

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLISLE, PA., APRIL 15, 1858.

Democratic State Nominations.

SCREME JUDOS, WM. A. PORTER, of Philadelphia. CANAL COMMISSIONERS, WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

Any of our subscribers who may fail to receive the Volunteer, in consequence of their change of residence, or those in town by the omission of our carrier, will please notify us of the fact, and we will apply the remedy.

Our streets are not particularly clean, but they are in much more respectable plight than our alleys. Some of these are decidedly filthy—heaps of dirt, brush, dead cats, etc., lumbering up many of them and rendering a passage through them not only difficult, but unpleasant. With this beautiful spring weather, we say, clean up.

BLOSSOMING.—We observe that the peach, apricot and plum trees in our vicinity, have within the last few days, put out a luxuriant crop of blossoms, which, if not injured, promise well for the fall harvest. The rain has had much beneficial effect.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE.—The Cumberland Valley Institute at Mechanicsburg, which was sold at Sheriff's sale in this place, on the 3d inst., was re-purchased by the Rev. Joseph S. Loose, its former proprietor. What disposition will be made of it is yet unknown to us, yet we hope to see an effort made to re-establish its reputation as an institution of learning.

A full and interesting account of the execution of the murderers of Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Reamer, of Lancaster county, will be found in to-day's Volunteer. The murderers made a full confession of their guilt.

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.—We have occasionally said a few words on the subject of newspaper borrowing, showing how unjust the practice is to the publisher and subscriber, both of whom expend their money in such cases to but little purpose. We there had no lending of newspapers, the habit of borrowing would soon be broken up, and all readers would be placed upon the same footing. We are aware that it does not seem neighborly or accommodating to refuse the loan of a newspaper to a friend, nor do we find fault with single instances—it is the confirmed habit which operates so much against our interests. We are satisfied that many families in our town regularly read the Volunteer, whose names have never been upon our list. We want to give all such a chance of subscribing for themselves, and thus help pay the expenses of publication. Therefore, we authorize all newspaper lenders to throw the blame of a refusal upon us, and request them, as far as is consistent with their own feelings, to discontinue the practice of lending to all cases where the borrower is able to subscribe for a copy himself.

DEPRECIATED BANK NOTES.—It is worthy of remark that a large proportion of the currency now in circulation in this vicinity is made up of the issues of the York Banks—much of the remainder being Gettysburg, Chambersburg, and Harrisburg. The most apparent reason for this is that these Banks do not keep their assets up to par in Philadelphia—and, as the Banks do not do care to receive them at par on circulation, large numbers of them are kept in circulation—no doubt to the great profit of the Banks concerned. We believe there is no doubt of the entire solvency of these Banks, but it would be a great convenience to business men if the notes of our local banks and those of Philadelphia could be substituted for this depreciated paper.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.—One of the most important bills of the session (the Deficiency Bill), passed the House on Saturday by a small majority—a number of Southern Democratic members voting against it. Had it not been that several Republicans voted for this urgent measure of public necessity, it would have been defeated. The chief object of the bill is to provide means for the Utah expedition. It now goes to the Senate.

BEAR AS BEES.—The Farmers, men and horses are now in active service from early dawn till dusk, preparing the ground to receive the seed and yield the bountiful harvest.

It is indeed wonderful to read in the newspapers of the day, accounts of the religious excitement which prevails in every section of the country. So remarkable is it that, the most careless and indifferent are induced to stop and reflect, and wonder where these things are to end. The papers teem with incidents of the revival, and columns are devoted to the subject. One would imagine that all the newspaper Editors in the land had turned Religious Reporters.

THE KANSAS BILL.—THE HOUSE ADHERES TO ITS AMENDMENT.—In the House, on Thursday, the Kansas bill as returned from the Senate, was taken up. Mr. Montgomery moved to adhere to the House amendment. On putting the question to vote, the motion to adhere was sustained by a vote of 119 yeas to 111 nays, the same vote as before, one less pair, Mr. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, and Mr. Bowie, of Maryland. Thus again has the House rejected the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

THE SPRING TRADE has fairly commenced, and the stores are thronged with customers, who must be fastidious not to find something to gratify their tastes among the choice assortments offered.

THE REMAINS OF COL. BENTON.—The remains of Col. Benton were taken to Missouri, going by way of the Relay, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling.

