the building was a frail concern and the foundation particularly defective, of which one of the proprietors at least was well aware as well as the architect, the contractor and the workmen employed in its erection.

Cold Weather in the States.

It seems from the accounts which have come to hand, from nearly all parts of the Union, that there has been "some" cold weather in the States as well as in Utah.

At Monroe, Wisconsin, on Monday, Jan. 9, the thermometer was down to 32 degrees below zero.

At Portage city, Wis., on Saturday the 7th, it was 16° below zero, on Sunday it was 26° below, and on Monday it was 36° below, with no prospects of an abatement.

At Madison, Wis., in sheltered situations, it was 22° below zero on Monday, and in places where the wind could strike, it was 27° below.

At La Crosse, Wis., it was 35° below zero, at 3 a.m., on Monday morning.

At Burlington, Wis., it was from 20° to 23° below zero, for a number of days the latter part of that week and the first of the next.

At Racine, Wis., it has ranged all along from 23° below to 6° below zero, since last Er day.

At Oshkosh, Wis., on Monday it was 22° below zero, on Sunday it was 23° below, Saturday it was 25° below, and Friday it was 22° below.

At West Bend, Wis., it was 25° below zero, last Friday.

In Illinois, at several places, it was 20° below zero, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

At Albany, N. Y., in different places it was from 20° below to 23° below zero, Saturday night and Sunday morning.

At Franconia, N. H., on Thursday, Dec. 29, says the *Nashua Gazette*, "the mercury fell below zero. It is stated to have been 30° below in this city. On Monday morning last, at about 4 o'clock, the mercury went down to 40° below zero, and at 7 it stood at 32° below. That'll do."

At other places in the Eastern, Northern and North Western States it was equally cold and many persons have been frozen to death. Even the "Sunny South" has been visited with frost to an extent beyond former years.

—The disasters on the Western rivers during the last season number 154 steamers, involving the loss of 396 lives and \$2,333,000.

—Three married sisters, residing in different places—one of them residing in Lynn, Mass.—have each, within the past year, presented their husbands with twins.

—The *Houston (Texas) Telegraph* thinks that there were from fifty to sixty people frozen to death within the State of Texas during the late cold weather. Of these, at least forty were under the influence of liquor when frozen. There were many thousand hogs, cattle and sheep frozen to death also.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The latest dates from Liverpool are to the 31st of December.

The date for the meeting of the European Congress seems as yet doubtful.

It was vaguely reported that Austria, Spain and Naples will not send Plenipotentiaries until the Pope is represented, regarding which doubts have been expressed.

Prussia rejects the programme advocated in the recent French pamphlet, "The Pope and the Congress."

It was rumored that there were serious difficulties in the French Cabinet.

The rumored threatened withdrawal of the Pope's Nuncio is officially denied.

Lord Macaulay died in London on the 28th, of disease of the heart, after a fortnight's illness.

A row boat had capsized in the Mersey, at Liverpool, and twenty two lives were lost.

That man of genius, John S. Rarey, Esq., has returned to London, after a most successful tour in Ireland and Scotland. His fame has traveled to Egypt and fired the zeal and ambition of the equestrian lords of the desert. The Viceroy has sent Mr. Rarey an offer of twenty five blooded horses, as good as can be bought in Egypt and Arabia, if he will come to Cairo and give instructions in his art to him, his ministers and army officers.

In the divorce case brought by Mr. James M. Bell, a wealthy London merchant, against his wife, on the ground of adultery with the Marquis of Anglesey, a verdict was given dissolving the marriage, and saddling the Marquis with £10,000 damages.

A great storm had taken place in the Black Sea. Eighty vessels were lost. The coast was strewn with dead bodies. The survivors were stripped of their effects by the inhabitants.

FRANCE.

A rumor had obtained that the Pope's Nuncio had threatened to demand passports on account of the recent pamphlet, but the Paris correspondent of the *London Post* pronounces the rumor untrue. An official denial was also posted in the Paris Bourse. The *London Herald's* Paris correspondent speaks of the difficulties in the French Cabinet, and says Persigny's prolonged stay in Paris is not unconnected with Walewski's uncertain tenure of office.

It was stated Prince Napoleon will shortly be appointed a Grand Admiral.

It is stated that the French expedition to China will be the most complete and carefully calculated that ever left France. The cost is estimated at £6,000,000. The combined forces will amount to 30,000.

ITALY.

The *Milan Gazette* announces that the Duke of Modena has advanced with troops towards the frontiers of Modena. Part of his army were already in one of the frontier towns.

