Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & ALLISON, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

McCRUM & ALLISON, Publishers and Proprietors.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance,) $1,50
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

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Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
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	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
Six lines or less,	$ 1 50	$ 3 00	$ 5 00
One square,	2 50	4 00	7 00
Two "	4 00	6 00	10 00
Three "	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four "	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column,	10 00	14 00	20 00
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Business notices five cents per line for every insertion.

Obituary notices exceeding ten lines, fifty cents a square.

Select Poetry.

She Was Not Beautiful.

BY SANS SOUCI.

She was not beautiful: no large blue eye,
No coral lip, had she,
No skin of dazzling fairness,
No bright curls floating free,
But they who saw the spirit flash
When mind's depths were stirred,
No longer wondered, *beautiful*
Was all too *poor* a word!

She was not beautiful: no regal form,
No ivory limbs, had she,
Fashioned, as by a sculptor's art,
In faultless symmetry;
But when the *wrongs of others*
Was the theme upon her tongue,
They saw into what *majesty*
That slight, bent form had sprung.

She was not beautiful: no small white hands,
No tiny foot, had she,
That seemed to scorn the earth beneath,
It trod so daintily;
But poor and needy know her tread,
And when they felt the thrill
Of her cool hand on their hot brows,
They thought her *beautiful*!

She was not beautiful: she won no love,
None know her priceless worth,
And so, in loneliness of heart,
She passed away from earth;
But in the heaven above us,
In a robe of spotless white,
She stands, and O *how* beautiful!
Before the lord of Light.

Select Miscellany.

The Farmer's High School.

If there is any project above another in point of importance, which should arrest public attention and elicit hearty sympathy and support, it is that of establishing upon a broad and permanent basis a High School for the education of our farmers—a school in which the chemistry of the soil, its adaptation to the varieties of grasses, cereals, vegetables and fruits, shall be thoroughly taught; where Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Landscape Gardening, Agricultural Economy, & whatever relates to the treatment and breeding of Domestic Animals shall be embraced in the course of instruction; a school in which, if you please, Agriculture shall be raised to its proper nobility as the first of sciences.

Imagine a man thus educated, applying himselg to the practical business of agriculture. He surveys his fields with the intelligent eye of the geologist and chemist. He knows the formation of their soil, the elements composing it, and its adaptation to the various necessities of plants. He determines with the prescience of absolute knowledge, which field will produce the best wheat, which is most suitable for grazing, which for corn, which for vegetables; upon what upland can be grown the finest fruit, in what sunny slope the grape will yield the fattest cluster to purple in the sun. If essential elements are wanting in the soil, he will know upon what laboratory of Nature to draw, and the processes necessary to secure the happiest results. His knowledge of landscape gardening will determine where a vine is wanted, over what ledge the vine should clamber, by what brook the willow should droop, and where the flowers will best reveal their beauty to the eye. He brings to his avocation intellectual activity not less than manual toil. For him every blade of grass and every pebble has instruction, every blossom and fruit its uses and beauty, and every experiment of theory the gratification of results, which, guided by a knowledge of organic laws, he could predict with certainty. For him there is no means without an intelligent end, no cause that does not work a positive result. He is not guided by local traditions or superstitions, and sees in his communion with Nature the hand of illimitable Wisdom, and not the blind workings of disordered and confused elements.

Would a man thus educated, turn with loathing from the plow, and surrendering the dignity of his communings with Nature, seek the hot excitements and pleasures of the city, or find in the emasculating occupations of the clerk, and the puckered cunning of red tapists, or the compounding of drugs, objects satisfying to his ambition? Yet, as agriculture is now esteemed, we regret to say it, the young men of the country desert their farms for the city, swarm as very animalcules in the professions, little nobodies with extensive pretensions, or worse still, usurp the places of women at our counters, and waste their best days in handling a yard stick—satisfied to languish, effeminate and soft palmed, in the atmosphere of "quality," desperately attached to the importance of faultless waistcoats and irreproachable linen.—They affect to despise the hard hands, iron sinews, and bronzed faces of their country cousins, and are the very Beau Brummels of ennui and nothingness.