We have examined the peach buds at different points in this locality, and find them uninjured.

The wheat crop is generally represented as looking well and promising fair.

A full regiment of Volunteers for Utah, from Pennsylvania, is now fully organized. A committee from Philadelphia left for Washington to tender their services to the President. It is believed they will be accepted.

THE EXTRA PAY SWINDLE.

After much coquetting and dodging, the Senate has also passed the House section of the Appropriation Bill, which allows each member \$200 extra pay. We expected better conduct of the Senate—we could not believe that that body contained a majority of men who would hold out enough and dishonest enough to take advantage of their own position to rob the people's treasury of some \$28,000. We were mistaken, however—the swindle has been accomplished. How any member who has voted for this extra-pay robbery can return to his constituents and look them in the face, is more than we can understand. We hope that every man who, for \$200, was tempted to support the swindle—no difference what party he belongs to—may be blessed at by the people he has misrepresented, and be consigned to political oblivion forever. Poor weak humanity!—the temptation of a little money, to use the words of a contemporary, "has proved too powerful to be resisted by a weak majority of grave and dignified Senators, who might have been supposed superior to such mercenary considerations. After first negating a motion to restore the extra pay clause, by a tie vote—12 to 12—when the bill was in Committee of the Whole, and afterwards voting down a similar proposition when it was on second reading, by the close vote of 12 to 18, a reconsideration of the last vote was obtained, and the motion finally prevailed—16 to 14. Our distinguished Legislators may therefore consider their "extra grab" into the Treasury as lawfully secured to them, unless the Governor should take the responsibility of vetoing the whole Appropriation Bill on this ground, which is not likely, although the people would sustain him in doing so, beyond a doubt. The people of Pennsylvania are not averse to paying their public servants fair salaries; and if a proposition to raise the pay of their Legislators had been fairly submitted to them, and urged upon proper grounds, they would probably have made no serious objection to it. But that, at this time of all others—when thousands of industrious citizens are unable to find any employment, and others can, only obtain work at greatly reduced wages; and when many a poor man is unable to earn even enough to pay his taxes—that the Representatives of the people should, at such a time, without deigning to consult with their constituents, coolly vote some \$28,000 (this is what the extra pay to members and officers amounts to) of the public money into their own pockets, without rendering a particle of extra service, or having incurred any extraordinary expenses in performing their usual duties, is so flagrant a violation of confidence, and so great an outrage upon the principles of common honesty, as to call for the severest reprobation. It is an unaccountable draft upon the Public Treasury to be made without complaint or objection, what assurance can the people have that it will not be repeated, at another session, upon a much larger scale?"

The following is the vote in the Senate upon the passage of the swindle: YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Coffey, Crosswell, Finney, Francis, Gazzam, Gregg, Harris, Ingram, Marselis, Myer, Randall, Rutherford, Schell, Straub and Wilkins—16. NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Brewer, Bucklester, Craig, Ely, Evans, Ferriss, Knox, Laubach, Schaeffer, Steelo, Turney, Wright and Welsh, Speaker—14.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—There is no abuse of power that demands more speedy reform than this. The indiscriminate manner in which it is used by those entitled to it for the purpose of conferring personal favors, has excited the attention of the community to its enormity, and there is strong ground for demanding its abolition. As members of the Legislature are year after year voting themselves greater pay, we see no reason why they should longer be permitted also to burden the State with the very heavy expense of postage, which, to the extent of nearly one-half, is not attributable to its legitimate source. No other reform is more seriously to be wished for than in regard to this subject.

THE ARMY BILL SIGNED.—The bill providing for raising one regiment of Volunteers for the protection of the frontiers of Texas; and two regiments for service in the Utah expedition, was signed by the President on Thursday. Had the Deficiency Appropriation Bill passed, it is said the President would have immediately accepted one regiment from Ohio and another probably from Kentucky. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes that Mr. Buchanan stated to one of our members of Congress, that no Volunteers would be required from Pennsylvania.

COMMISSIONERS TO UTAH.—It is now confidentially asserted that Gov. Powell and Major McCullough, the Peace Commissioners to Utah, will be instructed to assure the Mormons that it is not the desire of the President and the United States authorities to make war upon them, but to secure the enforcement of the laws, to which end they will be counselled to participate. The commissioners will also inform them that some troops will be retained in the Territory to protect emigrants to the Pacific from the attacks of hostile Indians. The Commissioners will go with the next reinforcements dispatched to Utah.

