AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY G. SANDERSON & E. CORNMAN.] "NOT BOUND TO SWEAR IN THE WORDS OF ANY MASTER."—Horace. [AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 26, NO 36. CARLISLE, Pa. THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1839. NEW SERIES—VOL. 3. NO. 40

Terms of Publication.

The American Volunteer

Is published every Thursday morning, in the white frame building, (rear of the court house,) at *Two Dollars* per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year.

No subscription taken for a less term than six months, and no discontinuance permitted until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of a term, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be thankfully received, and published at the rate of $1 00 per square for three insertions, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion. Those not specifically ordered will be inserted till forbid.

Handbills, Blanks, Cards, &c. neatly executed at short notice, and at moderate prices.

AGENTS FOR THE VOLUNTEER.

The following Gentlemen will please act as agents for this paper; subscriptions received, and money paid to either of these individuals will be acknowledged by us.

JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newville.
JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq. Hopewell township.
JOHN WUNDERLICH, Esq. Shippensburg.
DAVID CLEVER, Esq. Lee's ✠ Roads.
JOHN MEHAFFY, Dickinson township.
ABRAHAM HAMILTON, —ogestown.
GEORGE F. CAIN, Esq. Mechanicsburg.
FREDERICK WONDERLICH, do.
JAMES ELLIOTT, Esq. Springfield.
DANIEL KRYSHER, Esq. Churchtown.
JACOB LONGNECKER, E. Pennsboro' township.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED,

BEING relieved from the duties of his late office as Judge, proposes to resume the practice of Law at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

He tenders his services to ALL who may think it their interest to employ him.

His office is in his own house, opposite the College Campus.

The Law School under his care will be continued—and he hopes to be able to bestow upon it more uninterruped attention.

Carlisle, Feb. 28, 1839. 6t

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale at the Court house in the borough of Carlisle, on *Saturday the 30th day of March*, 1839, at ten o'clock, A. M, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All the interest of Jesse Kilgore in a tract of land situate in Newton township, containing one hundred and twelve acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Samuel M'Cune, Jacob Swoyer, William Smith and others, having thereon erected a two story Log House, weatherboarded, Log Barn and Stone Grainary.

Also, all the interest of Jesse Kilgore in eighteen acres of Mountain Land, more or less, situate in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of Jacob Haun, Jesse Kilgore's heirs and others.

Also, a lot of Mountain Land, situate in Mifflin township, containing six acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Robert M'Farlane, William Greassey and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Jesse Kilgore.* And to be sold by me,

JOHN MYERS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Feb. 28, 1839. 5t

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, will be Exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, on *Saturday the 30th of March*, 1839, at ten o'clock, A. M. the following described Real Estate, to wit:

The undivided fifth part of a Tract of Land situate in North Middleton township, Cumberland county, bounded by lands of John Jacobs, Philip Zeigler, Adam Kunkle, Jocob Smith, & others, containing one hundred and seventeen acres, more or less having thereon erected a small Log House and Barn and other out houses, Seized and Taken in Execution as the Property of *Abraham McClintock.*

Also, a tract of mountain land situate in the township of Southampton, Cumberland county, containing twelve hundred acres, more or less, Adjoining lands of James Clark, esq. Conrod Cleve, Moore & Biddle, and others,—Seized and taken in Execution as the property of *James Oliver.*

And to be sold by me.

JOHN MYERS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Feb, 28, 1839.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN READ, the then President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the counties of Cumberland, Juniata and Perry, and the Hon. John Stuart and John Lefevre, Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, have issued their precept bearing date the 21st day of January, 1839, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Carlisle on the second Monday of April, 1839, (being the 8th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they be then and there in their proper person with their Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.—And those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then may be, in the Jail of Cumberland county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Carlisle, the 7th day of March, 1839, and the 63 year of American Independence.

JOHN MYERS, Sheriff.

