THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset.
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia.
ELLIS LEWIS, of Lancaster.
JOHN B. GIBSON, of Cumberland.
WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny.

☞ "A Citizen for many years," whose communication we received through the Post-office, forgot to give us his name. His communication, therefore, cannot appear. His suggestions to the Town Council are perhaps well enough, but yet we think the Councilmen capable of attending to their duties without being told every week what those duties are. There are a class of men in our town who are eternally dictating to the Council, and after their propositions are adopted, the very same men, turn round and abuse the Council for their course. We belong to Council, and shall pursue such a course as our own judgment dictates, regardless of the threats of scribblers who write on both sides of a question.

The following is the vote of the Delegates representing this county in the late Judicial Convention:—

Mr. MILLER voted for Black, Lowrie, Woodward, Coulter, and Jones.

Mr. KERR voted for Black, Lowrie, Lewis, Woodward, and Coulter.

Mr. FETTER (Senatorial delegate,) voted for Black, Lowrie, Woodward, Thompson, & Jones.

"AN ADDRESS ON THE EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG" will be delivered at Education Hall on next Friday (to-morrow) evening, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Johnston. We hope Mr. J. will be greeted with a full house which his well-earned reputation deserves. The address will be delivered at the request of the Board of School Directors, to which they earnestly invite all parents.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—During the past few weeks this edifice has been undergoing a thorough renovation, and its interior now presents a beautiful appearance. The ceiling and walls have been papered, and the wood work repainted in a style which reflects much credit upon the congregation as well as the contractor, Mr. James Robinson. The exterior, we learn, will also soon be re-painted and otherwise suitably repaired, and when done, will compare favorably, both in the interior and exterior, with any similar building in the borough. Religious services will be resumed next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock.

The Rev. Mr. Wing will preach at 5 o'clock, same day.

MORE ANNEXATION PROPOSED.—The New York Tribune says that agents of the Mexican Government have arrived in this country authorized to sell to the United States the two provinces of Sonora and Lower California, with Chihuahua in addition. By this means it is said Mexico hopes to recruit her finances. The most determined annexationists will pause, however, before renewing the exciting questions which the wisdom of the last Congress was scarcely able to settle peaceably, and which are inseparably connected with every question of new territory.

THE LAWS OF 1851.—The volume of the public laws of the last session, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, is completed and ready for delivery. The last form of the laws of the last session has already been sent to the bindery. The appendix, composes the laws of the former sessions, not heretofore published, and the index will probably be completed at the close of this week, and be bound and ready for delivery by the first of July, if not before.

The Harrisburg Cotton Factory organized last week by the election of the following officers: Jas. McCormick, William Colder, sr., Daniel D. Boas, I. G. McKinley, William Dock, Dr. Luther Riley, and Philip Dougherty, Directors; and John H. Briggs, Secretary and Treasurer. The factory will go into full operation in about a week. Fifty female operatives are expected from the New England factories.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—A correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian*, referring to GOV. JOHNSTON'S unexampled liberality in the appointment of *Aids*, suggests that it would be a great saving of time, and pen, ink and paper, and a relief to the Whig editors, who are expected to chronicle all these appointments, if the Governor would, once for all, issue a sweeping appointment in this style:

Appointment by the Gov. of Pennsylvania.

Every White Male Whig, in the Commonwealth, of the age of twenty-one years, and upwards, to be an Aid to the Governor, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

A SIGN!—The Baltimore *Jacksonian* raises the name of Mr. BUCHANAN to its mast-head as its choice for the next Presidency, and accompanies the act with a very able article, from which the following is an extract:

"We have this day raised at the head of our paper, the name of the above distinguished statesman, as our favorite for the highest office in the gift of the nation; and in so doing, we are performing an act not only immeasurably grateful to our own feelings, *but in unison with the feelings of a large mass of the citizens of this State*," (Maryland.)

☞ The California papers announce the death of an aged German, who is said to have made the first discovery of gold in that country, while digging a mill race for Captain Sutter. He had been in the employ of Capt. S. upwards of fifteen years. They should raise a monument to his memory.

☞ Cold bathing, pure water, plain diet, a clear conscience, a clean shirt, a copy of the American Volunteer, a pretty and affectionate wife, (with a lot of children, say half a dozen,) and a little "market change" in your pocket, are indispensable to health, comfort and happiness.

