

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, February 25, 1857.

To Delinquents!—Pay up.

All those indebted for the Globe, advertising and job work, are requested to settle their accounts at the earliest moment convenient—at least between this time and the first day of April, 1857. This notice is particularly intended for those whose accounts have been standing for two years and upwards. There are few, if any of these, who could not pay their accounts at a moment's notice, without any difficulty; and we hope they will not wait for another asking. We, as a general thing, are not in the habit of dunning, but justice to others requires this to be done. We pay cash regularly to our operators, as well as for type, paper, ink, and so on, and cannot recognize as friends, those persons who are so negligent as to leave their accounts run for several years, when they are abundantly able to pay. We like to do business in a business way, and hope to be seconded by our friends. Money Registered, can be sent by mail at our risk.

The License Law.

"Let well enough alone," is a sound old maxim that does sometimes to be applied in these days of fast reform. We should work with the instrumentalities we have, before we turn croakers, and flinging them aside, like wayward children, demand something new. Change is not always reform.

We make that paragraph preface to our opinion respecting what is being said and done in the temperance movement.

There is need to be on the alert to check the increase of the vice of intemperance in our borough. Nor is this the only time we have said it. Among the moral agents here—such as the pulpit and the press—we were first to call public attention to the fact.

What ought to be done? Have more patching up of the license system? Or turn radical, and go in for universal prohibition, or else freedom for all to sell? Verily, none of these; at least, not till we shall have tried what "good can come out of Nazareth." Give to the present law a fair and thorough trial. Then, if there be sufficient reason, reject it—but not till then.

That this law is in a large degree inoperative among us, we do not deny—in fact, as was said before, the Globe was foremost to publicly affirm this melancholy fact.

And now whose fault is it? Need it be so? We opine not, if those most deeply interested would do their whole duty. Household should keep watch and ward over the erring footsteps of those they love. Let any parent or brother to a minor—let any wife, or father, or son, or brother to an habitual drunkard, mark well the haunts where that dear one seeks the fountains of poison. Let them be wary until they find proof, and can drive it home upon the transgressor of the law. The popular sympathies, and the sympathy of the court, will assuredly be with the prosecutors. It requires no great deal of penetration to foresee this; in fact, we have witnessed instances in point already; but only too few attempts of the kind have been made by parties interested, to secure the "consummation devoutly to be wished." Sharpen the teeth of the law, and it will bite its violators.

The State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention will have to nominate a candidate for Governor, for Supreme Judge, and for Canal Commissioner. The gentlemen spoken of for the nomination are:

FOR GOVERNOR.

- Col. Samuel Hopkins, of Washington.
Col. William W. Black, of Allegheny.
Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette.
Gen. William E. Packer, of Lycoming.
Hon. William H. Witte, of Philadelphia.
Hon. Ephraim Banks, of Mifflin.
Hon. George R. Barrett, of Clearfield.
Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Somerset.
Hon. William M. Hester, of Berks.
Hon. Howell Hepburn, of Allegheny.
Hon. J. Porter Brawley, of Crawford.
Gen. Seth Clover, of Clarion.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

- Hon. Ellis Lewis, of Philadelphia.
Hon. William Strong, of Berks.
Hon. Samuel Hepburn, of Cumberland.
Joshua B. Howell, Esq., of Fayette.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

- Hon. Nimrod Strickland, of Chester.
Hon. David Laney, of Lehigh.
R. K. Campbell, Esq., of Green.
Hon. M. C. Trout, of Mercer.

Death of Dr. Kane.

The United States mail steamship Cahwa, from New York via Havana, with dates from the latter port to the 20th instant has just arrived at New Orleans.

By her we have received the sad intelligence that Dr. Kane expired at Havana on the 16th instant, calmly and peacefully as a little child.

It had been evident for several days previous to those around him, that his sun of life was rapidly setting; and although the utmost care was bestowed upon him, in hopes of prolonging his existence, he gradually sank away, and died on Monday of last week.