There is, therefore, a keen necessity for an institution which shall offer for the young man such attractions, and shall educate him into such wholesome tastes, that no tinkling sound of professional reputation of the allurements of fashionable life in our great cities, shall seduce him from his devotion to Nature and her noblest work. Such an Institution has within two years been established at Ovid, N. Y., and they are springing up all over the west. In our own State the organization of one is imperfectly effected. By the report of the Board of Trustees we learn that they have succeeded in purchasing two hundred acres adjoining a similar number donated by Gen. James Irvine for the establishment of a Farmer's High School in Centre county. For this they have incurred a debt of $11,000, payable within five years. The citizens of Center county have contributed $40,000, the State Agricultural Society $10,000, and the Legislature $45,000 for the erection of suitable buildings, laying out the grounds, planting as extensively as practicable, preparatory to the commencement of a course of Instruction. In their report the Trustees say:

A convenient farm house, a large barn, corn-cribs, wagon-sheds and other necessary out buildings have been completed; an edifice two hundred and thirty-three feet in front, and five stories high, with wings at either end, built of limestone, is in a state of forwardness and will be completed during the ensuing summer, at a cost of fifty-five thousand dollars. The building is adapted to the accommodation of at least two professors, with their families, and three hundred students. The Board had anticipated that such progress would have been made in this building, as to have enabled them to receive a few students in the ensuing spring, but in this they have been disappointed, the season having so far advanced as to preclude the hope of getting any part of it under roof this season. It has been deemed better to proceed slowly and certainly, as a measure of economy and prudence, rather than involve the institution in an expensive employment of professors and teachers before their services could be made efficient and useful.

This Institution should receive the special sympathy of farmers. It should be richly endowed, the best teachers employed, and abundant means placed at the disposition of the Board of Managers for fitting up the buildings, furnishing them, and supplying extensive laboratories and a library. It is destined to be the most important institution in the State, working results that shall make our half-tilled farms and waste lands to blossom as the rose.

Walled Lake in Iowa—A Curiosity.

A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, writing from Iowa, makes the following wonderful statement:

I have intended for some time to give the readers of the *Gazette* a description of the Walled Lake, which is situated in Wright's county, Iowa. To me it was one of the greatest curiosities I had ever seen—enveloped as its history is with a mantle that will probably never be withdrawn. This lake lies in the midst of a large plain—the rich, gently undulating prairie extending for many miles in every direction. The lake covers an area of about 1000 acres. The water is clear and cold, with a hard sandy bottom, from two to twenty-five feet deep. There is a strip of timber about half way round it, probably ten rods wide, being the only timber in many miles. There is a wall of heavy stone all around it.

It is no accidental matter. It has been built with human hands. In some places the land is higher than the lake, in which case the wall only amounts to something like a Rip Rap protection. This, I believe, is what engineers call it. But in other places the water is higher in the lake than the prairie outside the wall.—The wall in some places is ten feet high; it is 13 feet wide at the base, sloping up both sides to 5 feet wide on the top.—The wall is built entirely of boulders, from three tons in size, down to fifty pounds. They are all what are called lost rock. I am no geologist, and consequently can give no learned description of them.—They are not, however, natives "to the manor born." Nor has the wall been made by the washing away of the earth and leaving the rocks. There is no native rock in this region. Besides, this is a continuous wall, two miles of which at least is higher than the lake. The top of the wall is level, while the land is undulating, so the wall is in some places two feet, and in others ten feet high. These rocks, many of them at least, must have been brought a long distance—probably five or ten miles. In Wright county, the lost rocks are scattered pretty freely, but as you approach this lake they disappear, showing that they have been gathered by some agency, when or by whom, history will never unfold. Some of the largest oaks in the ground are growing up through the wall, pushing the rocks in, in some cases—outside in others, accommodating their shapes to the rocks. The lake abounds with excellent fish. The land in that township yet belongs to the government.

When I was there, in the spring of 1856, the wind had blown a large piece of ice against the southwest part of the wall and had knocked it down, so that the water was running out and flooding the farms of some of the settlers, and they were about to repair the wall to protect their crops. It is beautiful farm land nearly all around this lovely lake.

The readers of the *Gazette* should not imagine that the wall around this lake is as regular and as nice as the wall around the Fountain in front of the City Hall in New York, nor need any entertain the theory that it is a natural wall; but it has been built hundreds, and probably thousands of years. The antiquarian may speculate by whom this mighty as well as ornamental work was done, but it will only be speculation.

