THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, MAY 27, 1852.

Presidential Electors.

SENATORIAL.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne.
WILSON M'CANDLESS, of Allegheny.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT.

ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICTS.

1. PETER LOGAN, Philadelphia.
2. GEORGE H. MARTIN, Philadelphia.
3. JOHN MILLER, Philadelphia.
4. F. W. BUCKIUS, Philadelphia.
5. R. McKAY, Jr. Delaware.
6. A. APPLE, Bucks.
7. N. STRICKLAND, Chester.
8. A. PETERS Lancaster.
9. DANIEL FISHER, Berks.
10. R. E. JAMES, Northampton.
11. JOHN McREYNOLDS, Columbia.
12. P. DAMON, Tioga.
13. H. C. EYER, Union.
14. JNO. CLAYTON, Schuylkill.
15. ISAAC ROBINSON, Adams.
16. HENRY FETTER, Perry.
17. JAS. BURNSIDE, Centre.
18. MAXWELL McCASLIN, Greene.
19. JOSEPH McDONALD, Cambria.
20. W. S. COLAHAN, Washington.
21. ANDREW BURK, Allegheny.
22. WM. DUNN, Mercer.
23. JOHN S. McCALMONT, Clarion.
24. GEO. R. BARRET, Clearfield.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM SEARIGHT, of Fayette.

National Political Conventions.

The Democratic National Convention will meet in the City of Baltimore, on Tuesday, the first day of June next.

The Whig National Convention meets at the same place, on Wednesday, the sixteenth of June next.

The Free Soil National Convention will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, the fourth day of August next.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. R. F. Stockton, and Hon. R. Brodhead, of the Senate, and to Hon. James X. M'Lanahan, and Speaker Boyd, of the House of Representatives, Washington, for speeches and documents.

☞ The Baltimore Democratic Convention assembles on Tuesday next, the 1st of June. In our next we may possibly be able to raise to our mast-head the nominee for President.

BROKE JAIL.—WILLIAM WALTER, confined in our county jail on the charge of horse stealing, made his escape on Friday afternoon last, without even bidding farewell to his landlord, Sheriff SMITH. Walter, no doubt, is an old offender, and our old rat-hole prison afforded no barrier to him when he desired to escape. With a file or saw, he relieved his feet of the "bracelets" the Sheriff had kindly furnished him. This done, he pushed an old bar aside, and by the aid of a rope and hook, scaled the wall, and was off for parts unknown.

The escape of this prisoner furnishes additional evidence—if more is wanting—of the necessity of building a new prison. It is all folly to attempt to confine prisoners in our present jail. It is in a dilapidated condition, and a disgrace to the county. We hope the next Grand Jury, therefore, may concur in the recommendation of the last Jury, and authorize the Commissioners of the county to build a suitable and substantial prison as early as possible.

HANDSOME ESTABLISHMENT.—Our enterprising friend, SKILES, has recently fitted up a very handsome Gentleman's Clothing Store, on Maine street, directly opposite the rail-road depot, where he has on hand a large and fashionable stock of goods, ready made garments, &c. We agree with our contemporary of the *Herald*, he when remarks that "Mr. Skiles establishment has enjoyed the highest reputation for years for elegance of cut, superior finish, and good quality of gentlemen's clothing."—See his advertisement in another column.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—The printing establishment advertised for sale in our paper of to-day, should command the attention of those who desire to embark in the publication of a newspaper. The present editor is in ill health, which is the cause of him wishing to relinquish the business. We know the establishment well, and feel no hesitation in saying that a practical printer, with a small capital, would do well to purchase it. It is the only paper in the place, and enjoys a very good paying patronage. It will be disposed of at a bargain, if application be made soon. For particulars address the editor of this paper, who will give all necessary information.

☞ The "DAILY UNION," is the title of a Democratic newspaper published daily at Pittsburg, Pa., by an association of printers, under the name of Elliot, Layton & Co. It is ably edited, neatly printed, and bears evidence in its advertising columns of being well sustained. Its 10th No. was issued last Saturday. May it and its glorious cause abundantly prosper.