The greatest possible sympathy was shown by the officials of the Island and all others, including the Captain General, who attended his funeral. The solemn cortege was very long and imposing. The corpse was placed on board the Cahwa, and conveyed to New Orleans. It will be forwarded by the river route to Philadelphia.

Bribery and Corruption in Congress-- Will the Offenders be Expelled?

The Committee seem to have gone to work in earnest—without any considerations of fear or favor—and whatever the result, they deserve the thanks of the nation for their manly independence. The evidence possesses extraordinary interest, and its perusal cannot but startle the masses who have heretofore listened with incredulity to the stories of mercenary motives and actions that have from time to time reached them from Washington. If true and reliable, the offenders should not only be driven from their places in the Halls of the National Legislature, but they should be denounced as recreant and base by every high minded man in the country. The results of the labors of the Committee may be summed up in a few words.—They charge four members of Congress with disreputable conduct, viz.—Messrs. GILBERT, of New York; WELSH, of Connecticut; EDWARDS, of New York; and MATTHEW, of the same State, and they recommend their expulsion. They also recommend that JAMES W. SIMONSON, the correspondent of the New York Times, be expelled from the floor of the House, as a Reporter, and they, in conclusion, recommend the adoption of a bill to protect the people against corrupt and secret influences in matters of legislation. It provides that no person shall, directly or indirectly, offer or agree to give any money or other valuable thing, to any person on the contingency of the passage or the defeat of any bill. No person shall approach, converse with, or explain to, or in any manner attempt to influence any member of either House relative to such measures without first distinctly explaining whether he is interested personally in his own right, or as an agent for any other person in the passage or defeat of any measure. This offence is made a misdemeanor, to be punished on conviction with imprisonment from one month to a year, and a fine of from \$500 to \$1000. All combinations to influence legislation are declared null and void—and persons offending are to be punished for misdemeanor.

Such, then, are the charges and suggestions of the Committee. Their perusal produced an intense excitement in the House, some of the witnesses were denounced in unmeasured terms, and the course of the Committee was also bitterly complained of. It was, however, determined by a nearly unanimous vote, to print all the reports and the testimony, and the further discussion of the subject was then postponed till Wednesday 25th. But what is likely to be done? Will the Committee be sustained, and the offending parties be expelled, or will another stormy debate take place, and the whole matter end in smoke? The latter is likely to be the result. Indeed, should the friends of the individuals implicated determine to stand by and sustain them at all hazards, either this subject will occupy the remainder of the session, to the neglect of much important public business—or it will be postponed indefinitely. Let us hope, however, that the law appended to the report, and intended to prevent like occurrences for the future, will at least be agreed to—for perhaps, the exposure that has already taken place will prove a sufficient punishment to the delinquents. If, however, Congress should refuse to expel them, their constituents at home may, in the event of their guilt being fully established, pursue the proper course, and induce them to resign. There are one or two points of the testimony that deserve especial attention:—

F. C. Triplett, being sworn, said he had never approached any member upon any subject with an improper proposition."

By Mr. Orr—Have you been brought in contact with any member in that connection? Witness—I have. I suppose there is nobody who knows the organization of Congress, who expects to carry anything through it merely from love of justice.

By Mr. Orr—Is that the general reputation of Congress? Witness—That is the general reputation of Congress.

During the examination of this witness in relation to his order on the Clerk for \$14,500, in the event of the passage of a resolution for the purchase of his book, he said he received a message from a member of Congress, that he desired to be introduced to him, and to see him in reference to this book project.

Mr. Orr—Was it your impression, when Mr. Sweeney made application to you for the writing, that it was made in consequence of anything that had passed between him and the member; in other words, that his application was based on an interview with the member? Witness—That was my impression, though the member never told me so. I do not know that he and I ever had a conversation about that at all. The truth is, that Mr. Sweeney came to me originally upon the subject. He knew all about the matter from the first. I supposed he was a friend of this party, and that if I paid him it would be satisfactory to the party.

The witness hesitated to give the name of the member, but the committee unanimously decided that he was bound to answer the interrogatory.