CABINET MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Carlisle, and the public generally, that he still resides at his *Old Stand*, in North Hanover street, opposite Mr. E. Bullock's Chair Manufactory, where he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Making Business,

in all its various branches. He has lately furnished himself with a new and

SPLENDID HEARSE,

&c. to accommodate all those who may favor him with a call. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal encouragement bestowed on him, & solicits a continuance of their patronage. He flatters himself that by strict attention to business and a disposition to please, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. One or Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given. An apprentice will be taken to learn the above business, if well recommended.

GODFREID HAAG.

Carlisle, December 6, 1838.—tf.

THRASHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWER.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The subscribers, thankful for past favors, take this method of informing the public that they still continue the building of *Thrashing Machines* and *Horse Power*, at their old stand, in Louther street, Carlisle, where Farmers and others can at all times be supplied. They have made a considerable improvement on the power and machine, and have also attached a

CLOVER THRASHER,

which for durability and simpleness of construction is surpassed by none.

Having all manner of confidence in the superiority of the above mentioned machine, &c. they are willing that Farmers shall *test* them before making the purchase.

Persons wishing to purchase or examine the machine will please make application at the shop, or to I. Lawshe, Agent, at Macfarlane's hotel, near the Court House, Carlisle.

NEVIUS & MITCHELL.

May 3, 1838.

FARMERS' HOTEL.

In High street a few doors east of the Court House,

CARLISLE.

The subscriber having leased the above named establishment from Mr. *Simon Wunderlich*, and having provided himself with every thing necessary, is now enabled to accommodate travellers and others in a style that will not fail to please hose who may favor him with a call.

THE BAR AND CELLARS

will receive his special attention. These will be kept constantly provided with the best of LIQUORS.

THE ARDER

will at all times be abundantly supplied with all the delicacies which the season and market can afford, and no exertions will be wanting to please the palate of the most fastidious.

THE STABLES

are commodious and secure, and a careful and attentive hostler will be always in attendance.

☞BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month, or year, on the most reasonable terms.

A strict attention to business and an anxious desire to please, will, he trusts, ensure him a reasonable share of public patronage.

JACOB REHRAR.

Carlisle, April 5, 1838.

N. B. The cars run past the above establishment, at 6 and 11 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M. J. R.

EXCHANGE BANK AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 66 South Fourth st. Phiade phia.

CAPITAL 250.000 DOLLARS.

Open daily for the transaction of business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DEPOSITES of money received, for which the following rate of interest will be allowed:

1 year 6 per cent. per annum,
6 mos. 6 " "
3 " 4 " "

On business deposites, to be drawn at the pleasure of the depositor, no interest will be allowed.

Uncurrent notes of solvent Banks, in every part of the United States, will be received as special deposites, on such terms as may be agreed on in each particular case.

By order of the Board,

J. DESSAA, *Cashier.*

Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1838. 1y

From 15 to 20 active young men

Accustomed to the management of horses, who are good riders and drivers, will be enlisted to fill a company of *Horse Artillery* now at Carlisle Barracks. As this is the most desirable corps of any in the army, young men out of employment cannot do better than join it. Apply to

S. RINGGOLD,
Captain commanding Light Artillery, Carlisle Barracks.

February 28, 1839. 6t

POST OFFICE,

Carlisle, Pa. Nov. 1, 1838.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

		Arrives.	Closes.
Eastern	daily	about 12 m.	7 p. m.
"	"	" 7 p. m.	10 a. m.
Western	"	" 12 m.	10 a. m.
Southern	"	" 12 m.	7 p. m.
Mechanicsb'g	"	" 12 m.	7 p. m.
Newville	"	" 12 m.	10 a. m.