FINE GROWING WEATHER.—We have had exceedingly fine growing weather the past week. The newly sowed oats have come up beautifully; the grass looks flourishingly; and the wheat gets on better than any one could have thought possible three weeks ago; indeed some farmers inform us that their wheat never looked better. The corn sprouts are already poking out their noses in some fields; and the fruit never promised more abundantly. On the whole we have just cause for thankfulness.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—On Friday week, as Henry Fry, of Manchester township, York county, was driving a team of mules, the mules became frightened at the approach of the cars on the York and Cumberland Railroad. In his efforts to manage them, Mr. Fry was so injured by being caught by the wagon, as to cause his death. He was 23 years of age.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—Some of the ladies in New York and thereabouts have issued a manifesto calling a convention, to be held in West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 2d and 3d of June, then and there to consider how to abolish the inequality which now exists between the sexes. We suspect that these ladies are old or ugly. The young and handsome have rights and privileges enough to satisfy the most ambitious already. If any more rights are to be acquired by the better half of creation, we trust there will be a wise discrimination made amongst them. Give additional rights to the uglier sort. These regular heart breakers, these filibusters amongst the beaux, should be satisfied as things are. They have too much power already, and some of the youngsters complain that they abuse it occasionally in a most barbarous manner.

TRUE AS PREACHING.—No honest man will stop his paper while he owes for it, or let it come longer than he feels able to pay for it, without giving the publisher legal notice.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The time is near at hand when the Democracy of the nation, through its delegates, will assemble in National Convention, at Baltimore, for the important duty of placing in nomination candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The occasion will be one of great importance—an occasion when delegates from the shores of the Pacific will meet delegates from the shores of the Atlantic, and all having the same object in view, viz—the triumph of Democratic principles.

"Who will be the nominee for President?" is a question frequently asked, but which cannot be satisfactorily answered by any human being.—Fortunately for the country and the Democracy, (and the one is indissolubly identified with the other,) it makes little difference who is named for this highest of earthly honors, so that he be a statesman of ability, and who is sound on the leading questions that divide the two great political parties of our country. The wise and enlightened policy of the Democratic party has made our country what it is—great in wealth, great in territory, and great in the estimation of the world.—Our stars and stripes proudly wave from the Atlantic to the Pacific, affording shelter to the oppressed of all nations, and protection to every party and sect. The success of the Democracy of the nation is a triumph for the country—a triumph of the people—a triumph of principle. The Democracy contend "for measures, not men." Federalism contends for men and the spoils of office. The policy and aim of democracy is to make our country great in every thing; the policy and aim of Federalism is to degrade our institutions and to build up a privileged aristocracy. Such are the objects of the two political parties of the present day.

We say then, that it makes but little difference who may be named as our standard-bearer by the National Convention, whether he be Cass, Buchanan, Douglass, Houston, Boyd, Marcy, Lane, Allen, or any other well-tried Democrat, whose principles are fixed, and who knows no North, no South, no East, no West. Let the convention declare, in bold and emphatic language, the principles which govern the Democratic party—let adherence to the Compromise measures be made a leading principle—let the resolutions of 1848 be re-asserted, and our "platform" will be broad enough and strong enough to carry us safely and triumphantly to VICTORY!

We trust there may be no contention in the Convention in regard to men, but that all may feel the importance, nay the necessity, of union and harmony. The Delegate who attempts to force or bully the Convention into the nomination of any man, should be put down as a disturber of the peace in the Democratic family. We sincerely hope the Convention may meet and adjourn in harmony, after naming our standard-bearers for the approaching contest. This is the spirit we desire to see pervade the entire party, for when united, the Democracy can bid defiance to Federalism.

A KILKENNY QUARREL.