☞ WILLIAM LYONS, Esq., of Bedford, has been nominated by the Whig Conferees, who met at the Juniata Crossing, on the 19th inst., for the office of President Judge, in the Judicial District composed of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset.

OHIO.—We have nothing definite as to the vote on the new Constitution in Ohio. The latest despatch stated that as far as heard from there was a majority for the Constitution of over 6,000. It has most probably been adopted. The Democracy generally supported it, while the whole weight of the Whig organization was thrown against it.

ARMING FOR THE CONFLICT.

It is both gratifying and animating to witness the unanimity, energy, and resolution, with which the Democracy of Pennsylvania is arming for the conflict. The party, we are happy to say, is united, as one man, in support of the nominees of the Reading Convention. At no previous period has there been a more thorough concentration, or a greater unity of purpose. But one pulse beats—but one voice echoes the wishes of the mass. All feelings, save those of mutual forbearance and concession, are repudiated. The difference of the past are consigned to oblivion, and the bright hope of the future cheers us on our way. No haze, no cloud obscures the political atmosphere, but all is bright and clear and exhilirating. The breezes of the East, West, North and South, bring tidings of gladness upon their wings. All is union—all is harmony.

Democrats of old Mother Cumberland—Democrats of Pennsylvania! keep up the enthusiasm—keep the ball "rolling on." The people have aroused from their lethargy, strung their nerves, and buckled on their armor, and if we held a "bond from fate," the the triumphant election of BIGLER and CLOVER could not be more certain. Up, then, Democrats, up! Organize in every ward, town, and township, and the victory you will achieve in October will be decisive and glorious.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

Now's the time to subscribe for the Volunteer.

From and after the first of next month the *Volunteer* will circulate in Cumberland county FREE OF POSTAGE. This will reduce the price of our paper considerably to many of our subscribers. The mass of the people will then have no excuse for longer remaining uninformed of the things transpiring in their own county. We hope, therefore, to be greeted by the approving glances of all our old friends and of many new ones. To the former, to whom the present prosperity of the *Volunteer* is due, we tender our cordial thanks for their past and continuing kindness. To them, and to all, we offer the assurance that the efforts of the past will be continued, to maintain the position of the "old *Volunteer*" in public esteem. Then send in your subscriptions at once and get the benefits of FREE POSTAGE and a good political and family newspaper. Each of our present subscribers might easily procure us an additional one, by talking the matter over with their neighbors and thus double our subscription list.

JUNIATA COUNTY.

The Juniata *Register*, of Monday, contains the following article. We are glad to see little Juniata lead off in favor of James H. Graham, Esq., for President Judge of this district. In this county there appears to be but one opinion with Democrats—Mr. Graham is the only gentleman spoken of for the Judgeship. We doubt not Daughter *Perry* will also appoint conferees favorable to Mr. G., and thus give him the unanimous nomination of the three counties. We deem it unnecessary to speak of Mr. Graham's legal abilities at this time. After he has received the nomination, we may, perhaps, if we deem it necessary, refer to the subject again.

"The following resolution instructing the Conferees to the Judicial Conference, was passed unanimously by the County Convention, but through mistake, was not incorporated in the proceedings published last week;"

Resolved, That the Conferees appointed to meet those of Cumberland and Perry counties, be instructed to support James H. Graham, Esq., of Carlisle, for President Judge of this district.

THE SHUNK MONUMENT.—By the subjoined resolutions, adopted by the committee appointed to make arrangements for the erection of the Shunk Monument at the Trappe, Montgomery county, it will be seen that a general invitation has been given to the citizens and military of the State, to *attend and participate in the ceremonies:*

Resolved, That the citizens of Pennsylvania and other States, are hereby cordially invited to participate in the ceremonies attending the erection of the Monument, to be erected over the remains of the late GOV. FRANCIS R. SHUNK, July 4, A. D. 1851.

Resolved, That the volunteers and soldiery of Pennsylvania are invited to attend the said ceremonies, fully equipped, without any other or special invitations.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—The following table sets forth the dates of the elections which are to be held during the month of August next:

Kentucky,	Monday,	August	4th.
Indiana,	do	do	do
Alabama,	do	do	do
Arkansas,	do	do	do
Missouri,	do	do	do
Illinois,	do	do	do
Iowa,	do	do	do
N. Carolina,	Thursday,	do	7th
Tennessee,	do	do	do

☞ Wilson Reily, Esq., of Chambersburg, is talked of as the Democratic candidate for President Judge of the district composed of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset counties. Mr. R. enjoys as a lawyer a reputation to be envied, and is an unflinching Democrat and whole-souled gentleman.