The witness then named William A. Gilbert, of New York—saying, "of course I had conversations with other members of the House, but this was the only thing that seemed like a definite understanding with a member."

The witness further stated that another member of Congress had conversed with him about the book, "the tenor of which was based upon the idea of receiving a party" of the contract, and he recollected that on one occasion the member asked him, in the event of their having to distribute more money than they had contemplated, whether he (Triplett) would not do what was right, or something of that sort.

Question by Mr. Orr—What was the name of that member? Witness—Dr. Welch, of Connecticut.

Truly, we have fallen upon evil times, if

our National Legislature deserves the reputation that is accorded to it by the foregoing. Let us hope that Mr. Triplett was unfortunate, and fell into the hands of the few who are corrupt, and that he did not become acquainted with the many who would seem to be influenced in their votes and conduct by base motives. The details from first to last are painful and humiliating, and yet the fact that a Committee of this corrupt body has been found willing to ferret out all the facts, and to hold the culprits up to the scorn and contempt of their fellow citizens, is one well calculated to show that there are some clean hands and honest hearts among the members—individuals too who have the nerve not only to investigate in the most thorough manner, the delicate subject confided to them, but to point out in unequivocal language the proper course, as well to rebuke and punish the guilty, as to vindicate the character of Congress, and to uphold the honor of the nation. It now remains for the majority to decide upon the recommendations of the Committee—and this decision, we need scarcely state, will be awaited by the country at large—by all who take pride in the American name, and feel that they are identified with the national character, with the keenest interest.—Phila. Inquirer.

A MODEL TOWNSHIP.—As was affirmed by our correspondent last week, and as we see by the published minutes of their Educational Association, Catharine township, in Blair county is ahead of all other districts in the interior of Pennsylvania, in earnest and enlightened devotedness to the cause of the Common School. The population is mainly that class of intelligent farmers who rightly apprehend what is for their good. Nor is their present course a mere spasmodic. The generation of their fathers, now passed away, felt the same interest in behalf of general education which their sons still evince. Hence it is that "Old Morris" township (of which Catharine is a fragment,) has sent forth into the world those who have earned distinction in literary, professional and business life—such men as Robert L. Johnston of Ebensburg, Charles E. Kinkaid of Davenport, Iowa, and the Author of "Kansas Religion." And it is pleasant to note that the ancient stamina yet exists among the farmer-citizens of this district of "Old Huntingdon." May they go on and prosper!

The New Cabinet.

Public attention, every where, is drawn to the new Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, and there appears to be an universal desire to know who will form it. Those who have heretofore not felt any apparent interest in the matter, are now making their Cabinet speculations. Even the Washington Union, which, up to the present time, has scarcely alluded to the subject, is now speculating with the rest. In its issue of yesterday, we find the following:—"For the last twenty-four hours public opinion in Washington seems to have settled down upon the following cast of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet:

- Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.
Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.
John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.
A. V. Brown, Secretary of the Navy.
Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior.
J. Glancy Jones, Postmaster General.
Isaac Toucey, Attorney General.
" We know of no information of an authentic character which justifies the confidence with which the foregoing is received as the Cabinet, or as so near the Cabinet that only a single change is suggested. It may be more conjectural; but whatever may have created the general impression, it is certain, so far as our observation has extended, the cast of Mr. Buchanan's administration will startle approval. If this, or a Cabinet composed of such names, is formed, our anticipations as to the wise discrimination for which we have given Mr. Buchanan full credit, will be entirely realized. We express no opinion as to the correctness of the list of names, for we have no grounds for any opinion; but we venture to say, that if the list is the true Cabinet, the public mind will be entirely satisfied that Mr. Buchanan's administration will start under most favorable auspices."

In commenting upon which the Washington Star says:—

"We have to say that, from all the signs in the political horizon, we draw the conclusion that the gentlemen named above are to form Mr. Buchanan's Administration."