R. LAMBERTON, P. M.

F. H. KNAPP,

Surgeon Dentist and Manufacturer of the Sili Metallic or Mineral Incorruptible Teeth, N W. corner of Charles and Fayette streets, Baltimore. May 31, 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias to me directed issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on *Saturday the 30th of March* 1839, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following described real estate to wit:

All that messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of South Middleton in the County of Cumberland, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at an ash oak tree on mountain creek, thence by lands of the heirs of Charles McClure dec'd., South fourteen and a half degrees, East thirty three perches to a post, thence across said creek by land of John McClure & the heirs of Joseph Knox dec'd., (called the Paper Mill tract,) South seventy five degrees and a half, west thirty perches to mountain stone, thence along the Hanover & Carlisle Turnpike Road, north nine and a half degrees, west fifteen perches and two tenths to lime stone, thence by the same land of McClure and Knox's heirs, south eighty-nine degrees, west fifty-five perches and seven tenths to a white oak, thence by the same land north one and a half degrees, east, forty-four perches and seven tenths to a post, thence by the same land, south eighty-two and three fourth of a degree, west fifty-three perches and five tenths to a post, thence by the same land north nine degrees, west, twenty-five perches and six tenths to a post, thence by land of William Moore's heirs north fifty-five degrees, east seventy-eight perches to a black oak, thence across said Turnpike by the same land north forty-three degrees, east one hundred and five perches to a spanish oak, thence by land of the heirs of Philip Reichter dec'd., south fifty-four degrees, and one fourth east, thirty-three perches and seven tenths to a black oak, thence by the same land north thirty-two degrees, east twenty-one perches and seven tenth to a stone heap, thence by land formerly of Jacob Job, south sixty three and a half degrees, east twenty-six perches and seven tenth to a hole on the bank of mountain creek, thence up said creek by its several courses and distances to the place of beginning, containing one hundred & eight acres & eighty-five perches and allowances, *together with* all and singular *the* buildings, woods, *water* courses, rights, privileges and appurtenances, *whatsoever thereunto* belonging, or in any way appertaining; having thereon erected a *two story* Log House and two one story Log Houses, and a large Brick Bank Barn. Seized and taken in execution as *the* property of *William Barber jr.* and *Sampson Mullin.*

ALSO,

A Tract or Parcel of Land, situate and lying in the township of Dickinson, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post thence by John Zeigler's land north one degree and three-fourths, east one hundred and nine perches to a black oak tree, north sixty-four and one-fourth degrees, west twelve perches and six-tenths to a dead white oak tree, thence by land of Samuel Weakly, north forty-nine and three-fourths degrees, west sixty-two and two-tenths perches to a spanish oak tree, north eighty-three and one-half degrees, west twenty perches to a post, thence by Adam Keensey's lane south two and one half degrees, one hundred and thirty five perches to a post, thence by land of Mr. Free, south eighty-five degrees, east fourteen perches to a post, thence south three and one-half degrees, west twenty-nine perches to a post, thence again by John Zeigler, south eighty-four degrees, east nine perches to a white oak tree, north eighty-one and one-half degrees, east sixty perches to a post and place of beginning—containing sixty-nine acres and one hundred and twenty perches, strict measure, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *John Cronister, dec'd.*

And to be sold by me,

JOHN MYERS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Feb. 28, 1839. 5t

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on *Saturday the 6th of April A. D.* 1839, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following described real estate, to wit:

A lot of ground situate in the borough of Carlisle, containing sixty feet in breadth, and 120 feet iii depth, more or less, adjoiiing lots of William Alexander on the east, Nathan Woods on the south, John Agnew on the west, and Louther street on the north, having thereon erected a two story Stone House, a two story Stone Back Building, and a one and a half story Log House. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Francis McManus.*

Also, a tract of woodland, situate iii North Middleton township, containing forty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Lamberton, James Given, and the Perry county line. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *John Cortman,* (Cooper.)

And to be sold by me,

JOHN MYERS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle March 7, 1839. 5t.

Job Printing

Executed at this office.

American Volunteer.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE *Court of Inquiry.*

(Concluded.)