HON. THOMAS L. HARRIS.—We see by an article in the Washington States, that the health of this gentleman is not only in a precarious, but an extremely critical condition, and that his approaching dissolution is hourly expected. The States thinks it probable that the exertion of being carried to the House, to vote on the Kansas bill, will hasten his demise. The country will remember with pride his distinguished services as a soldier and a statesman, and will most sincerely lament the untimely end of one so young and gifted.

The Democratic City Convention in Philadelphia, has nominated the following ticket for City Officers to be voted for at the May election: For Mayor, Richard Vaux; City Solicitor, James H. Randall; Receiver of Taxes, Charles Worrell; City Controller, William Curtis; City Commissioner, Thomas Ellis.

The New York "Red Republicans" are about completing the record of their folly by getting up a monstrous funeral oration in honor of Orsini and Pierrri, who attempted the assassination of the Emperor Napoleon.

Colonel James S. Wallace, for many years connected with Philadelphia journalism, has assumed the management of the Louisville Theatre.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—W. A. Buckingham, the Republican candidate for Governor, has been elected by about 5,000 majority.—Both Houses of the Legislature will be Republican by a large majority.

STUPENDOUS LIBEL SUIT.

The Herald states that Fernando Wood, ex-Mayor of New York, is about to bring against the New York Tribune, the most magnificent libel suit ever instituted in this country. The alleged libels were published in the Tribune in the course of the three or four years that Mayor Wood was in office, and includes many charges against him both in his public and private capacity. When the Mayor was in office he did not feel called upon to notice these publications; but now that he has retired from all political excitements, since the recent election, he feels obliged, out of regard for the reputation of himself and family, to demand a complete and thorough investigation, which will result, he is convinced, in a complete vindication of his character in public and private life. In pursuance of this resolution we are informed, says the Herald, that Mr. Wood has secured the services of several eminent lawyers, and that the case will not contain less than seven hundred and fifty distinct libels—principally charges of swindling, thieving, forgery and other opprobrious offences, and founded upon certain remote commercial transactions which can be easily explained. The array of counsel in the case is one of the greatest ever known at this bar, and the parties will be proceeded against by criminal indictments as well as in the civil courts, and thus the whole matter will be thoroughly investigated.

DECEASED IN LOUISIANA.—From the Young America of March 27th, published in the parish of St. John the Baptist, La., we extract the following: "A hostile meeting took place on Monday, 22d inst., between Mr. J. Williams and Mr. A. Burch, which resulted fatally to the latter. The difficulty originated in the settlement of an account. The weapons were double-barrelled shot guns, distance forty paces. At the first fire, the bullet of Williams took effect on his opponent, shattering his arm and passing through the body, killing him instantly. Burch was a hard working, industrious man, with a large family entirely dependent upon him for their support. We understand that he has left a widow with seven children, all of them too young to be able to do anything toward maintaining themselves. "On the Tuesday following, another duel with rapid swords took place between Mr. Ernest, Le Gendre, editor of the Meschache, and Mr. Gustave Ferrate. The former received a slight wound in the breast, while the latter merely a scratch on the hand."

A MAN OF NERVE.—The European papers contain lengthy accounts of the evidence elicited in regard to the conspiracy to take the life of the French Emperor in January last. Orsini, the leading spirit in the affair, seems to have been a man of remarkable energy. He manufactured the fulminating powder, with which the shells were charged, in England, and transported it to France in wet cloths. Subsequently it became necessary to get it perfectly dry, and he held it before a fire for the purpose, thermometer in hand, to regulate the heat, at the eminent risk of bringing upon himself the awful death he was preparing for Louis Napoleon. The ascent of the mercury one degree might have produced an explosion and blown him to atoms.

DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.—During a thunder-gust on Monday evening, a young man, aged about nineteen years, named Samuel D. Hall, son of Mr. Samuel Hall, residing on the Philadelphia road, about seven miles from Baltimore, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was crossing a field, was not under a tree, and within a hundred yards of his father's door, when he was struck down.