It is quite amusing to read the prominent Federal journals at the present time—the way they *blackguard* each other, is really shocking to the sensitive ear. And what are they fighting about? Why about the Compromise measures—*so they say*. The Fillmore wing of the party, who style themselves "National whigs," desire to make adherence to those measures a party test—they declare they will support no man for President, who refuses to pledge himself to the Compromise measures, and they are not too good for members of Assembly, and at the time the people of the different counties should turn their attention to this subject. Let our Legislature be composed of incorruptible men, and then will the business of those vultures, the professional *borers*, be at an end.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The New York Post calculates that on the first and the subsequent ballots in the Baltimore Convention, Gen Cass will get 91 votes, Buchanan 76, Douglass 28, Marcy 24, Butler 24, Houston 14, Lane 13, Allen of O., 11; Pierce, of N. H., 5; and Dodge, of Wis., 2. The States is put down as follows:

	Cass.	Buchanan.	Douglass.	Marcy.	Butler.	Houston.	Lane.	Allen.	Pierce.	Dodge.
Alabama		9								
Arkansas		2	2							
California		1	2			1				
Connecticut	3					3				
Delaware	3									
Florida				3						
Georgia		10								
Indiana							13			
Illinois			11							
Iowa	2		2							
Kentucky					12					
Louisana	6									
Maine	3					5				
Massachusetts	7		3	3						
Maryland	8									
Michigan	6									
Mississippi					7					
Missouri	3	3			8					
New Hampshire										5
New York	14			21						
New Jersey	7									
North Carolina		9	1							
Ohio	7		2			2	1	11		
Pennsylvania		27								
Rhode Island	4									
South Carolina	Not represented.									
Tennessee	12									
Texas						4				
Vermont	3		2							
Virginia		15								
Wisconsin	3									2
Total	91	76	28	24	24	14	13	11	5	2

Whole number of votes 388
Necessary for a nomination 192

This will do very well for the Post, but it will not do as a reliable statement of what is likely to be the result. Other politicians, out of the same materials, would construct quite a different table.

ANOTHER FORREST TRIAL.—The Day Book intimates that New York may be afflicted with another Forrest trial. It says that Mrs. Forrest, or rather Mrs. Sinclair, having offended some of the witnesses who swore her through the perils of the late trial, have turned against her, and accused her of more crimes than those sworn to by Ann Flowers. They have been to Mr. Van Buren and to Mr. Forrest, and informed them of the indiscretion and familiarities of their late patroness, and stirred up Othello to a new trial.

A BIG RAFT.—The longest raft that ever floated down the Ohio river, arrived at Cincinnati on the 21st inst. It is thirty rods in length, and six rods wide, it contains one million two hundred thousand feet of boards.

THE OVERLAND EMIGRATION.—A gentleman of Galena, who recently came across the Plains, states that a large number of emigrants who had started for California overland, were returning, in consequence of the bad state of the roads.

THE LATE earthquake was felt distinctly in Greene and Fayette counties, in this State. Some of these shocks were so violent as to stop the motion of mantel clocks, produce an audible commotion among the cupboard dishes, and greatly to agitate the houses and other buildings.

MAKE GOOD NOMINATIONS.

We are glad to see the Democratic papers of the State urging the importance and necessity of making good nominations—particularly for members of Assembly. Experience is sometimes a severe, but yet a necessary lesson. There has been, in every county, great carelessness manifested in nominating members for Assembly, and the consequence is, that we are cursed with bad laws, and our Legislature has become a by-word and a reproach. Men aspire to a seat in the Legislature now-a-days, who never were intended by God or man, to occupy so important a position. Had men of the same caliber fifty years back, expressed a wish to be elected members of the Legislature, they would have been considered fit subjects for an insane asylum—they would have been regarded as crazy, and been watched and guarded by their anxious friends, as men dangerous to run at large. But times are not now as they "used to was."—In this "progressive age" every one almost, considers himself fit for a Legislator, and it too often happens that County Conventions take the candidate at his word, and nominate and elect him.—Often too, corrupt men—men who are ready to make money by receiving a bribe—are honored by a seat in the Legislature, and in that capacity make money by their votes. The Legislature of Pennsylvania at every session, for years past, has been disgraced and cursed with members of this character. It is no difficult matter for the experienced and adroit "borer" to ascertain who can be seduced from duty by the power of the almighty dollar, and the convincing *argument* is accordingly used. Thus do we witness, every winter, the passage of bills that shock the moral sense of the people from one end of the State to the other.—And yet, strange as it may appear, the very members who voted for these bills, and who were *paid* for doing so, are often sustained by their constituents, and are again returned to the Legislature, to contaminate and corrupt it. This but emboldens a corrupt member, and induces him to plunge deeper and deeper into infamy and villainy. It is rewarding dishonesty, and honoring a rascal, whose proper place would be the Penitentiary.