Notwithstanding the water in the lake is pure and cool, there is no visible feeder or outlet. This lake is about twelve miles north of the located line of the Dubuque and Pacific railroad, and about one hundred and fifty miles east of the former place. The time is coming when the lake will be a great place of public resort.

Second Escape of the "Adriatic."

The authority on which the telegram announcing the escape of the American bark Adriatic was based, was on the following extracts from Paris letters to the London papers. The question as to the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the seizure of Captain Durham's vessel by French authorities, is now giving rise to quite animated and erudite discussion in Eastern journals. The *Times* condemns the escape. The *Evening Post*, most excellent authority, upholds it on the ground that in the present case the Adriatic was captured in a bay, or gulf, on the Sardinian coast, and wholly within Sardinian and not French jurisdiction:

"You have already heard how that maritime Jack Sheppard, Captain Durham, of the Adriatic clipper, has broken loose again, and is once more over the waters of the dark blue sea. Count Cavour telegraphed to the authorities at Marseilles and Toulon his arrival in the Gulf of Spezzia, whence the French war steamer dragged him to Genoa, the weather being too stormy to proceed further.

"It appears that they relied on the Genoese Captain of the Port for safe custody, and the Port Captain on the French; but between them, amid the squalls and darkness, the clipper crept out at night, and dashed off in a smart and clever style. Lever tells us of a Tipperary peasant, when asked to pay for prayers for his son, who had come to grief, saying 'My boy, when alive broke out of every jail in Munster, and he won't stay long in purgatory.'"

Another letter says: "brother Jonathan has again given the French cruisers the go-by. The clipper Adriatic, which slipped out of Marseilles in the clever way I mentioned at the time, though an embargo had been laid upon her, was overhauled in Spezzia bay by a French steamer or two sent after her. But a tempest arose in the night, which the Frenchman spent in making all taut. At daybreak next morning a speck in the horizon was all that could be seen of the Adriatic.

Hard Times and Country Papers.

The Boston *Chronicle*, in an article on this subject, well remarks:

If people only knew the difficulties newspaper publishers have to contend with just now, they would never want to be dunned half a dozen times for such small amounts as two or three or four dollars.—Labor, paper and ink have to be paid for in cash; yet we doubt very much whether there are an establishments which would be more than self-sustaining, if customers would only pay what they owe, without taking from one to two years to do it in.

If the press of the country gradually declines both in numbers, ability and respectability, those who have abused the leniency of the proprietors in the matter of credits, will be alone to blame for the unfortunate issue. And that such will be the case we can easily forsee. The storm in the commercial world will destroy the weakest, and many of the best of our newspapers. Men cannot perform miracles, and Printers have as yet failed to discover any easier way of satisfying the demands of paper-dealers and the cravings of industrious workmen with anything but the pelf. And how they are to get this, when the people will not pay the Printer, is a mystery, particularly as the banks don't accommodate country newspaper proprietors. Few people have any idea of the labor of an editor, his trials and difficulties, at all times, but particularly at periods of monetary embarrassments. He is compelled, particularly in country offices, to be the general factotum of his establishment. Not only has he to write for the benefit of the public at all times and under all circumstances—in sickness of body, and distress of mind—to be at one meeting in the day time and another at night—to leave friends and family at the bid of every passing circumstance in the public world at his own locality; not only has he to do all this, and sacrifice comfort, health and domestic pleasures, but he is compelled to work at the "case" in every spare moment—to keep his own books—to do his own collecting; in short, from morning to night, from week to week, and from year to year, to labor like a slave to provide himself and family with bread. And if he makes a bare living after all, he may be well satisfied, for hundreds do less. And few there are that do more! Work their establishments as cheaply as possible, live as frugally and economically as they can, yet few country publishers secure as much property in a dozen years as an industrious mechanic will do in half that time. The very nature of the newspaper business, with its long credits and small profits, and bad debts, forbids anything like the accumulation of wealth, and we have very little hesitation in saying that, had our country brethren generally taken their means and labor—their patience and energy—to any other market than the one they have found for them, they would have this day been tenfold better off in a pecuniary point of view, than they are or have been, since they became newspaper proprietors.

Let the public ponder these few simple truths well, and make up their minds to ease the laborious occupation of the Printer, by paying him punctually what he is honestly entitled to.

Great Men Voting in Kansas.