FLOOD IN THE MISSISSIPPI.—Accounts from St. Louis speak of a great rise in the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. Whole cotton plantations are said to be under water, and the town of Napoleon submerged some places to the depth of ten feet. But few places will escape inundation between the mouth of the White river and the Louisiana line.

TREED OF KANSAS.—We have not seen a better hit than the following at the monopoly of the press by the eternal Kansas question: "The editor who threatened to write two columns a week about Kansas unless his delinquent subscribers paid up, says that every one has squared up his account, and three hundred and seventy paid for one year in advance."

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The election in Rhode Island has resulted in the success of the "American Republican" ticket for State officers, and the same party has elected a majority of both branches of the Legislature.

PLENTY OF SNOW.—The season for shad so far, stands unprecedented in regard to supply. The Philadelphia Advertiser of Saturday, speaking of the great luck of the fishermen, says: "We have heard of hauls ranging from one hundred and fifty up to three thousand six hundred, at the various fisheries on the river Delaware; particularly those in the region of Bridesburg, and northward to Trenton."

MAIN LINE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—The canal is now open and boats passing upon it at all points between Huntingdon and Columbia. In a few days the entire canal to Pittsburg will be navigable.

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." He who payeth the printer his just dues layeth up treasures in heaven—that of being an honest man. Bring on your dollars.

The Legislature of Virginia has appropriated \$2,000 for the removal of the remains of President Monroe from the city of New York to the groves of Hollywood, in Virginia.

During the temporary absence of the cashier, the Grafton Bank, at Grafton, Massachusetts, was entered, on Wednesday, and \$12,000 stolen, \$7,000 of which was in bills of the denomination of \$100.

President Buchanan had a long interview with Senator Benton the evening before he died. Associated as they have been in public affairs for half a century, the meeting between the two statesmen was one of thrilling interest.

The Democratic ticket was successful at the municipal election held at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday.

An important arrest of counterfeiters was made in Allegheny city on Friday.

Ex-Governor Pollock has been elected a School Director of the borough of Milton, where he resides.

We Sustain Our Patriotic President.

We have the proud satisfaction of knowing, says the Genius of Liberty, and regard it as a matter to be boasted of, that the incorruptible and lion hearted Democracy of Fayette county stand firmly by the position of President Buchanan, and sustained him in the present trying crisis. Wherever meetings have been held in our county resolutions unequivocally sustaining the President have been adopted, and the utmost enthusiasm has prevailed whenever the name of the gallant old chieflain who sits in the executive chair has been mentioned. Why should it not be so? We see the veteran statesman of sixty years experience, conscious of the right and firm in his purpose to maintain it. Like the Patriotic Jackson, in the days of his warfare against the mammoth Bank, President Buchanan is violently assailed by all the enemies of the Democratic party, and opposed by many leading men of his own party, and like "Old Hickory" Mr. Buchanan calmly awaits the final struggle and sits unmoved against the thousand thunder-bolts that are aimed at his devoted head. He who has sworn to support the laws, and firmly resolves to do it, regardless of threatenings and abuse, deserves the support and encouragement of the people; and it is gratifying to know that the great majority of the Democratic masses of the country are determined to stand by and sustain our worthy Chief Magistrate.

THE SEVENTEEN-YEAR OLD BOY PREACHER.—The St. Louis Democrat says of young Mr. Fuller, who is called the "Boy Preacher," who is aged but seventeen years, that he has within the last five weeks delivered in Marion county fifty-four sermons; and was instrumental in the conversion of one hundred and forty-four persons. He has been licensed to preach only about two months, during which time he has delivered upward of fifty discourses, and two hundred and forty persons have been converted through his instrumentalities. It is said that he never studies his sermons or makes any notes, and frequently does not select his text until he rises up in the pulpit to preach; and yet, it is said that no two of his discourses are alike, either in point of argument or composition. He speaks most eloquently, and uses the most chaste and beautiful language. Calls to preach at various points are daily pouring in upon him.