We make no reference to Cumberland county in these remarks, for, to our credit be it said, we generally have faithful and good men from "old Mother Cumberland." We have, it is true, occasionally elected men to this position who were not, it was supposed, the descendants of Solomon, but they possessed honesty and sufficient intelligence to make them valuable Representatives. We only hope our next County Convention may feel the importance of nominating good men for Assembly—men of intelligence—who understand the wants and wishes of the people. Our county was ably represented in the last Legislature, and although one was a Democrat and the other a Whig, our two Representatives were a credit to their constituents. Let us, as near as we can, keep up to this standard, and select our best men for this important position. We do not mean to say that we must have professional men selected—far from it. We have hundreds, yes, thousands of farmers and mechanics in Cumberland county, who possess the necessary qualifications to make not only safe, but valuable members of Assembly—and of all others they are more deeply interested in an economical administration of government and the enactment of wholesome laws.

We trust, for the honor of our State, that our Legislature may henceforth be composed of wise and honest men. The best men in the State are not too good for this station.

"ALL THE DECENCY."

The Whigs of New York have had their own troubles in the election of delegates to the National Convention. The contest between the "National Whigs," (the Fillmore men,) and the Seward or Abolition portion of the party, who are in favor of Gen. Scott for President, has been fierce, if not disgraceful. We copy the following articles from the New York *Tribune*, for the purpose of letting our readers know how "all the decency party" manages its preliminary organization in New York:

FIFTH WARD.—A row interrupted the election at this Ward. The fight was a hard one and blood was shed. Several men were badly bruised, and our reporter saw one who had been stabbed in the back. Finally the police interfered and stopped the fight. In the contest the ballot-box was grabbed, and for a time was invisible. It was said by one of the Inspectors that it was carried from the room, (a back room) in the Marion House, and he accordingly refused to have anything to do with counting the votes; the other Inspectors declared that it had only been kicked into a corner, and proceeded to count the votes. The result was declared in favor of the Fillmore men.

POLITICAL OVERTHROW.—Thos. Earle, a politician, while actively engaged yesterday morning at the Marion House, No. 141, West Broadway, in serving his country at the Primary Election, which was there going on at the time, was seized by another more athletic politician, to him unknown, and pitched out of a second story window, Mr. Earle alighted upon the top of a sky-light, which gave way under the weight of his person, and permitted him to descend in the room below. He was taken to the Hospital somewhat injured, where he remained a short time and then walked off. It is somewhat remarkable that he was not killed.

Homestead Bill.

The House of Representatives at Washington, on Wednesday last, passed the Homestead Bill, by 107 to 56. The bill authorizes every American citizen to claim, improve, and occupy one hundred and sixty acres of the surveyed and unappropriated public lands, which are open to purchase. Nearly every member of the Pennsylvania delegation voted in favor of the bill.

It is thought that a strong effort will be made to defeat it in the Senate. The following is an abstract:

The bill now presented provides that any person who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, or any person who is the head of a family and had become a citizen prior to the first day of January, 1852, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

3d. The person applying for the benefit of the act, to make an affidavit that he or she is the head of a family, and is not the owner of any estate in land at the time of such application, and has not disposed of any estate in land to obtain the benefit of the act.

3d section refers to the duties of the Land Register.

4th. All lands acquired under the provisions of the act shall in no event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patents therefor.

5th. If, at any time after filing the affidavit, required, and before the expiration of five years, it shall be proven that the person locating on such lands shall have changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said entry for more than six months at any one time, then the land to revert back to the Government, and be disposed of as other public lands are now by law.