☞ The Editor of the Knickerbocker says that reform is needed in the matter of introductions.—The name of each person should be spoken by the introducer, slowly, and very distinctly; and title, place of residence, or other brief designation added. "I once heard," said a friend, he adds—"a young lady introduce her companion simply as 'My Cousin;' 'How do you do, My Cousin?' was the answering salutation.'" Many of the introductions in society are as indefinite as that of an old gentleman who never could remember, on the instant, the names of his most familiar friends: Mr. "What's-your-Name," let me introduce you to Mr.—Mr. "What-do-call-him." The new friends shook hands and parted. Thackeray, in one of his pleasant sketches, mentions a very indistinct announcement at a distinguished dinner-party in London. Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, who had accidentally forgotten his card-case, was presented by the "flunkey," or "groom-in-waiting," as "Saw-waw Edward Littling-a-Bullwig!"

John C. Montgomery, Esq., formerly Postmaster in Philadelphia, has been appointed Assistant in that office by W. J. P. White, Post-master.—We hope he will make a good one, as we think such a person was needed in the Philadelphia Office.

A GREAT COUNTRY.—They have a little town "Out West," which appears to have been overlooked by Dickens and other English travellers, and which is "all sorts of a stirring place." In one day they recently had two street fights, hung a man, rode three men out of town on a rail, got up a quarter race, a turkey shooting, a gander pulling, a match dog fight, had preaching by a circus rider, who afterwards ran a foot race for apple jack all around, and, as if this was not enough, the judge of the court, after losing his year's salary at single handed poker, and whipping a person who said he didn't understand the game, went out and helped to lynch his grandfather for hog stealing.

☞ A Democratic county Ratification Meeting will be held in Lancaster city on Saturday next, the 28th inst. The Hon. James Buchanan is announced as one of the speakers for the occasion.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Thomas Norris was run over on the Harrisburg Branch Railroad, on Monday last, the 16th inst. One of his legs was so much mutilated that it had to be amputated.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

We know not whether it is contemplated to celebrate the approaching anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in this place. As yet no move has been made for the observance of the day. It appears generally conceded that no political celebration will take place. The approaching harvest will require the attention of farmers at home. The accounts from all sections of our county represent the wheat crops as likely to be more abundant than usual this year, and our farmers expect to be in the midst of their harvest on the 4th. We should liked to have had a democratic celebration on the Fourth, but, as our agricultural friends would very generally be unable to attend, it is not very probable that a political celebration will take place.

But, we hope the day will not be permitted to pass without observance. We very well remember when the Fourth of July was celebrated, not only with formal demonstrations of respect, but in spirit—when its recurrence revived the recollection of the arduous and bloody struggles of our fathers for the independence of their country, and produced a renewal of the determination by their descendants, to preserve the precious inheritance which they had received—when the tongue of faction dared not pronounce the word disunion, and the advocate of secession or separation, would have been viewed and treated as a traitor to the nation. The times have changed, and we fear that much of the patriotic feeling which once existed is no longer felt; but, we trust, that there are still enough of true friends to the country to stand by the Union under all circumstances, and to preserve it against all the efforts of destructives of every grade. Let such friends, then, unite in doing honor to the approaching anniversary, and by their example endeavor to revive that devotion to our free institutions, which characterized the wise, and great, and good men, who gave us the Constitution and form of government under which we have lived and prospered.

The New Postage Law.

The new law, reducing the rates of postage, goes into operation on and after the 1st of July, 1851. As the full details of this law have been published in all the newspapers, it is unnecessary for us to repeat them. According to its provisions, letters weighing half an ounce, or under, if prepaid, are charged 3 cents for any distance not over 3000 miles, and 6 cents for all distances over 3000 miles; when not pre-paid, the postage will be 5 cents under 3000 miles, and 10 cents over that distance. For every additional half ounce, 3 cents will be charged on distances below 3000 miles, and 6 cents on distances over 3000 miles, when pre-paid; and a like ratio will be observed in the increase of rates on letters not pre-paid.

The rates on newspapers have also been materially reduced. We give, below, the postage that will be charged on the *American Volunteer* after the 1st of July.