AFRICAN ARISTOCRACY.—In one of his letters from Mobile, Parson Brownlow says: "At three o'clock I attended, with the Bishop, at the newly erected African church, and heard him preach to them an appropriate and effective sermon. There are several colored congregations in the city; but this is the colored aristocratic church, with a membership of seven hundred and fifty, and an able and excellent preacher, appointed to serve them by the Alabama Conference. The house is of brick, about eighty by sixty, with marmess galleries—plain, but substantial in its finish. It cost \$7,000 \$6,000 of which was paid by the negroes; and they all slaves at that! It seats one thousand two hundred persons; but on this occasion there were one thousand five hundred crowded into it. While I was reclining on a sofa in the pulpit, behind the Bishop, I was amazed in looking over the vast sea of heads, and the upturned faces of the well dressed and orderly congregation, who, with their hymn books in hand, sang most delightfully. They politely surrendered a few of their front seats to many ladies and gentlemen, mostly their owners, and citizens of the first character, who attended church, and they crowded into the galleries."

An interesting suit for breach of marriage contract was recently concluded at Charleston, Ohio: Susan Garris sued John Sumner, who had courted her for fourteen years, during which time he had made several appointments to marry her. Susan had spent a great deal of affection on John, and a smart change of money on white dresses, new bonnets, &c., in expectation of an occasion that never occurred, as John, after courtship Susan to the shady side of forty, abandoned her, and married a wife in New York. Susan sued him, and the jury allowed her damages to the tune of \$10,000.

The aggregate wealth of the United States amounts to twelve thousand million of dollars, and the population is twenty-four millions of souls. The wealth, divided by the population, gives five hundred dollars to each person young and old; and counting five persons to each family, it would give the handsome little fortune of twenty-five hundred dollars to every family of the republic, not excluding the slaves.

At arrival at St. Joseph, Mo., brings the important intelligence that Brigham Young had very modestly notified Col. Johnston to leave the Territory of Utah by the 10th of March, and, as a tangible evidence of his kind intentions, had generously offered to supply the American army with provisions ample sufficient to last them until they were out of all danger from his valiant saints. We opine that the provisions will go begging. President Buchanan has issued another proclamation to Brigham Young and his followers, offering a general amnesty in case of a return to allegiance.

Gen. Henderson, U. S. Senator from Texas, is said to be far gone in consumption. Gen. Davis, of Mississippi, is still in a precarious condition. He has lost the sight of one eye entirely.

The preparations for a second attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable are progressing in England, four hundred additional miles of the cable having just been completed, and three hundred more for casualties having been ordered, making, in all, about three thousand miles of cable.

Two young men, Delvins, who killed their brother-in-law in Washington, on Tuesday afternoon, have been fully committed to answer the crime. The accused are sons of the late Lieut. John S. Delvin, of the Marine Corps. One is a member of the bar, and the other a student at law.

A very destructive fire occurred at Williamsport, on Wednesday. The loss will exceed \$20,000.

An Italian in Chicago, worth upwards of \$20,000, who owns five houses on Milwaukee avenue, has seven or eight girls in his employ, begging and stealing.

An Ohio regiment of Volunteers has been tendered the President, for services in Utah.

DEATH OF THOMAS H. BENTON.

THOMAS HART BENTON—the last of our Augustan age, the contemporary of some of our founders of the Republic, and of all that galaxy of statesmen who may be said to have begun their career during and shortly after the second war with Great Britain—breathed his last, on Saturday, the 10th of April, 1858, at the capital of the Federal Union. Although this event was not unexpected by his countrymen, the announcement will occasion profound and almost universal sensation: he was the only living tie that closely connected the present with the illustrious men of other days, and when he departs the scene of so many trials common to these great actors and himself, all Americans will feel as if one of the noblest monuments of intellect, and one of the most inspiring characters in history, had vanished from the earth. There was a stern endurance, a Roman courage, an inflexible will in this man, that made him insensible to danger, and enabled him to perform prodigies of labor, alike of body and of brain. To these qualities, and to his regular and temperate habits, the people are indebted for the wonderful productions and the extraordinary services which will make his name a household word long after his errors have been forgotten.