The Kansas correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* says that the investigation before the Board of Commissioners at Leavenworth in reference to the Kickapoo election frauds brought to light some remarkable facts. One of the Kickapoo judges was before the Commission, and refused to answer the question whether a majority of the names on the poll-book were fictitious or not, *for fear of criminating himself*! The correspondent then says:

"The richest thing yet brought to light, was the production of the original poll-book of the vote on the Constitution, Dec. 21, 1857, which is on file in the County Recorder's Office. In looking over this poll-book, I found that the 270th voter was James Buchanan, *President of the United States*! He voted early as the Democracy generally do. Next on the list of distinguished men, appears, as the 276th voter, Wm. H. Seward, of New York; next 323d, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky; 714th, George W. Brown, editor "*Herald of Freedom*;" then 859th, John C. Fremont; and immediately after, the celebrated John Herndon!

Then comes in the 897th voter, J. W. Denver, Governor of Kansas, who had only taken his place as Governor the day before, and was then in Lecompton, 50 miles distant! And the next phase presented is "Thirty Years View." Thos. H. Benton appearing as the 915th voter. And now it was dark, the polls being kept open till 6½ o'clock, when, alas! for frail humanity, for the compunctious visitings of conscience, in slips Horace Greeley and stealthily deposits his ballot as the 980th voter. It is now 6½ o'clock, and the curtain rises on the last act of the drama and in steps, in all his majestic proportions, Edwin Forrest, as the *ten hundred and twenty-sixth voter*! This is Mr. Forrest's "first" appearance on a Kansas stage.

The following summing up appears at the end of the names:

Total vote	1,026
Constitution with Slavery	1,017
Constitution without Slavery	12
Majority for Slavery	1,005

CAMPHENE HOMICIDES FOR 1857.—E. Meriam, the curious man who lives at Brooklyn Heights, and keeps a record of everything that occurs, says that fifty-nine persons were killed, and seventy-nine persons injured—six of whom were not expected to recover—by fire, resulting in the use of camphene and other burning fluids of a kindred preparation, during the past year. As to the loss of property resulting from fires caused by campheno, Mr. Meriam puts the figures at $125,175, which are probably too low.

MRS. PARTINGTON INDIGNANT.—'Will you have a Daily Sun?' said a news-boy to Mrs. Partington.

'Will I have a daily son? Why you little scapegrace! How dare you insinuate against a lone woman from home?—No, indeed, I guess I won't have a daily son! My poor dead man used to complain most awfully when I presented him with a yearly son. A daily son, indeed. Begone, you dirty little upstart imp!'

Deferred Articles.

New Liquor Law.

The Committee on Vice and Immorality are about reporting a bill to the Legislature relative to the sale of liquor, the following synopsis of which we take from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*:

The first Section provides that all persons who desire to sell liquor by less measure than a quart, shall take out a license for that purpose from the Treasurer of the county in which the applicant desires to sell, on or before the first Monday of May in each year; whereupon the Treasurer shall issue his certificate that the holder thereof has paid a certain amount (which is left blank) into the Treasury of the State, which shall entitle him to sell liquor. Physicians, apothecaries and chemists are, however, not permitted to take out such license. Persons may take out license after the first of May, but only for the balance of the year.

Section second provides that persons so applying for license shall file a bond in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county in which he resides, for the sum of five hundred dollars, with sufficient securities, to be approved by the Treasurer, conditioned that the person or persons asking license, as aforesaid, shall not permit gambling or disorderly conduct, or, knowingly, allow any minor to drink spirituous liquors on the premises; and on forfeiture of the said obligation, suit may be brought on the complaint of any citizen of this Commonwealth, one half of the forfeiture to be awarded to the use of the school fund, and the other half to the use of the Commonwealth. The clerk shall furnish blanks to be filled up, and fill the bonds for each applicant so licensed, for which service he may charge one dollar, and no more.

Section third provides for a classification of those who desire to sell liquors. Those who sell to the amount of $10,000, and upwards, shall pay an annual licence of $200; the second class to pay $100; the third class to pay fifty dollars; but no license to be issued for less than thirty dollars, except to those venders of spirituous wines, malt and brewed liquors in that portion of the City of Philadelphia known as townships, whose sales do not exceed the sum of $2,000, who shall pay twenty-five dollars; and the second class, whose sales do not exceed $1,000, shall pay fifteen dollars; but no license shall be granted for less than this sum.