The Postage for a whole year on Weekly Papers within the county where published—*free.*

Fifty miles or under,	20 cents.
Over 50 and not over 300,	40 "
Over 300 and not over 1000,	60 "
Over 1000 and not over 2000,	80 "

The distance is counted from the office of publication.

Re-action in South Carolina.

A few days since, says the Richmond Enquirer, we cited facts to show that the popular mind of S. Carolina was becoming aroused to the dangerous and fatal madness of the scheme of separate secession, set on foot by the Rhett school—and that the people would shake off the ruinous machinations of the politicians. Every day seems to strengthen this belief. We have before us the proceedings of a large meeting of the people of Edgefield District, held in Hamburg, on the call of 400 citizens. As the probable course of South Carolina, in the present crisis, is regarded with more intense interest than any other public question, we copy the following resolutions as adopted:

Resolved, That whilst we are in favor of resistance to the late unjust and odious legislation of Congress, known as the compromise measures, in the most efficient form, we are opposed to the separate secession of South Carolina as being inefficient and utterly inadequate, as a remedy for past wrongs or a security against more threatening dangers in future.

Resolved, That the co-operation of other States in the South, having with us a common origin, institutions and destiny, is indispensable to the perpetuation of African slavery; and that all honorable means should be used by South Carolina to produce unity, concert and harmony with other Southern States in any organized plan of resistance to the encroachments of the Federal government.

Resolved, That the final determination of this question by the State Convention after its adjournment should be submitted to the people of this State, for approval or disapproval, at the ballot box.

Resolved, That the destiny of South Carolina is our destiny, and that we will use all the means placed in our power to avert the evil of separate secession at this time, and a reckless dissolution of the ties that unite us with our brethren of the South, whose origin, interests and destiny are inseparably linked with ours.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.—We learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph, that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that a debtor intending to claim the $300 exempt from sale by execution out of his real estate, under the act of April, 1849, must give notice of his intention, before the inquisition and sale, or he cannot come in for the money at the distribution. The act contemplates the debtor shall get 300 dollars exempt property at an appraisement, where practicable; and the right to demand the money out of the proceeds of sale, is only a last resort, when the property does not admit of division. The failure to give notice of the claim to the Sheriff, who is the agent of the judgment creditors, before the sale of the realty, will bar the claim of the debtor to the fund. This is a very interesting decision to debtors in this State, and they should bear it in mind.

THE COSDEN MURDERERS.—In Cecil county, Md., on Saturday morning, a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was rendered against Nicholas Murphy, one of the persons implicated in the Cosden murders. This is the third conviction of murder in the first degree arising out of this bloody affair. One more case, that of Roberts, remains to be tried in Kent county court, and the trial was to begin yesterday. All the perpetrators of this atrocious deed are likely to get the proper reward of their brutal crime.

DEATH OF MR. NUSBAUM.—We regret to make the melancholy announcement that Mr. Maxwell Nusbaum, of the firm of Nusbaum, Brothers, in this place, met with a sudden and untimely death in the great fire which destroyed the city of San Francisco, in California, on the night of the 3d of May. We learn that six persons perished in one building, among whom were Mr. Nusbaum, and a young man named Rosenthal, who accompanied him from Harrisburg, clerk. This unlooked for bereavement has fallen with heart-rending severity on his wife and brethren here—to whom his loss is indeed an irreparable one—and if regrets could avail, there is no one in this community who would not join in regretting that with him such was "the end of earth."—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

WHAT HAS GOV. JOHNSTON DONE?

The Whigs, says the Reading *Gazette*, delight to hold up William F. Johnston as a model Governor, the like of whom the State has never yet seen, and never will see. But if you question them closely, and call for proof in his public acts, of the exalted character they claim for him, their pretensions are completely put to flight. Indeed, so meagre is the evidence upon record, of Gov. Johnston's superior statesmanship, that we may search in vain the whole course of his administration, to discover a single case in point. The productiveness of the public works—the punctual payment of the State interest in par funds—the establishment of a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the State debt—which the Whigs incessantly bring forward to sustain the reputation they have thrown around the official person of their Governor, are nothing more than the legitimate fruits of the wise and far-seeing policy marked out by the late Governor Shunk. Not a single measure has originated with the present Whig administration, tending either directly, or in the most remote degree to further these gratifying results; but they have come to pass wholly independent of Gov. Johnston, as they would have done in spite of him. The truth is, that with a sagacity which indicates the expert politician, if not the talented ruler, he has carefully followed the path opened by his Democratic predecessor, correctly calculating that the superficial observer would accord to him the credit of having *originated measures which simply* began to develope themselves after he had assumed the reins of government. Whenever tempted to stray from the straight path before him, a Democratic majority in the popular Legislative branch has kept *him in check; so that he has not had the power,* even if we grant him the ability to devise, and the nerve to carry out, a different series of administrative acts. Governor Johnston has done literally *nothing, either to increase the revenues, maintain* the credit, or lessen the pecuniary burdens of the State. All his positive performances are embraced in the pardoning of criminals, and the appointment of a host of military *Aids*. If in the exercise of *these prerogatives, the Whigs can discern any of the* qualities which belong to superior statesmanship, they are welcome to make the most of them.