Colonel BENTON was born at Hillsborough, Orange county, North Carolina, on the 14th of March, 1782, and was educated at Chapel Hill College, in that State. His ancestors were among the leaders of the Revolution of 1775, and added very materially to the service of the country during that dark and bloody crisis. The family of Bentons, from which he is descended on the mother's side, was one of the most noble in that State in furtherance of the settlement of Kentucky, and it is even at the present day a matter of pride with North Carolinians to trace their origin to the people of that State (and among them the HARRIS) were the strongest supporters of the famous DANIEL BOONE in his pioneer enterprise. It was from such sterling stock that Mr. BENTON derived the energy and perseverance which entered so largely as elements into his character. His father having died when THOMAS was only eight years of age, his mother removed to Tennessee to settle on a tract of land belonging to the estate. Here he studied law, and became prominent in his profession; was chosen to the Legislature for one term, in which he rendered signal services, made the acquaintance of General JACKSON, then Judge of the Supreme Court, and Major-General of the State, and received from him the appointment of Aid-de-camp, which gave him the title of colonel, which he bore to the close of his career. He was in 1813, appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in the army, by President MADISON, but resigned when the peace was made. His intimacy with JACKSON was disturbed by a violent and bloody quarrel; but after a short renewal, and continued with all his fervor down to the day of the death of the great hero and sage.

He removed in the year 1815 to Missouri, then a slightly populated territory of the United States. He was a Senator in Congress for thirty years. He served all his life in Congress, and in 1820, when he was elected by the Legislature of Missouri before the formal admission of that Territory as a State into the Union. He became identified intimately with the politics of that State, whose admission caused the most memorable struggle in the history of the country. He early rose to a prominent position in the Senate, where his oratorical efforts commanded universal attention and respect.—Forney's Press.

MAGNIFICENT BEQUEST.—Charles McMillen, who died recently in Cincinnati, bequeaths to that city \$800,000 for a University for the education and care of orphans. Mr. McMillen made his will in Philadelphia in 1856, and has modeled his University after Girard college. The testator likewise remembered all his relatives in some degree, being most liberal to his brother, Mr. Andrew McMillen, who resides upon a farm in Illinois. His next largest bequest was to a niece, who has resided with him some years. The balance of his devices are to nieces and nephews in Philadelphia. The value of his property, which is in Cincinnati, Louisiana, Texas and Missouri, is computed at a sum considerably exceeding a million of dollars. Mr. McMillen was born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1782, and was aged 76 years when he died. In 1803 he crossed the Alleghenies with a horse, saddle and bridle, which were then his entire property.

NARROW ESCAPE OF TWO LADIES FROM DEATH.—As the last train on the Central Road was going by the old depot, at Phillipsburg, on Thursday night last, a bullet was fired into the last car by some unknown person, which very nearly deprived two ladies, residing at Easton, Pa., of their lives. Mrs. J. Daves, one of the ladies, who so narrowly escaped, says that the bullet passed not more than two feet from where she and the other lady, who was on the same seat, sat, and that if it had entered the next window of the car they would have been killed. There were very few persons, besides the ladies, in the car at the time, and whether the shot was intended for them, or was accidental, is not yet known. The flash of the gun was seen by one or two gentlemen, but it was so dark that they could not distinguish the person who fired the pistol, or discover how he was dressed. The bullet was found in the car on the following morning. No one is able to account for the affair. Some think that the bullet was aimed at the conductor by an unknown enemy, others believe that it was accidental.

RESUMPTION IN VIRGINIA.—The Virginia Legislature has passed an act fixing the first of May for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks of that State. A bill has also been passed requiring the banks to establish an agency in Richmond or Baltimore, for the redemption of their notes.

LYNCH LAW.—At Monongahela city, (Pa.), a drunken fellow, having beaten his children; driven his wife out of doors, and carried into the night air a child of his sick with the scarlet fever, his neighbors gathered, took him from his bed, carried him to the Monongahela river, and washed and ducked him till he promised to reform. Served the rash night.

A NEW KIND OF GAME.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Dispatch gets the following: "A new dodge was perpetrated in Second street market on Saturday. A young man named Jackson was arrested for violating the game laws. He glued cows' hair to the tails of wharf rats and sold them for squirrels. The man who made the complaint was a gentleman from Germany."

PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.—The Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of Virginia, formally entered into a compact, on the 6th instant, for the purchase of Mt. Vernon. Price \$200,000.

Blair county has eighteen Representatives in the Western Penitentiary—a larger number than any other county except Allegheny.

The Grafton Bank, of Grafton, Mass., was robbed of twelve thousand dollars on Wednesday.

The Condition of Mexico.