The French pamphlet had been translated into Italian and largely circulated in Romagna. A Rome dispatch reports that a lengthy interview had taken place between Cardinal Antonelli and the French Ambassador. The latter had received from Paris some explanations destined to the Papal Government on the subject of the recent pamphlet.

Marquis Villa Marina had declined the governorship of Milan, and Count Gillena had been appointed instead.

The Marquis Villa Marina goes as Ambassador to Naples.

There is nothing important relative to the war in Morocco.

The Spanish squadron left Algeziras on the 28th. Destination unknown.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna letters say the Austrian statesmen were beginning to see the impossibility of restoring the Italian Dukes, and were almost reconciled to the idea of a central Italian organization.

MOROCCO.

On the 25th of November, 4,000 Moorish troops made a third attack on the redoubt before Ceuta (?) and were completely repulsed. Rumors of the bombardments of Tangiers by the French caused a decline in the French funds.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Liverpool, Dec. 1st, says: "In the battle of the 25th there was heavy loss on both sides. Eighty Spaniards were killed and 400 wounded." The bombardment of Tangiers was denied.

General Scabala has made a reconnaissance against the Moorish camp at Tetuan.

The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 29th, says: Private letters from the Spanish camp in Africa represents the action of the 25th as more serious, and the loss of the Spanish army much more considerable than the published accounts. Three battalions were fearfully cut up in a hand fight with the Moors.

A small Moorish fort fired on a French steamer. The latter replied, demolished the fortifications and rejoined the squadron at Algiers. The commander of the French squadron informed the Moorish Government that that affair did not change the existing relations between France and Morocco.

CHINA.

The North China *Herald* of November 5th says, Mr. Ward the American Minister left on November 2d for Kwanishan, a city some thirty miles below Foo Chow, to meet Ho the Governor General and confer with him on the subject of the American treaty and the present

difficulties between China, France and England.

On the contrary, we hear of great activity on the Peiho posts, which, of course, means resistance.

From the China correspondent of the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* we learn that Gov. Mouravieff, of Eastern Siberia, and other Russian officials paid a visit to Mr. Ward, United States Minister to China, on board the Powhattan, and were very courteous in their bearing and expressions towards America and Americans. The *Journal's* correspondent learned that a Russian Minister had been peacefully residing in Peking for three months previous to the signing of the American, English and French treaties, and that a Russian bishop had spent ten years in a college which the Russians have been allowed to maintain in Peking since the expulsion of the Jesuits. The Governor General stated that the whole line had been surveyed between St. Petersburg and Peking, and ascertained to be, by actual measurement, six thousand miles. The moment the Russian treaty was signed and sealed, a horseman, in waiting, thrust it into his saddle-bags, put spurs to his steed and was off for St. Petersburg. The vast distance—six thousand miles—over mountain and plain, and through immense forests, was traversed in fifty days, and the treaty of Tien-tsin was delivered into the hands of the Russian Secretary of State two weeks previous to the arrival of the French and English treaties in Europe, via India and Egypt; and it is said the courier was detained upon the route, through sickness, ten days, leaving only forty days for the accomplishment of the unparalleled feat.

CLIPPINGS.

The *London Court Journal* says—the question has been repeatedly asked—how many rifles have been enrolled? From an official source we can state that the number was 40,500, on the 10th Nov. A late correspondent represents that the number has increased to at least 200,000.

—The Paris papers speak of a new industry that has arisen in France from the exigencies of the time, and one which is destined to supply one of the necessities of that rage for destruction which is becoming so apparent. Government has ordered the systematic gathering of the sea-weed which is washed on the rocks of the coasts of Normandy and Brittany to serve as wadding for artillery—it being found to answer the purpose admirably—keeping the iron cool and not liable to ignition—like the cotton wad hitherto in use.

—The Crystal Palace in Amsterdam is to be completed and opened this year. It is to be built, like the building in London, entirely of iron and glass. It will be four hundred feet in length, and two hundred in width, and the dome at the center will be two hundred feet in height.

—While workmen were engaged to making an excavation recently in the interior of an apartment of the Duke of Clarence Tavern, Clapton, England, they brought to light a large statue of Neptune, about seven feet in height, cut in Portland stone. The triumphant attitude which it represents is peculiarly bold and striking. The god is represented in the act of hurling his trident with his right hand, while the left grasps the tail of a large fish. It is thought to be the work of some early Italian artist to adorn the grounds of a priory that once occupied the spot where it was found.