N. B. It will be seen that these remarks are addressed to the Court of Inquiry, for which they were intended when written; but the court declined to receive them or to hear a verbal defence, as also the court refused to let them accompany the proceedings, consequently I ask the favor of Major Armor to receive them and to cause them to accompany the proceedings, which he was good enough to do. W. F.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court:

It certainly is the privilege and duty of every citizen, and more particularly every officer, to preserve untarnished that which is the boast of an American, viz: his honor and standing in society, and in the corps in which he serves: had not this been fully and sensibly impressed on my mind, you certainly would not have had the labor of this inquiry. But the testimony discloses the important facts, that from the year 1812 up until the winter of 1838 and 1839, while in various situations both in the army of the United States & the Volunteer corps, every duty assigned me has been performed with fidelity and with that promptness necessary to the faithful execution of a soldier's trust; and now for *the first time in my life,* I have been told that it was for the want of confidence I have been passed by in military detail; and that charge made not through the legitimate channel in which all charges should be performed, but from the idle rumor of political opponents. Witness after witness has been called before you, and not one single act has been proven against me to impair my standing as an officer. The whole charges against me seem to have originated in the nervous and excited imagination of the Major General, instigated by persons politically opposed to the actions of a certain committee of safety, so charitably termed by the Major General *"a traitorous body."* It appears from the testimony, that I have been charged with every thing represented to you at the first session of this court, viz: that I had been charged with being guilty of joining a mob some time in December last at Harrisburg, and that I was otherwise engaged in riotous conduct intended to overthrow the government of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that in consequence thereof, three companies of the Battalion I have the honor to command, were paraded and marched out of the limits of the Battalion without my agency, I being then in the command of that Battalion and personally present. Now not one word has been proven to support their charges, and I defy the world to prove them true.

Some of the witnesses speak of the existence of a mob at Harrisburg in the early part of December last. Whether there was a mob or not is a matter of opinion depending on the political principles of the witness; but if there was a mob, the testimony clears *me* of any agency in it, nor was I engaged in any riotous or other disorderly conduct.—The Major General admits this himself, but oh! he says, I was a member of the committee of safety; so I was, and here was the whole of my offensive conduct. Hence the charge that I belonged to a mob, and this is the only fact that the Major General and the other witnesses, laboring under excited political feelings and party bias, have been able to prove; and that too I never denied, no—on the contrary, I am *proud* that I was a member of that committee. All other testimony, except that which is highly complimentary, consists of idle rumors & dreams. But the Major General says *that* committee was *"a traitorous body;"* where is the evidence of it? The most of their sayings and doings are before you in evidence, and the whole, as well as the iniquitous acts of the last State administration, are before the world and will be a matter for the historian. I dread not their decision nor that of posterity, with regard to the character that will be awarded to that committee. The design of the committee of safety, I assert, was *patriotic,* not traitorous: It was to *prevent treason:* This I well know; and so does all the members thereof, and so does a majority of the *good* people of this commonwealth; and surely their opinion is entitled to as much credit, if not more, than the Major General himself.

The Major General asserts that there was an attempt by *"a portion of a party"* to obtain what they called their rights by revolution and violence. This is emphatically true. The late commander in chief and a portion of his political friends and advisers *did* attempt to establish what they called their rights by revolution and violence.