Section fourth gives the County Commissioners power to grant license, after they have assumed obligations that they will perform their duties faithfully and impartially; and they must give notice, before the first day of April in each year, in two newspapers, of the time and place of their meetings; when and where, and from time to time, as may be necessary, they shall inquire into the moral character and sobriety of the applicant, and ascertain the locality of the house and property to be occupied. The Clerk of the Court shall produce the bond of the applicant filed in his office, and the commissioners shall decide upon the sufficiency of the sureties, which must be approved by a majority of the commissioners. In case of death, the commissioners have power to fill vacancies. The commissioners shall also prepare a list of dealers, with the place of their business, arranging them in their several classes, and shall furnish each person so assessed with a notice of their several classifications, and also of the time and place at which appeals may be made. For this certificate they may charge fifty cents. They shall also have power to administer oaths and interrogate applicants as to the amount of their sales for the previous year; and if they deem it proper to increase or diminish the fees paid for license, they may do so, and may also reject the application altogether. If an applicant feels himself aggrieved, he may appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions, and leave that tribunal to decide the question; but the appeal must be taken within five days after the decision of the county commissioners, in the city of Philadelphia, and ten days within the different counties. The appeal must be sworn to by the applicant, and certified to by twelve freeholders of the ward or boro' where the house is to be licensed. If the Court should reject the application altogether, the decision of said Court shall state upon which exceptions the said license may be refused, and shall be endorsed on the affidavit or exceptions, and returned by the clerk of the said Court to the board of commissioners.

If any commissioner refuses to perform these duties, he shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor of office, and upon conviction thereof, be fined $500 for each offence; and if guilty of receiving bribes for the purpose of influencing their actions, shall be removed from office.

Persons selling without license, shall be subject to a fine of fifty dollars for each day they shall sell contrary to law.

NEW PRINTING PRESS.—The *Post*, of yesterday, has the following, which may be interesting to printers and mechanics generally:—

A printing press upon a new principle has been invented by Samuel Ingles, of this city, son of Wilson Ingles, pressman of the *Morning Post*, a large and complete model of which may be seen in the office, which if taken hold of at once by some of our large Eastern press manufactures might make their fortunes. We are but little gifted in mechanics, and cannot fully, or even feebly. Describe its merits; but one of its chief features is to work both sides of the sheet at once, with one feeding, and with unerring register, without pointing, which all printers will understand is a great desideratum. The press has two beds and two cylinders, constructed that they can be detached and worked separately.—It is not deemed advisable to mention the other novelties which this press has over all others ever invented, as the whole affair may be the subject of private negotiation; it is sufficient to know they are many, simple and valuable. The inventor is a young man, full of mechanical ingenuity, and it is a pity he is deprived of the means to manufacture what has cost so much time and thought to complete and perfect. Such heads and hands with Taylor or Hoe would not only increase their fame, but fill their pockets. We hope some of these gentlemen will condescend to examine into the merits of this press, which has been pronounced by our first mechanics to be superior to anything ever invented in the line. To deliver a sheet printed on both sides at one revolution requiring but one feed boy, to make perfect register without pointing, requiring but little power, with the other improvements, should attract the attention it deserves—and we sincerely hope it will

☞ The bill limiting bank notes to ten and twenty dollars has been defeated in the Virginia Senate, for want of a constitutional majority.

EXPLOSION OF NAPTHA AT SEA.—DREADFUL SUFFERING AND LOSS OF LIFE AMONGST THE CREW.—On last Christmas day, the ship New England sailed from New York, bound for Glasgow. The crew, inclusive of officers, comprised eighteen men. A short time after the pilot left, a terrible storm came on, and caused the sea to sweep over and partially fill the vessel. The men were ordered to the pumps, and, in the midst of hail and rain, they, day after day, stood up to their waists in water; almost perished with cold. Notwithstanding the continuous efforts of the men, the water gained ground, and the vessel began to sink. The captain, A. Pemper, seeing the state of affairs to be increasingly perilous, directed certain portions of the cargo to be thrown overboard, with a view of keeping the vessel afloat a little longer. During the lightening of the ship, by some circumstance or other, a large quantity of naptha ignited, causing a fearful explosion, and ran in liquid flames over the deck, making a dreadful havoc among the seamen. One person was standing on a part of the vessel under which the naptha was stowed, and when the explosion occurred, he was completely enveloped in flames; five others, including the first officer, were dreadfully burnt, and in addition to the burning, one boy had his thigh broken. The men who escaped more serious injuries, had their faces scorched and blackened. When matters were fast approaching a fatal crisis, the bark Cora Linn, Capt. J. Goudey, came sufficiently near to rescue the whole of the men from the burning vessel. The men who were the most seriously hurt, however, died in a short time after being placed on board the Cora Linn; the other men all arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, and were immediately taken to the hospital.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PRINTING.—Mr. M. M. Rohrer, of Lancaster, says the *Express*, has just brought out a new process of Printing in Dry Colors, which we have no doubt will in a short time entirely supersede the old and tedious process of printing in colored inks. Mr. Rohrer has been experimenting in this new process for some months past, and has brought it to that perfection which warrants us in recommending it to the attention and patronage of the craft, the inventor having secured the right by caveat in the Patent office.