The idea that *economy* is a characteristic of Whig rule, has been disproved by all past experience. A *splendid and extravagant government*, lavish expenditure of public money in costly and useless improvements, and the liberal bestowal of privileges to the wealthy few, have always constituted the distinguishing features of Whig supremacy. This fact was *attested no later than last winter, in the only project* of Gov. Johnston's administration affecting the financial affairs of the State. We refer to Mr. Konigmacher's bill—which it is said was introduced into the Senate by the direct sanction of the Governor—to *increase the State debt by obtaining from the Banks* a permanent loan of *one million*, in the shape of an irredeemable issue of "relief notes." This gigantic paper-money scheme, which would have entailed untold evils upon the people, was fortunately crushed by the resolute *opposition of a Democratic House of* Representatives; but the boldness with which it was advocated by the friends of the administration, prove the entire emptiness of their pretensions upon the score of curtailing expenses, and reducing the public debt.

We ask the freemen of Pennsylvania to ponder seriously the question, "What has Governor Johnston done?" and seek its answer, each one for himself, in the record of his public acts. We urge the investigation, confident that nothing will be found therein to sustain the character claimed for him, or to render his continuance in office desirable; but on the contrary, not a few circumstances to show that the wholesome policy, introduced by the lamented Shunk, can only be safely perpetuated by the restoration of Democratic ascendancy, in the person of our chosen candidate, the pure, incorruptible and talented *Bigler*.

A Noble Letter.

The following letter, (says the *Pensylvanian*) received last night, from W. S. CAMPBELL, Esq., one of the candidates for Canal Commissioner before the Reading Democratic Convention, speaks for itself.—It is like the *man*; and we glory in such a Democrat. A letter like this will never be forgotten by the Democracy of Pennsylvania:—

SUMMIT, Cambria county, Pa.
June 7, 1851.

Col. J. W. FORNEY—Dear Sir:—I arrived home last evening from the Reading Convention; and although, in common with the other unsuccessful candidates for the office of Canal Commissioner, I naturally feel a little disappointed, I sincerely rejoice, *however, that the Convention have selected for this* important office my friend Gen. Seth Clover, a radical Democrat, consistent and unswerving in his devotion to the men and measures of the Democratic party, and in every respect a worthy and competent gentleman.

The nominees of that Convention shall receive my cordial support, and my feeble exertions shall be used to do all that a man can do honorably, to consummate the glorious victory that awaits the Democracy at the coming October election.

To my friends who so generously supported me in that Convention, I return my heartfelt thanks, and assure them that the kindness and friendship manifested by them towards me, *shall not be forgotten as* long as gratitude retains a breathing place within my heart; and it will be the most pleasing duty in *my life for me to perform, if at some future day I* can in any manner do them good service.

Very truly and sincerely, your friend,
WM. S. CAMPBELL.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.—Messrs. Foster and Fleesor, of the Pittsburg Despatch, were tried in that city last week for libel, for commenting upon the character of a certain individual, who presided at a public temperance meeting. By the Bill of Rights under the Constitution of the State, the public press is free to discuss the acts of the Legislature, of those occupying official positions, or who may be in a public capacity. Col. Foster, in conducting his own defence, took the ground that the prosecutor was acting in a "public capacity" as chairman of a public meeting, the object of which was to instruct the Legislature, the public and the Court in relation to its duties; that it was of great advantage to the public to know what kind of men presided over and composed this meeting, and that with good motives and justifiable ends the publication had been made for public information. Judge M'Clure charged the jury favorably to this construction, that not only legislators and office seekers and holders under the State and National Government were acting in a public capacity, but others might be considered to come within the meaning of the law. The jury acquitted the defendants on this ground, and fixed the costs on the prosecutor.