"As a whole, we are very sure that it meets the views of nearly every Democratic member of both Houses. Thus, it is already rendered certain that the new Administration is to start out with the confidence and the warmest sympathy of every Democratic Senator and Representative; a point never achieved before—one of inestimable importance, as will be apparent in six months. In the course of our long experience in such matters, we never before witnessed so universal approval of the selection of a Cabinet by an incoming Executive, as is just now being manifested by all those to whose sympathy and support Mr. Buchanan must look for the triumph of his policy of his Administration."

This is the nearest approach to a real, live, new Cabinet, we have yet seen, and will be pleased to find the list correct. The gentlemen named are well known to the country, as national men and statesmen of the first order. Their countrymen fully confide in their integrity and ability. But while we shall be gratified at seeing Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet formed of such names, and feel that all sections of our wide spread country would be satisfied, we must confess that there is doubt about these rumored selections. Mr. Buchanan has kept his own councils so well, that we advise our readers who feel interested in the matter to wait until the official announcement is made. Then, and only then,

shall we know positively who are to be the advisers of Pennsylvania's favorite son, the President elect.

The Negroes in Africa.

We are permitted (says the Boston Post) to make the subjoined extract from a letter written by an officer of the United States navy to a friend in this city. The writer is a son of a late distinguished Senator from one of the New England States. The letter is written from on board the United States ship St. Louis, and dated October 15, 1856, at "Little Fish Bay, west coast of Africa."

"There is very little variety upon this coast. 'Niggers!' slaves! 'niggers!' is the cry. This town is, like most other places upon the coast, made up, of a few people called white, and a crowd, a mass of miserable, filthy, worthless, indolent (niggers) natives. If Charles Sumner, Jack Hale, or any other sensible man, who wishes or is willing to be permanently cured of his mock philanthropy and sickly sentimentality in regard to the universal negro race, he has only to take a six months cruise upon the coast of Africa. If that will not cure him, and convince him that his sympathy for the three or four millions of the happiest negroes in the face of the earth is misplaced, then I have only to say he is past hope and past cure.

"As I live, I do not believe there is one negro in one thousand upon the coast of Africa, who is as well off, morally, physically, or socially as the worst abused slave in the United States. Slavery here is slavery indeed, and of the most horrible kind. Cruelty practised here by 'black' slave owners is heart-rending in excess. Some chiefs (black) own thousands—they sell, torture, or kill them, at pleasure. Ninety-nine of every hundred negroes, slaves of free, even in towns, would gladly exchange their condition with the meanest, most ill treated slave in the Union. It is impossible to picture the miserable condition of the native African upon his own soil. Civilization, or even partial culture, with the mass of natives, is an idea so perfectly absurd that it does not admit of a thought. With the combined efforts of a million competent, honest, industrious, persevering philanthropists; with millions of money yearly expended to the best possible advantage for a million of years, would not develop one hundred native Africans who would be of any account to the world at large. So much for 'niggers'."

Having seen our negroes at home in our Southern States, and having seen them here, I regard the "institution" as it exists there as a benign, nay, heavenly institution, and our southern brethren deserve the thanks of the whole Christian world, for having ameliorated, in such striking contrast with their brethren here, three and a half millions of negroes. \* \* \* \* \* You may imagine that, although never a democrat, I pray for the election of Mr. Buchanan, and mainly because upon this negro question the democratic party is right."

FARMER'S HIGH SCHOOL.—Petitions are being signed in this and other counties for such aid to the Farmer's High School, as "may be consistent with the true interest of the people at large."

This is a very modest request from our farmers, and asked in a very modest way.—Though tax-payers almost by vocation, they have seldom or never asked for any special appropriation for their great interest. And now, when the Farmer's High School, founded by bequests and donations of private individuals, absolutely requires for the erection of its buildings, the institution of experiments, and collections of apparatus, &c., the sum of \$75,000, they only ask for what Legislature will please to give.

Can the Legislature find any better object to foster by the pecuniary aid it annually appropriates than this?

At present there is no school to which the farmer can send his son to learn the accomplishments necessary to the practically scientific country gentleman, or to give him a taste and preference for them. Nor have we in town or country, any men who properly understand some of the most common rural operations. If we employ a man to prune or graft our trees, the trees are disfigured or mortally injured. If we hear of any new seeds, machines, manures or processes, we have no means of learning their good and bad qualities save by the account given by interested salesmen. Should not farmers establish an agency for the trial—once for them all—of the necessary experiments, mostly requiring too much care, expense, time and special devotedness, than busy individual farmers can give?