This process of printing in Dry Colors is entirely new, and enables the operater to produce a great variety of colors and beautiful shades by a single impression, the materials used being incomparably cheaper than any of the old processes, while the labor and time required is reduced in exact proportion as the number of colors and shades on one bill is increased. By this process, also, several colors can be produced on a bill printed in common black, blue, or red ink, thus enabling the Jobber to print any desired number of copies plain, and the balance in different colors, without once changing the ink or washing a roller, a result which cannot be attained by any other process at more than double the labor and expense.

The colors thus produced are bright and durable, and can be variegated at the will or fancy of the printer; and we have no doubt that Mr. Rohrer will find a ready sale of the rights to use this process in every Job Printing office in the country.

ACQUITTAL OF EX-GOVERNOR BEBB.—Most of our readers will remember that Ex-Governor William Bebb, of Ohio, who now resides near Rockford, Illinois, was last fall indicted for shooting at and mortally wounding one of a party of reckless young men who were infesting his residence and annoying his family with *charivari*, or horning party, on the occasion of the marriage of one of Governor B's sons. He was tried for murder, last week, at Rockford, and triumphantly acquitted. Tom Corwin and Judge William Johnston, of Ohio, conducted the defence. The verdict is said to be in accordance with public sentiment in Rock county, and while the fatal result of Governor Bebb's shot is deeply deplored, it is hoped that the verdict will do much to put down those disgraceful exhibitions of brutality and ill-breeding known as *charivaris*.

MURDER BY ONE OF THE WARDS AGAIN.—We learn, says the Louisville Journal, that a great deal of excitement exists at the present time in Johnson county. It appears that one of the several of the Ward family, which is a very large and extensive one, killed a man. One of the Wards was arrested and placed in jail, when, a short time afterwards, a party of seventeen, composed of the Wards and their friends, attacked the jail, and attempted to rescue the prisoner. The people now gathered from all quarters and drove back the rescuers, and in the melee killed one of the Wards. The jail has since been barricaded, and is guarded day and night, as another assault was anticipated by a large force. Our information is up to Saturday, since then we have heard nothing. The next news we anticipate to to hear of more bloody work.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF THE POPE.—By the Africa, we learn that a rumor has been afloat in Paris of an anticipated change in the temporal government of Rome, which will create surprise in the mind of every people in Europe. Some talk of the approaching abdication of the Pope as a certain thing, and already has Father Ventura been spoken of as his successor. The nomination of the latter to a cardinalate in preparation for this event, has frequently been announced. Upon an emergency such a measure would be considered indispensable. As General of the powerful organ of Ignatius, Father Ventura's position would enable him to accept the papal crown without probation.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A CHURCH.—At the funeral of the Rev. Jesse Anthony, at the North Second St. Methodist Church, in Troy, New York, on Thursday last, after the sermon, the Rev. Samuel Howe pronounced a eulogium on the deceased, concluding as follows: "I am seventy-eight years of age; my feet are near those of Brother Anthony, and I shall soon join him." Mr. Howe then went into the basement, seated himself in a rocking chair, and instantly expired.

☞ Gen. Jim Lane has written his autobiography for the Kansas *Crusader*, in which he states that his father and two other Democrats held the States Convention of Indiana at which Andrew Jackson was nominated for the Presidency; and that this nomination was probably the means of putting Jackson on the Presidential track.

☞ The impression at Washington is said to be that the Lecompton constitution is growing weaker in Congress, and its ultimate passage through the House grows daily less probable.