☞ The people of Ohio have, by a large majority, decided to accept the new Constitution lately prepared for them, by a Convention elected for that purpose. The following section, which was submitted to a separate vote, has been strongly supported, if not adopted:—

"No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State, but the General Assembly may by law, provide against evils resulting therefrom."

KINDNESS RECIPROCATED.—The *Pittsburg Gazette, of Saturday, says:*—

A Mexican woman named Anastasia de la Trinidad de Mendez, who was obliged to fly from her country, owing to the kindness with which she had treated some sick Americans, on Friday left Pittsburg to return home. The volunteers in this city and the vicinity, who served in the war, raised three hundred dollars to defray the expenses of the trip.

An Irishman cautions the public against harboring or trusting his wife Peggy on his account, as he is not married to her.

Meeting of the State Central Committee.

The members of the Democratic State Central Committee, appointed at the Reading Convention, are invited to meet at Buehler's hotel, in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 1st day of July next, an 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organizing and consulting in relation to their duties. It is hoped that every member will be present.

DO LOCUSTS STING?

Will Locusts sting? is the question which is now agitating the world. It has been asserted that several persons had been stung by locusts and very dangerously injured; Dr. Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, says it is all a mistake, the locusts cannot hurt anybody. In a communication to the Baltimore Sun, he says:

"In answer to 'R,' who asks 'Why is it that the small twigs that have been punctured by the locusts to deposit their eggs, die so quickly afterwards? Do they not inject some poison, and may not this be called the sting of the locust?'" I have only to say—when we have a plain, natural cause, for any effect, we have no need to look for any other. The mechanical operation of the insect in forming its excavation in the twig, necessarily cuts off a large portion of the sap vessels of the limb, and thus suppresses the circulation of the sap, which is analogous to the blood in animals. Hence the branch perishes. All the twigs punctured do not die speedily—some not at all. Their death depends upon the number of sap vessels cut off by the insect. There may be and often is a sufficient number left unharmed to support the branch; in which case the branch will live, though much injured. There is no poison deposited by the insect. It is quite common to see many punctures below the place where the branch dies. In this case there are sap vessels enough left to support that portion of the branch.

Now is the time to examine the locust in reference to its being armed with a sting. Let all who believe or have any doubts on the subject, catch the locust and examine for themselves. Let them do all they can to make them sting. Examine them carefully to find a sting, and ascertain whether they have one. This is a simple subject—all can examine for themselves. Any insect that has a sting, or any other means of defence, will not leave you in doubt. Try the locust."

Yet, in the face of this, we have repeated instances of persons being wounded by the locust. That the insect does not carry a sting, as a means of offence and defence, is well known; but it is equally well known that the female is provided with a hard sharp instrument with which she can pierce the wood of a tree in order to provide a place for her eggs. Now, it is by no means surprising, that the female should, occasionally, when in the hand, or striking against the face in flight, puncture the flesh with this instrument. And this, we doubt not, has been frequently done. As to the poisonous nature of such a puncture we know nothing. In all the alleged cases of "stinging," dangerous inflamation are said to exist.

THE TURKISH FASHION.—Whilst some ladies decidedly approve the new style of dress, which is occasionally exhibited, as being much more neat and conducive to health than the present fashion, others think that it approaches too near the masculine dress, and is consequently objectionable.—Which side will finally prevail we know not. The dress, although it gives a lady an odd appearance, is certainly neat and comfortable; and, we therefore vote, that those who please, may wear it without censure. It will banish the injurious system of tight-lacing, and prevent the bustle from ever again disfiguring the sex. We do not see why young ladies with pretty feet and ancles should be prohibited from exhibiting them for the admiration of the other sex. If they like to dress *a la Turk*, who has the right to say to them nay? We live in a free country, and in an age when all kinds of *isms* prevail; and as Women's Rights Conventions are annually held, we would advise the men to yield with a grace in a matter in which they are sure to be conquered. Fashions vary constantly—and, as the ladies now fancy Turkish trousers, let them be indulged in the humor, lest they finally usurp the coat and waistcoat too.

A singular case of attempted suicide occurred in Baltimore on Friday week. A man and woman, very genteely dressed, walked down to the end of the wharf; when she picked up a stick to try the depth of the water, and was about walking away, when he took hold of her hand, and they both jumped overboard together. The workmen having observed them, soon succeeded in rescuing them; but no explanation would be given by either of them. The man either was or pretended to be deaf and dumb. They finally moved off, the man starting about an hour before the woman, who remained to dry her clothes.