The plan of the Trustees combines all these and many other great advantages, and we hope and trust that all our citizens, and especially our farmers, who are the dispensers of the bounties of Providence to us all, will press upon the Legislature their modest request.

The appropriation was lost last winter by five votes.—Clinton Democrat.

DRESS WARM.—Read the following good advice:—"Our climate is changeable. Pleasant and charming weather soon passes into raw and cold-taking days, which, unless provided against, are most disastrous to the health of the people. But the women—the young ladies—are the most exposed. Pride makes the most insensible and foolish beings which claim anything of reason and prudence. They dress to be sick, and half of them are, because they despise thick and warm clothing. Away with such nonsense, men and women, and prepare for the change of season. Better be healthy, beautiful and robust, than fashionable, thin-shoed and flounced-dressed gentry, with a gentle cough and consumptive look. Then dress warm!—Put away your wafers, understandings and summer trappings, and betake yourself to thick, warm, sensible and protecting clothing, such as sound-minded men and women ought to choose."

Another Legal Opinion.

"If 'distance lends enchantment to the view' and said 'distance' reduces enchantment to a logical cause of action, and is she entitled to recover? Will one of our legal friends give an opinion?—Globe of last week."

"MY DEAR GLOBE.—Am not well versed in legal matters, therefore, I cannot say whether 'distance' could sustain a suit. But to preserve harmony in the field, I suggest, that in such cases, 'distance' take 'views' note, payable at sight. Yours truly, MUCHACHO."

We commend the above to the attention of the correspondents of the Hollidaysburg Register. It might possibly have some remote bearing on the Foremen controversy.

The End of an Experiment of Socialism in Illinois—"The Icarian Community."

We find the following in the Springfield (Ill.) correspondence of the Missouri Republican:—

An interesting paper, showing the workings of socialism, to some extent at least, in a memorial now before the Legislature for the repeal of an act incorporating the "Icarian Community," passed in 1851.

This society was founded at Nauvoo in 1849, by one "Citizen Cabet," for the purpose of realizing his social and political system. It was to create a better state of society, in which there was to be no more poverty, misery, vices nor abuses. All were to live a life of peace and harmony. There was to be no antagonism nor rivalry. Its "material" object was to clear the lands and to cultivate them, to construct habitations, to put into operation all useful arts, to civilize and render fruitful the wilderness. Its fundamental principle was the "fraternity of men and people;" the consequences aimed at unity, equality and solidarity.

Contrary to the Fourierite of free love doctrine, the Icarians were strict in their regulations with regard to marriage. They exacted the greatest regard for the gentler sex, and the utmost purity in the conjugal relation. Each family had a separate household. The community were to work in common and enjoy together the fruits of their labor. All men to be equal, none have any privilege (as such) and none possessing individually any torture. The political organization was to be essential democratic and republican.

Their by-laws required the Icarians to be industrious, temperate, careful, economical, cleanly, orderly, obedient to law, free from moral and physical vices, and to make fraternally and communally their religion. Such was the beautiful theory that indeed some twelve hundred souls to leave their homes in France and form a colony in the United States, for the purpose of making the experiment of its practicability. I said beautiful theory, for I doubt if any refined mind can withhold the application of that term to a system apparently so devoid of evils, and yet a system Utopian and ethereal.

Enthusiastically to contribute to what they deemed the welfare of mankind, the Icarians placed their money and property, all they possessed, together with their happiness, and that of their women and children, in the common stock of the community. But after seven years of experience, after innumerable sacrifices and privations, on the part of nearly all, the experiment as practised at Nauvoo has thus far proved a failure, and the colony has dwindled down to four or five hundred members. In this family of brothers, disensions, ill-feeling and hatred arose. On the 3d of February, 1856, the society itself divided into two almost equal parties upon questions of internal government. An amicable separation was proposed by the minority, but it was not listened to. The powers of the elected officers were usurped, and the colony was declared to be in a state of revolution.