6. If any individual, now a resident of any State or Territory, and not a citizen of the United States, but at the time of making application for the benefit of the act shall have filed a declaration of intention so to do, as required by the Naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same before the issuing of the patent, as made and provided for in this act, he shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native born citizens.

7th. No individual is permitted to make more than one entry under this act.

The Cash System on the Public Works.

Among the few praiseworthy acts of the last Legislature, was one which will have a tendency to bring about a more economical administration of the Public Works. It requires the officers in charge of the Works to deal wholly *for cash*, and also provides for the *publication of the prices* paid for labor and materials; so that hereafter the people will be able to see where the public money goes. This act forms sections 34 of the General Appropriation Bill, and is as follows:

SECTION 34. That from and after the 1st day of June next, no officer on the public works shall be allowed to contract a debt against the Commonwealth for any purpose whatever, except in cases of breeches or damages by fire; but all the material purchased for the use of said works shall be paid for in cash at the time of the delivery of such materials, and the laborers, agents and subordinates, employed by said officers, shall be paid in full at the end of each month. If the appropriation made by this act, for the repair of damages by flood and fire, should not be sufficient for that purpose, the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay out of the money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, such further sum as the Governor, Auditor General, State Treasurer and Canal Commissioners may deem necessary to complete such repair; and it shall be the duty of the superintendents on the Philadelphia and Columbia, and Allegheny Portage Railroads, and the supervisors on the several divisions of the Canals, at the close of each month, after the expiration of the above period to make out and transmit to the Canal Commissioners and Auditor General, a detailed statement of their respective accounts, showing the amount of money disbursed, the number and names of the laborers, agents and subordinates employed, the number of days' work performed and the amount paid each, the kind and quantity of materials purchased, the price paid for the same, and the name of the person or persons from whom purchased; and it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to cause a condensed abstract from said accounts to be published for two weeks, in at least one weekly newspaper on the proper line or division, which abstract shall exhibit the average daily pay for labor, and the detailed price paid for the different kinds of materials on said divisions respectively, with the names of the persons from whom purchased, the kind of materials and the price paid therefore: *Provided*, that no purchase of a smaller amount than ten dollars shall be published as aforesaid.

The Senate also passed a section forbidding the granting of *free tickets* on the State Railroads, but the House refused to concur in it. This privilege has been shamefully abused, and public policy requires that it should be either greatly restricted or totally abolished.

MINNESOTA.—Gov. Ramsey has issued his proclamation, giving official notice that the Maine Liquor Law has been ratified by the people of Minnesota, and went into effect on the 3d instant. The majority for it was only 101.

A NICE DISTINCTION.—In Massachusetts, the Maine Liquor Law has passed, which prohibits its own citizens to vend intoxicating liquors to each other, but permits them to manufacture and sell it in any quantity to other States. They regard liquor as poison for themselves, but find it the staple of a nice speculation with others. This is genuine yankeeism.

THE CUBAN TRIALS, in Ohio, have resulted in the same manner as those in New York and New Orleans, the jury being unable to agree upon a verdict. The principal Witness was one Colman, who confessed upon the stand that he was hired to act as a spy upon the movements of Major Robinson, the party on trial.

Life Insurance.

We learn from the Harrisburg Union, that a very important case was tried in that borough, a few days since, which is thus stated:

During the last summer, a person residing in York county, by the name of Wm. Calendar, took out a policy of insurance on his life, in the Keystone Life Insurance Company of this place, for five thousand dollars, and on that or the succeeding day died from the effects of arsenic. The Company refused payment on the policy, and the administrator of Mr. Calendar brought suit for the recovery of the money, it was proved most conclusively that Calendar was poisoned, and strong circumstantial evidence was adduced to show that he had taken the poison himself. He had talked to several persons on the day he affected the insurance in reference to the effect of suicide upon his policy, and a person answering to his description, purchased arsenic in a drug store on that day. On his way home to York county, he was taken violently ill, and died shortly afterwards, and on analyzing his stomach large quantities of arsenic were found in it.