Desertion in the Army is beginning to attract serious attention in every part of the United States. The loss annually to Government is enormous—every man who deserts, robs the government of $50 directly, and indirectly of much more. One eighth of the whole army deserted last year, and last month 16 out of 56 men of Captain Hatch's company, at Rochester, deserted.

TURNING THE TABLES.—The New York Express says—A man was seen near Broadway, this morning, in petticoats, and with a bonnet on. When asked by the police why he wore this costume, he replied, "My wife has taken my clothes, and I have taken hers."

THE MICHIGAN CONSPIRACY CASE.—The examination of W. D. Westcott was continued on the 17th and 18th inst. The trial has now been proceeding thirteen days. The following extract from Westcott's testimony approaches somewhat nearer to the point at issue than anything we have noticed yet:—

On or about the 11th of September I had a conversation with Fitch, in which he said if they did not succeed in throwing off the trains during the State Fair, at the points named west of Jackson, Whitebridge, dry Marsh, and at the high embankment east of Francisco, they would burn the four depots, at Detroit, Ann Arbor, Jackson and Niles. He said he wanted to show the people of Michigan that the feeling against the road was not local. If they could succeed in killing from 100 to 150 persons during the Fair it would bring the Company to terms; they would, if this did not do it, burn them. And he then proposed to give me or anybody else $1000 for burning these four depots, or $250 for either of them—he said he thought I would be a good person to do it, as I had frequent business over the road.

RIOT.—Owing to the break on the canal a great number of boatmen were necessarily detained at this point. On Saturday evening the breach was repaired, and at 10 o'clock boats were enabled to pass. This caused, as is invariably the case, a general rush on the part of the boatmen, to pass the lock first. An attempt was made to prevent a line boat from passing; this caused a riot that required considerable force to subdue. Bricks and clubs were used very freely. The sheriff finally with the aid of the police and bystanders, succeeded in capturing two of the ringleaders, and confined them in the county prison. The balance soon began to disperse.—*Democratic Union.*

MONUMENT TO GEN. JACKSON.—There is in contemplation a monument to the memory of General Andrew Jackson, to be built on a large mound just below the city of Memphis, Tenn., which was given to the state for this purpose several years ago, by Col. John C. McLenore of Memphis.—The mound, says the Eagle, is 25 feet high, 200 feet long, by 150 in width. It stands upon the highest Chickasaw Bluff, and commands a noble view of the city and eight or nine miles up and down the Mississippi.

Shelton, one of the murderers of the Cosden family, was tried before Kent County Court, last week, and convicted of murder in the first degree.

CLIPPINGS OF THE WEEK.

HORACE GREELEY HIT BY A BRICK!—Mr. Greeley writes from London that he has paid a visit to several model lodging houses, in one of which he saw a "newly invented brick, which struck him very favorably!"

THE LOCUSTS.—These singular insects have nearly spent their brief day of winged existence. Multitudes of them are dying all around us, and in less than a week, they will probably have disappeared entirely. How many of us who now listen to their lively song, will live to see their progeny come up from the damp cold earth?

THE ARMY.—Two thousand troops of the regular army are at this time stationed on, or have been transferred to the Mexican and Texas frontiers, to enforce the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe. Gen. Persifer Smith succeeds Gen. Brooke in command in Texas. Gen. Hitchcock succeeds Gen. Smith on the West Pacific division. Col. Sumner succeeds Col. Munroe in New Mexico. Col. Harney serves under Gen. Smith.

A STRONG ANTI-IMPROVEMENT MAN.—The following *double entendre* was perpetrated at a public dinner, a few days since, at Queenstown, Canada West:

"Dam your canals, blast your furnaces, sink your coalpits, down with your railroads, away with your electric telegraphs, and over with your suspension bridges."

CONVICTION OF ANOTHER OF THE COSDEN MURDERERS.—Abraham Taylor was tried last week in Cecil county, Md., on the charge of being implicated in the murder of the Cosden family, and has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. Murphy and Shaw are yet to be tried.

Martin Piper, who was put upon his trial at Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, on Monday week, for the murder of his wife, has been convicted of murder in the second degree. On Thursday he was sentenced to twelve years solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary.