A meeting was called, which lasted from 8 o'clock in the evening till 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the following day. The Grace (or executive officers) refused to give up possession of their offices, and then came open rebellion. The majority party crowded in the streets resolute to instal their chosen members by force. The two factions met in a state of unusual excitement, armed with guns, pistols and knives; scenes of violence ensued, the majority trying to force their way through doors and windows, and the minority repulsing them.

At another time doors were broken in with axes, and a melee took place, in which men and women were wounded. Anxiety and alarm prevailed throughout the community, as throughout the city. In the constant fear of attack or surprise, both parties had established regular night guards, and more than once the Mayor and public officers were requested to interfere for preserving quiet. These disruptions, alienations and enmities continue to exist to a greater or less extent, and the memorial now before the Legislature asks the repeal of the law incorporating the community, that the petitioners may withdraw their quota of stock, amounting together to about \$40,000. A bill for that purpose has been printed, I understand, and will probably pass, if the mass of business it can be reached.

LAST OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Enquirer, of a late date, says:

Know-Nothingism finished its career on Monday, and disappeared forever from the political theatre in this country. The six thousand men who supported Willard last November, almost to a man, turned in and supported the Black Republican candidate. Although they had taken the most solemn oaths against foreigners, such was their invincible hatred of Democracy that they forgot them, and enlisted under the banner of Molitor, Hassaull & Co., "foreign Demagogues, who left their country for their country's good." Hereafter Know-Nothingism will exist but in history. There are now but two parties in Hamilton county—the Democratic and Abolition—and voters will be compelled to array themselves upon one side or the other.

"NEW PAPER COVERLETS."—A correspondent of one of the morning papers, gives the following important suggestions in reference to keeping warm during the cold weather:

"I would state for the benefit of the public at this cold season, that they may sleep much more comfortable, and with fewer bed-clothes, by placing one or two thicknesses of paper (common newspaper will answer) between the coverlets of their beds. This may appear ridiculous to some, as it did to me when I first heard of it, but, having tried it, I can testify, from experience, that it is an effective remedy for cold sleeping. If those who minister to the wants of the poor, will give a trial, I believe they will find it a valuable aid in relieving their sufferings. The plan is certainly worth a trial.

"EASY METHOD OF DETECTING SPURIOUS COIN.—A shopkeeper residing in Deptford, appeared before the magistrate at the Greenwich Police Court, as prosecutor in a case of "smashing," and in his evidence stated that, having taken a vast quantity of bad money, he had at length discovered a certain test for silver coin. It was his invariable custom, on receiving a doubtful piece, to rub it with blue vitriol stone, and then slightly wet it. The effect is immediately seen; for if the coin be spurious metal, it at once turns black, but if genuine there is no alteration in its appearance.—English Paper.

The Murder at Altoona.

A young physician, named Samuel T. Norcross, a native of Lexington, Mass., was brutally murdered at Altoona, in this State, on the morning of Friday, the 16th of January, by a man named David Stringer McKim, who started from Pittsburg with him as a traveling companion, Norcross being quite unwell in consequence of an abscess in the side. The murderer is still at large, though it has been but a short time since he was seen in this city.

High Constable Blackburn, of this city, has been on the search for McKim for some time past. The officer, after visiting Pittsburg, and obtaining a full description of the alleged murderer, visited Chester and Delaware counties, where it was found that he was charged with the larceny of 23 horses. He also discovered that McKim had three wives, his lawful one residing in Delaware, and the others in New Jersey.

At Altoona it was ascertained that a man answering the description was seen lurking about the building in which the inquest upon the murdered man was held until a verdict of murder was rendered by the jury. He then disappeared, and was not traced again until the officer arrived at Reading; here it was found that he had spent several days, and then left with two swags of loose morals, after having purchased a dress, two days for them. From this place he went to Pottsville with his female companions, rented and furnished a house for them at an expense of about \$800, and here he would have been arrested but for the foolishness of a gambler who made his acquaintance.