The Union says that ten of the Jury were for sustaining the Insurance Company in resisting the payment of the policy; while two were for making them pay the amount. We think that there were at least ten common-sense men on that jury; for a company might as justly be held to the payment of a policy of fire insurance, where the holder of the policy had set the premises on fire, as to be required to pay the life policy of a man.

THE PURPOSES OF THE WHIG MAJORITY.—Hear on this subject the New York *Express*, a journal high in the confidence of the present whig administration. Its revelation is as follows:

It is well for the foreign public really to understand why the New York opponents of Mr. Fillmore denounce him, and what they are after. The *why* they denounce him is, that he is not and never has been a *useable* man in the way of plunder. No money can be made out of him, save in an honest, honorable way. *What they are after is the restoration of a Galphin era*, when they can use the federal government treasury, just as they have been using the canal lettings and the bank canal fund in this State.

Don't these whigs dig each other! Here is a Fillmore man who charges that men of his own party don't like Fillmore because he is honest, or what is the same thing, unusable. They want the *Galphin era*. No doubt of it, The Galphin era was a happy time, looked back to with a longing eye by many a seedy and hungry whig.

DEATH OF JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.—A Washington letter in the Baltimore Patriot announces the death of John Howard Ppane, Esq., our Consul at Tunis, and the author of several dramatic works, and a number of other literary productions including the popular song of "Home, Sweet Home." Mr. Payne was among the first of our successful dramatists.—He was the author, we believe, of the tragedy of Brutus, or the Fall of Tarquin, and a number of other pieces, which are among the standard acting dramas of the day.

☞ The *Legal Intelligencer* of May 14, publishes the opinon of Chief Justice Black, in the case of the "Bank of the U. S. *vs.* The Commonwealth," being a decision in favor of the commonwealth. The principal and interest in dispute in this case, amount to over twelve hundred thousand dollars; and this sum must be paid, according to this decision, into the state treasury. Since 1841 the bank has not paid any one of the annual instalments, due according to the terms of its charter. The opinion reviewing the case, is able and conclusive.

SOME one has said that a man who would rob a printer would walk to California without shoes, to save a *quarter*—when there, ride on a sharp-backed horse to the mines, and then dig for gold with his fists, feet, head, and elbows, twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four for *sixteen* years. Ayc, such a man would smoke other's *stubs*—wear nothing but thrown-off ragpickers' shirts, and steal gruel from his father in the agonies of death.

A printing office sent out to the Mormon country by Senator Douglas, has been delivered up to Governor Young, and is sounding the trumpet of the Latter Day Saints.—*Ind Jour.*

So far as Judge Douglas is concerned it is untrue. A. W. Babbitt, the delegate from Utah, purchased and sent out the press to Governor Young.

THE Philadelphia Inquirer states that gold dust to the amount of nearly $2,000,000, was received at the United States mint, on Tuesday.

It is proposed by the Mexican Congress to extirpate all foreigners who are found conspiring to disturb the peace.

NOVEL CARGO.—A minature schooner arrived at Cincinnati on Friday, by canal, from St. Mary's, with a cargo of bull frogs and snapping turtles, which went off like hot cakes.

☞ The Ohio Statesman of the 17th inst., says: "As our paper was going to press, we received the melancholy telegraphic news that Mrs. Breslin, wife of John G. Breslin, Esq., State Treasurer, expired today at 2 o'clock, P. M.

IT is a curiosity to find a schoolmaster who does not wish it to be understood that he knows more than any one else.

FEMALE MAMMOTH.—Catharine Scholey, 34 years of age, and weighing *six hundred and eleven pounds*, is to be exhibited at Columbus, Ohio. She is a native of Pickaway county in that State.

☞ Twelve thousand, four hundred and fifty-three emigrants arrived at New York during last week. Of that number, nearly five thousand landed in the short space of twenty-four hours.

THE Democrats of the fifth district of North Carolina have nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency.