—The Shah of Persia has adopted the surplis plan of introducing Western education and knowledge into the East. He has sent ten Persian youths to Dieppe, to be educated at his own expense.

—The *London Times* seems to think Prussia is preparing for war. Her Standing Army consists of 150,000 men, and the war reserve comprises one hundred and fifty thousand more. She has moreover a rifle corps of 10,000 enlisted for from twelve to fifteen years and is preparing an arsenal of four hundred steel guns loaded at the breech.

—According to the London papers the annual demand for penny postage stamps in Great Britain is a little short of five hundred million. In order to supply this demand, the daily manufacture must average about one million six hundred thousand—no very easy task and only feasible through the aid of steam and machinery.

—The Emperor Napoleon has recently ordered the appropriation of twenty-eight thousand dollars for the thorough repair of Longwood House, and the tomb of the Emperor Na-

poleon I at St. Helena, as well as the domain called the Vale of Napoleon. Since the French Government came into possession of this territory, they have always kept a resident Commandant at Longwood.

—Ex-President Lamar, of Texas, died at Richmond, in that State, of apoplexy.

—The New Orleans *Delta* reports that Joseph Wheeler, who had been deaf and dumb for about four years, recently ventured very near the mouth of a cannon, and when it was fired he was knocked down senseless by the concussion. On recovering, to the surprise of all, he spoke as fluently as anybody, and heard and answered all questions put to him, and is, up to this time, retailing language out in large doses.

—In Dewitt, Ia., there are twenty-two religious and benevolent organizations among 1600 inhabitants. Among them is an institution known as the "Strychnine" Society.

—Several of the Black Republican papers of Maine think that Fessenden and Blair would constitute a good Republican ticket for the Presidential election.

—In Hanover, N. Y., a widow woman murdered her brother by cutting his throat while he was drunk. She gave as a reason that he was dependent upon her and she was tired of supporting him. In London, an insane shoemaker cut off his wife's head, stood it up in a basin, and was found by a policeman admiring the ghastly features.

—Punch thinks "The Four Brokers of Liverpool" (who wrote to Louis Napoleon) ought to do a good business with the lots of "assurance" they have.

—Paper is quite extensively manufactured from sugar cane at the mills of Mr. Nixon at Manayunk, near Philadelphia, and the *Ledger* of that city is now printed on this article. It appears to be quite a success as the paper is of good color, strong and flexible and is said to be superior to that produced from straw. The pulp contains 75 per cent. of rags. The manufacture of the article has already reached 4,500,000 pounds annually.

—The grandson of Tecumseh is now living in Natchez, Miss. He is a well educated and accomplished gentleman, having traveled over a greater part of Europe. He is a physician, and is said by the *Free Trader* to be an excellent one. In his pharmacopœia is a lot of medical herbs, the secret of whose curative powers he derived from his grandmother, who was a "medicine" woman.

—The New Orleans papers denominate the last election in that city "peaceable." But two men were shot and thirty or forty knocked down at the polls.

—The workmen engaged upon the Victoria Bridge have erected a monument to the memory of the victims of ship fever, some six thousand of whom lie buried in the neighborhood of the bridge. The dead were chiefly Irish immigrants, who lost their lives during the great prevalence of the disease in 1847 and 1848. The monument consists of a huge boulder, weighing about thirty tons, resting on a base of cut stone mason work, about twelve feet square and six high. Upon the monument is an inscription commemorative of its object, and its originators, and the date of its erection.

—The stone which is to form the head of the steps on the South front of Treasury extension at Washington, is sixteen feet square, and over two feet in thickness. When dressed it will weigh about forty tons. In its rough state its weight is over ninety thousand pounds.

—About forty persons have been expelled from Madison County, Kentucky, for their anti-slavery proclivities. Gov. Magoffin, to whom they applied for protection informed them that it was not in his power to extend to them any relief and they had better leave the State for their personal safety, although he acknowledged, that they had ever been law abiding.

WHAT A PRINTING OFFICE IS NOT.—A printing office or editorial room is not a place for lounging, nor is it a public reading room. The exchange papers are taken for the editor's own use, and not for that of the public. Advertising is a part of the regular business of the publisher, and he does not expect to do it gratis, any more than a man builds carriages for nothing. And finally, an editor is not to be considered the universal arbiter of all disputes, the general champion of all the distressed, or the mainspring of the government. If you have business with an editor, transact it with all reasonable dispatch, and do not annoy him by interruptions, by reading his manuscript, or by carrying off his exchanges. If you have no business with him, stay away.