It appears that while the supposed murderer was on his way to Pottsville with the women, the gambler entered into conversation with one of the women, and by this means received an invitation to visit the house to be opened by their friend. The gambler, finding that the man had some money, determined to inveigle him into a game, and strip him, but before he could accomplish his object, he (the gambler) saw a description of Norcross's companion and supposed murderer, but, instead of having McKim arrested immediately, he (the gambler) commenced telegraphing to the Mayor of Philadelphia for a fuller description, and after two days had been spent in this way, the gambler came to the conclusion that McKim was the man, and telegraphed to the Mayor to send an officer up.

In the meantime the gambler had informed one of the women of the discovery he had made, and requested her to keep quiet; but she, feeling, I suppose, some compassion for the man that had clothed and fed her, informed McKim that he was suspected, and, without admitting the truth, left Pottsville two days before the officer from Philadelphia arrived. McKim was seen after this in Philadelphia, but all traces now have been lost of him. His trunk is still at the Pennsylvania depot, and in it is a carpenter's rule with his name upon it. The furniture which he had in the house at Pottsville, and the jewelry which he gave the women, has all been seized by the authorities of Pottsville, and will accompany McKim that he was suspected, and he had been seen in this way, the gambler came to the conclusion that McKim was the man, and telegraphed to the Mayor to send an officer up.

From the New York Times, of Feb. 19th.

The New York Tragedy.

On Saturday, the day after the murder of Dr. Burdell, a man called at the Trunk Store of Mr. Hill, No. 439 Hudson street, near Morton, and purchased a large carpet bag, into which he put a bundle of clothing, after which he locked the bag and took the key, stating at the same time that he would leave the bag for a short time as he was going to New Haven. The bag remained for several days and the man not calling, a suspicion arose in Mr. Hill's mind that the bag might have some connection with the Burdell affair. Mr. Hill called in a policeman, and the bag was opened and its contents examined—it contained a number of bloody garments, and other suspicious indications, which it is thought may afford a clue to unravel the mystery that surrounds the Burdell tragedy.

PROMISE TO PROVE AN ALIBI FOR SNOODGRASS.

To the Editor of the New York Times.—Seeing many false statements in relation to George V. Snodgrass, I will simply say that he has been in my employment since the 1st of January, and he has always fulfilled his duties to my entire satisfaction, and was in my store at the time the dagger was said to have been purchased, which can be proved when called for by young men in my employment. Hoping that this will silence the many slanders against him and his family, I remain, DAVID McFERRAT, Jr., No. 252 Pearl street.

New York, Feb. 18, 1857.

ANDREW JACKSON AND FRANKLIN PIERCE.

General Jackson was, if possible, says the Journal of Commerce, a better abused man than President Pierce has been. Truth and justice will yet do for the latter what they have done for the former. His defamers will skulk away as Gen. Jackson's do now, and very likely will claim to have been his friends. In our opinion, President Pierce's administration has been as honest and patriotic, and about as advantageous to the public interests, as General Jackson's was. What one thing, foreign or domestic, has he undertaken that he has not accomplished, and what one measure of public policy has he accomplished that the nation, as a whole, would wish to see reversed? Echo answers, "WHAT ONE?"

"A man passing himself off as Dr. Stevenson, has been cutting a figure at Petersburg, Va., and was about to marry a member of a respectable and wealthy family, when it was established that he was a penitentiary convict from York, Pa., who had served a full three years in the weaving business in the East Pennsylvania institution.

"MISS ANN TERRY is said to be the oldest female known in history.—Boston Star.

"Pshaw! she ain't near as old as Auntie Diuavian!—Syracuse Journal.

"Both old, to be sure. But didn't Ann Terry precede them?"

"Yes, but we think Mrs. Ann T. Terry was ahead of Ann Terry.—Daily Sun. Was not Miss Pri Mary the first of all?—Reading Journal.

You are all in error. Auntie C. Dent was "slightly previous" to the whole of your family.—Lewisburg Chronicle.