Four of the six whig congressional delegates in New York city are said to be for Mr. Fillmore.

☞ Counterfeit $10 notes of the Farmers' Bank of Reading, badly executed, are reported by the Philadelphia papers, as being in circulation. Our readers should be on the look out for them.

A MAN being asked if he would like to live forever, replied that, considering the straightness of the times, and the weakness of the government, he would not care about living more than half of it. Moderate truly!

A turkey which weighed 33 pounds was sold at Washington market, New York, for $100.

☞ Nothing worth noting is doing in Congress. Members in both branches appear to be too busily engaged in President-making to attend to their legitimate business. We suppose that immediately after the nominations are made at Baltimore, for President and Vice President, something will be done in the way of legislation.

RESIGNATION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.—Mr. FITZ HENRY WARREN, Assistant Postmaster General, has resigned his office, to take effect on the 25th inst. Mr. GODNAND, of Ohio, Chief Clerk in the Department of the Interior, has also resigned, to take effect on the 1st of July. Private reasons are assigned.

ROSE INSECTS.—The following remedy will be found a most effectual one:—To three gallons of water add one peck of soot and one quart of unslacked lime. Stir it well—let it stand for twenty four hours, and when the soot rises to the surface skim it off. Use a syringe for applying it.

The Hulsemann Valedictory.

The following is given in the Herald as a translation of the note addressed by the Chevalier Hulsemann to the Secretary of State, with the reply of the State Department—a pretty curt correspondence on both sides.

Copy of a note addressed by M. Hulsemann to Mr. Webster, dated

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1852.

On my recent return from Havana, I found that the moment had arrived to fulfil the intentions of my Government relative to my official connections with the Government of the United States.

The Secretary of State has not judged fit to reply to the note which I considered it my duty to address to him, dated the 13th of December, in relation to the reception and the military honors rendered to Kossuth by the Federal authorities.

The Secretary of State had led me to hope that my interviews with him, in the State Department, would be no longer commented upon, and accompanied by derisive remarks in certain journals of Baltimore and Philadelphia. These assurances, which were even given to me in writing, have been immediately burlesqued in the same journals, and have only led to more virulent attacks, which were continued in one widely circulated journal of New Orleans. And, on my passage through that city, I have been the object of very disagreeable demonstrations. I considered it my duty at that time—21st of November—to inform the President of those annoyances, so singularly patronized; and thereupon the Secretary of State declared to me—28th of November—that thenceforth his relations with me should be had only in writing.

On the 7th of January, the Secretary of State judged fit to pronounce publicly, and in the presence of Kossuth, a revolutionary speech, in which he strenuously encouraged Hungary to a new rebellion, and formally proposed a sentiment, to the speedy emancipation of that kingdom. This demonstration was of such a strange character—was so contrary to the simplest international courtesy, as well as to the positive promises which you had given me in the Department of State—that I considered it my duty to address myself to the highest authority of the Republic, to be assured whether this discourse was the expression of the sentiments of the Government of the United States.

I esteem it a happiness to be enabled to say that the Imperial Government, approving my course, has rendered justice to the declaration which the President considered it proper to make to me, on the 12th of January, with the design of maintaining the good connections existing between Austria and the United States. These verbal assurances have not given place since to any proceeding of the Secretary of State, to corroborate officially the declaration of the President, and to produce a satisfactory reconciliation. After having determined, with much deliberation, as to the hostile proceedings of the Secretary of State—and after having experienced the false and disagreeable position which had resulted therefrom, I believe it to be my duty to declare, for very evident motives of propriety, that my Government would no longer permit me to remain here, and continue official relations with the principal promoter of the Kossuth episode, so very much to be regretted. I profit by this occasion to express to the President my respectful thanks for his invariably obliging conduct towards me. Mr. A. Belmont, Consul General of Austria, at New York, will continue his functions until further orders. Receive, Mr. Secretary of State, the expression of my high consideration.

Answer of Secretary of State to Mr. Hulsemann.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1852.