They did attempt to trample on the constitution and laws. The committee of safety was organized to sustain the constitution and the laws. Their designs and intentions were to give their fellow citizens throughout the State, notice of the treasonable conduct of *"a portion of a party."* How far the committee was instrumental in preventing *"a portion of a party,"* from trampling on the constitution and laws is for the world to judge. Suffice it to say that *"a portion of a party"* with its commander in chief, Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, & a thousand Volunteers, had to surrender to the omnipotent power of public opinion. The part which the committee acted, was entirely pacific and patriotic. I, as a member of that body, did nothing to disqualify me from the exercise of my command. There is no evidence that I would have disobeyed orders; but, had I been in the execution of my command, had a certain state of things arisen, had the commander in chief, through his Major General, to gratify and subserve the design of *"a portion of a party"* attempted to trample on the constitution and laws, and *shed the blood* of his fellow citizens, and that the execution of his orders were necessary to accomplish that object, a solemn question would have presented itself to me and other officers and soldiers, how far we were bound to obey such orders. History, in the language of a distinguished statesman, points out the part which the patriot soldier ought to act under such circumstances. But again, if my connection with the committee of safety disqualified me from the exercise of my command in the opinion of the commander in chief and the Major General, why was I not put under arrest and a court martial ordered to try me? When rumor with her slanderous tongue, and the excited imagination of my superior in command, suspected my patriotism and doubted my obedience to orders, then, according to every principle of military law and discipline, they ought to have given me a hearing in order that the truth might appear. But this did not suit *"a portion of a party"* who wanted to obtain what they called their rights by revolution and violence. They knew full well that on an investigation, that body termed *"traitorous"* by the Major General would have been proved to the world a patriotic instrument to resist tyranny and the designs of traitorous occupants unworthy the chief places in the State. I certainly am at a loss to know any warrant, nor has any been shown, for detailing troops by a commander in chief through a Major General, passing by the officer in command of the Regiment or Battalion to which companies belong, when that officer was present and in command of the Regiment or Battalion. I concede the right of Captains as such over their companies, but I deny the justice or the rights of a superior officer detailing troops in the manner General Alexander has done in the case I complain of, and I feel assured you will concur with me in saying, that General Alexander knew at the time his conduct was not that usual between gentlemen and officers acquainted with their duty and their rights as soldiers & gentlemen. Hence his disposition, as appears by his own testimony, to place the disrespect shown to me on the ground of misconduct in my being connected with the committee of safety.—The undeviating rule between officers commanding and their subalterns, is correctly laid down by Major Armor, to whose testimony I refer you.

The whole testimony most clearly shows, that so long as the witnesses confined themselves to facts within their *own* knowledge not one single thing is proven against me.—No, on the contrary, highly complimentary. Even General A., who appears to be my accuser, and who appears to be so desirous for a pretext for his conduct, is compelled to say in his testimony (see the first of it) that he never knew any thing himself calculated to injure my standing as an officer and a soldier, or that would warrant his treatment to me. He attempts to justify his conduct because Gov. R. and himself agreed that I was not a fit person to command troops taken to Harrisburg for the purpose they were intended. Perhaps it was so; because, had Gov. R. or any body else ordered me to do an act in violation of the laws and the constitution, they might have found that I was not the man to do so, and they perhaps might have been the first put in custody. It appears that General A. got his order from the Governor for the companies thus designated; yet that was no justification for his passing me and in his ordering the Captains, because I was present in Carlisle when the orders were given and General A. knew it because he saw me soon after. Still he had the hardihood *although pale and trembling,* to speak to me, but would not even tell me what was going on, although we had been associates for years past as military men. Was this the conduct of a high minded Major General or a soldier? No, I think not. Had I merited (as he would have you believe) the treatment I received, it was his duty to have arrested me, and then he might have had the way clear to reap laurels in the cause unopposed by my mighty power as a military man. The General in his testimony denies that he dictated to Gov. Ritner in making the selection of three companies and then in the very next sentence gives his reasons for speaking of them to the Governor. Astonishing! How did the Governor know any thing about the companies in the Battalion? I doubt whether he knew any companies that were attached to it, until about that time—then who informed him but General Alexander? In fact, I believe General A. was the prime mover of the military being taken to Harrisburg at all. Another among the many inconsistencies I see in the General's testimony, is the attempt he made to prove by a half sheet of the Keystone that I was present at a meeting of the committee of safety on the 5th of December last, at 8 o'clock in the morning; when, as good luck would have it, a living witness proves to you I was sick in bed at the very time. How my name got on the paper alluded to is easy accounted for: it was, I believe, the first meeting of that committee, consequently all the members belonging to it were handed in and so recorded. General Alexander denies positively that the excitement at Harrisburg was a political one, but in his testimony admits the fact, which I thought every old woman in the country well knew, that *that* was the cause of the Quixotic campaign. And I appeal to the court and to all disinterested persons present, if ever they saw a political feeling more fully shown than was shown before this court. Witness the conduct of several of the witnesses: Gen'l. Alexander in lieu of coming forward as a citizen soldier, took occasion, which was not required by any order or regulation, to come forward in a Major General's military array—perhaps to give dignity to his sayings and doings! I deem it useless to comment any longer on the strange testimony and conduct of my indirect accuser. To me, he has placed himself in an unenviable situation and I charge him with conduct unbecoming an officer, neglect of duty, and contempt & and disrespect to a junior: should he feel agrieved by these charges being made, let him obtain a court of Inquiry or a court martial, and I pledge myself to prosecute them, although he flinched from prosecuting me, and when I demanded redress of him for the injury I knew he had done me, he refused to give it to me, a copy of which demand and his reply is hereunto just annexed. As to Wm. M. Henderson, he appeared so afraid of implicating his General, that he was not willing to do himself the honor of saying he was his Aid-de-camp, until a second question brought it out of him. Dr. Creigh, wishing, I suppose, to make a flash, and to shew his learning in the law, declined swearing, because as he thought the court was not properly organized, asking time to make his protest, &c. Oh my!—In this defence, gentlemen, I feel that I have been protecting the military rank I have the honor to hold from unjust assertions, and that I have been as in duty bound protecting my followers from the unjust odium which might at some future day have been heaped upon them. As for my own part I feel that conscious rectitude which no man nor set of men can take from me, and in conclusion I feel conscious that throughout life I have done, as far as I have been able, my duty to my fellow man, to my beloved country, and to my God!