TOBACCO.—Attempts are being made in some parts of Lebanon county, to cultivate the tobacco plant. The same experiment has been tried in Cumberland county, but with only partial success.

Here is a good saying—ponder it well and apply it advantageously—"When we are alone we have our thoughts to watch; in our families, our temper; and in society, our tongues."

Free negroes are no longer permitted to settle in the State of Iowa, a law to that effect having been passed by the Legislature of that State, a few weeks since.

The keeper of a groggery happened one day to break one of his tumblers. He stood for a moment looking at the fragments, reflecting on his loss, and then turning to his assistant, he cried out—"Tom, put a quart of water in that old cognac."

An exchange paper speaking of a subscriber who had taken the paper for a number of years, and then refused to pay for it, says—"He would steal a passage to Heaven in a secret corner of a streak of lightning, and smuggle gold from the streets of New Jerusalem to buy stumps of half penny cigars."

WHIPPING A SLAVE TO DEATH.—Simon Soether, a wealthy citizen of Hanover county, Virginia, has been convicted of beating one of his slaves to death, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

At Peoria, Ill., on the 12th ult., Rev. Mr. Pierce married Mr. Henry W. Seine to Miss Maria Ellen Hurd. The bride was but 15. This is fulfilling the juvenile injunction that children should be seen and not heard.

There is an old maid "down east" so tough and wrinkled that they use her forehead to grate wooden nutmegs on.

There has been no rain in Williamstown, Mass., since March. Dry times, there.

The oldest, most active and influential Whigs of Massachusetts, are out in favor of Hon. Daniel Webster for the next Presidency. Even the city of Boston, heretofore the hot-bed of Abolitionism, comes out in favor of the Union and compromise measures. Boston has severely felt the past season, the result of her fanaticism; in her greatly diminished trade with the South.

Mr. Paine is now at Washington, proposing to the Government to illuminate light houses for less or nothing. He exhibits his light, which certainly is either an extraordinary discovery or a brilliant humbug.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—Advices from the city of Mexico to the 26th ult., state that the Mexican Congress adjourned on the 23d of May, without making any provision for the embarrassed financial condition of the Government. The Monitor Republicano referring to the matter, says that this omission of the Legislature has exposed the nation to the fate of perishing for the total want of resources to carry on the Government—and it endeavors in vain, for the honor of the country to justify such conduct.

GENEROUS SYMPATHY.—The sum of ten thousand dollars has been contributed by the citizens of Lynchburg, Virginia, for the support of the wife and children of Mr. Terry, late editor of the "Virginian," who was killed in the recent doubly tragical affray in that town. Eight thousand dollars in cash was obtained in eight hours after the subscription was started. Mrs. Terry was a Miss Stockton, of New Jersey.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—The N. C. Asheville News says that on the 29th ult., an old man, 72 years old, John Plemmons, about six miles from that place, knocked his daughter in the head with a bludgeon, crushing her skull in several places, and then cut his throat with a razor. Both were alive, but it was thought that neither would recover. This deed is supposed to have been committed under the effects of a partial insanity.

IMPORTANT TO OLD MAIDS.—We find the following in the Albany Knickerbocker:

A company has opened an office in Boston to insure women against dying old maids. The rate of premium differ according to looks and disposition. While a smart, tidy girl is insured for two per cent., brazen, ill natured spinsters are charged as high as ten. Where snuff is used, one per cent. extra is charged.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE CARS.—As the cars from the West were coming to this city on Friday night, says the Philadelphia *Statesman*, a lady passenger of this city, Mrs. S. W. Cattell, who had for some time been in delicate health, was suddenly seized with hemorrhage of the lungs, and died in a few minutes. The sad event happened when the train was about thirty-seven miles from the city.

COL. S. W. BLACK.—The Washington Union publishes, and strongly commends, the letter of the gallant Col. S. W. Black, withdrawing his name from before the Reading Convention, as a candidate for nomination for Governor.

STRAWBERRIES.—The steamer John Hart brought to New York city on Monday last from New Jersey 64,000 baskets of strawberries, rated at $2,560. The average daily returns of this fruit are estimated at 3 or $4,000.

BAD BUSINESS.—A modern dandy with "hair" all over his lip, trying to smile. A monkey was thrown into fits the other day, at Patton's hotel, in witnessing the above operation.

The San Francisco Herald says that the total amount of export of gold dust from California for the first quarter of 1851, has been $16,030,154.