SIR—Your communication to the Secretary of State, of the 22d ultimo, announcing your intention to leave the United States, and stating that Mr. Auguste Belmont, the Consul General of Austria, at New York, will continue in the discharge of his functions until further orders, has been received.—In reply, I have the honor to inform you, that as Mr. Belmont is well known to the Secretary of State as a gentleman of much respectability, any communication which it may be proper for him to address to the Department in his official character, will be received with entire respect. I avail myself of this occasion to offer you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary.

Difficulty among the Indians and Whites in Wisconsin—The lost Child—Further News.

Some time ago we published a paragraph relative to a young white boy, six years old, the child of Mr. Patridge, which was lost in the Indian country in Wisconsin, a little more than a year since, and was afterwards supposed to be discovered in the possession of a Monomonee Squaw. She and the tribe, however, denied the charge of theft. The mother, who belongs to a family in good circumstances, instituted a suit for the recovery of her darling in the State court, (Wisconsin.) After a full investigation, the Court decided that the child belonged to the Indian woman. But the whites were convinced that the decision was erroneous, if not biased, and they conveyed away the child into parts unknown. A young lady in Neenah, Wisconsin, writing May 11th, to her brother in this city, sheds some further light upon the story. We condense from the letter as follows:

The boy was dressed in girls clothes, and sent into Ohio, where he is now with his relatives. The parents are making preparations to follow him, fearing the revenge of the Indians. The child, when he was found, was so scarred with the marks of whips and brands of hot iron that he was hardly recognizable. There was to be a meeting held at Neenah on the Saturday following the date of the letter, for the purpose of sending petitions to Congress for the removal of the Indians. The writer thinks that if this course is not taken, serious difficulties will ensue. Since Mr. Patridge's child has been sent away, the Indians have made three attempts to carry off another boy.

The Indians cling to the child as though it really belonged to their tribe. It is a very curious case, take it all in all.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

MRS. CLAY.

We take the following extract from one of Col. Forney's "Glances at Congress," published in the Pennsylvanian:

"Do you know that Mrs. Henry Clay has never visited Washington? Her domestic character seems to have been formed for the quiet shades of Ashland; and although her woman's heart beat high when she saw "young Harry with his beaver on," in the midst of the greatest events that have made his name immortal, yet by her the blessings of home and fireside were to be preferred. Now that the statesman is wasting away, her presence would alleviate his sufferings and prepare him for his final reckoning.—But now she is too old to come. She could not bear the toilsome journey from Lexington, and she remains, as it were, a watcher for the fatal news.

A few days ago she sent him a bouquet of flowers; but when they reached here they were faded—a melancholy evidence that both the giver and the receiver were fast hastening to that bourne whence no traveller returns. The old man held it to his lips for a few seconds, and said with mournful pathos, "the perfume is almost gone!" But not so with his fame. That will live forever green in the memory of man. His physical frame will decay, but his great history will never be forgotten. Of him and of his place, in the regard of men, in the dim future, it may well be said:

"You may break, you may ruin the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

A HARD HIT.—The New York *Express* (whig) of Thursday week last, said:

The high prices of beef, veal, mutton, butter, potatoes, and other such necessaries of life, not only in this great metropolis, but in other cities on the Atlantic, indicate something wrong in the mode of providing for the markets, or the forwarding of things to market.

Be the cause of high prices what they may, if the causes be good, more farmers are needed than we have. Agriculture, prices tell us, is underdone, and other things are overdone. There are not enough raisers of food properly to supply the devourers.

To that the *Sun* of Friday, made the following pointed answer:

"Yet the Express is one of those papers that counsel Congress to increase the tariff so that a larger proportion of the people may be withdrawn from agriculture to be employed in manufacturing."

ADAM AND EVE.—A new version of an old affair—the fall of our first parents—has been given by a pious Welch parson, as thus:

"Our great grandfather Adam was a very good man, he was; but as for Eve, she was one devil of a woman. She must needs go and rob an orchard, and not satisfied with eating herself, she tempted our good father Adam to eat too, and thus brought a curse upon all the earth, confound her!"