All of which, is respectfully submitted, by

W. FOULK.

Carlisle, Feb. 15th, 1839.

For the Volunteer:

Forget Me Not.

In life's bright sunshine when I chase
The butterfly from spot to spot,
When flowrets strew life's luring maze,
Then may I say forget me not.

When care and bustle round are cast,
Fancy's unsullied dreams to blot,
I'll hurry o'er the long gone past,
And say again forget me not.

When pain assails with feverish rage,
When pulse beats high and brow is hot;
When droping from life's varied stage,
Then dearest friend forget me not:

And when consigned at last to dust,
Wilt thy tear moist the church yard plot,
There no proud sculptured monumental bust,
But on a grave stone carved "forget me not."

D. B. C.

A FACT OF SOME IMPORTANCE TO SILK GROWERS.

In the year 1835 or 6, I purchased a small parcel of cocoons, which were kept through the summer and winter following, to the next season, about a year; I supposed the chrysalis of each had been stifled, but to my astonishment, from that very parcel, a miller came out from one of the cocoons the next year. And now the present year, 1838, after the first crop of worms in succession had spun their cocoons, a small number of eggs had been kept in a tin pail, suspended in a well, so as to rest upon the water, at the side of the pump, the top of the pail secured by a tin cover and cloth saturated with bees wax and tallow, and thus kept, so as to bring forward the worms in parcels, as the foliage should increase, and the shelves or hurdles be emptied to bring out another parcel for hatching. Some of these eggs were hatched and spun their cocoons in September, so few in number, however, that they were left in the cocoonery until within a few days, when it was discovered that the millers were coming out even as late as the 10th of November, 1838, having remained in the cocoonery about eight weeks before any symptoms of the appearance of a miller, and the cocoons having been removed to a place where a fire is kept, have now a fresh crop of fine looking eggs. Some few days past the weather has been severely cold. The above method of keeping eggs has succeeded better, even than on cakes of ice, the latter having failed to hatch late in the season.

Further experiments are worth the trial, not only to keep back the hatching of eggs, but also the late production of the millers.—If these two conditions can be effected, why may not worms be fed even to the coming of frost? In my next I may tell you how leaves have been preserved to feed worms before the frost has destroyed the foliage in the field.

The Jews moving from Palestine.—The New York Evening Star says:—"Within a few years great numbers have gone thither—they amount now to above 40,000, and are increasing in multitude by large annual additions. In the first days of last month a large number of Israelites from the States of Morocco, arrived at Marseilles, in order to embark there for the coast of Syria, and proceed thence on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

Mississippi.—A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt has passed both branches of the legislature of this State.