Not only at Washington, but all over the country, the present unhappy condition of the Mexican republic is exciting attention, and many believe that a crisis is approaching in her affairs, when it will be the duty of the United States Government to assume such a position towards our sister republic as will prevent her from again becoming the prey of despotic influences at home, or being made the football of European schemes and tyranny. A correspondent of the Pennsylvania, writing from Washington, says "it is probable that Mexico is even now so divided that she can never be united under one government again.—Some of the northern provinces have declared themselves a separate republic; schemes are in progress for wresting other portions from the hands of her military despots by means of American colonization; and more than one State is ready and anxious to unite its destiny to our confederacy. Under all these circumstances, we should pursue a prudent and firm policy towards her, and such we have no doubt, is the President's determination. An able and far seeing statesman will be sent to Mexico to represent our Government there, and the next twelve months, may witness great changes in the political aspect of this continent."

WASHINGTON CITY is fast earning a very unenviable reputation. A late letter from that city says: "Murder stalks in the midst of the community here, and outrages of every character are perpetrated daily. At night time the streets are almost deserted, and those who go abroad go always armed with knife or revolver."

A NEGRO SOLD AT AUCTION IN BOSTON.—The Boston Courier, of the 24th ult., has the following: "Messrs. Barbour & Son sold at auction yesterday, the old wooden buildings at the corner of Sudbury and Portland streets, to make room for improvements. The auctioneer stated that he would sell to the highest bidder, the buildings and their 'contents,' with the exception of the bricks and stone, but was quite surprised, if not alarmed, upon being subsequently informed that one of the buildings contained a negro tenant, at the time of sale. The black man, it is said, was once a Southern slave, although a free man at the present time. This little incident created considerable merriment, as the auctioneer is known to be somewhat ultra in his anti-slavery views."

FAILURE OF THE SEBASTOPOL EXPEDITION.—We regret to learn, as we do through the late news from Europe, on the entire failure of the expedition fitted out mainly from Philadelphia, under a charter granted by the Legislature of this State, at its last session, to raise the sanctioned Russian fleet in the harbor of Sebastopol. The attempt, it seems, has been a total failure—not a vessel has been recovered, and the force of shipping engaged in the attempt has been withdrawn and offered for sale. The difficulty seems to have arisen from the perfect riddling of the ships by the worms, rendering them so porous that the water flowed in almost as fast as it was pumped out.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN CONGRESS.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Argus, in his letter of Monday, says: "Immediately after the reading of the journal, the House adjourned, in order to afford members the opportunity of attending the general ceremonies of Mr. Benton, this afternoon. Nearly all the members who lingered in the hall after the House adjourned, conversing either in groups or in their seats, were startled by a fight between Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, and Mr. Helper, the author of the book called 'Impending Crisis, formerly of North Carolina. They had just before been angrily engaged in conversation. Growds marched in and separated the combatants, while they were engaged in dealing heavy blows."

Mr. Helper was temporarily taken in charge by the Sergeant-at-Arms. A number of ladies who were on the floor at the time, were frightened witnesses of the disgraceful proceedings.

NAVIGATING THE AIR.—Considerable excitement was created in Columbia county, Arkansas, on the 24th ult., by the sudden appearance of a genius, named Ben Johnson, from Harrison county, Mo., in a balloon to which thirty-eight hours, and thought it about time to come down for "fodder." The story reads like a hoax, but is testified to as truth by respectable witnesses.

ELOPEMENT.—At Cincinnati, a few days since, a young heiress, from Kentucky, eloped from a boarding school and married a Kentuckian who had been forbidden by her guardian to see her. She escaped from the school disguised in boys' clothes, which were sent to her by her lover. They started off on a tour to spend the honeymoon. She is a minor, but on arriving at legal age will inherit a fortune of at least \$100,000. Her lover is without means.

DECEASED OF LAWRENCE, MASS.—A resident of some years in that city, writes us that the stagnation of business and death of employment are greater there than in any manufacturing town of New England. Twelve months ago the population was reckoned at 15,000; by the first of May it will not exceed 10,000. The writer adds: "Hundreds are leaving for California, and as many more for Minnesota and the West. Yet there are many hundreds who are too poor to emigrate anywhere. Such are now suffering from want, and must get away into our farming towns next month. They cannot stay here. The Irish population are scattering rapidly."

A CLUB.—A white linen shirt, and a coarse cotton undershirt, splattered with blood, have been found in a hole near the scene of the brutal murder, last fall, of Miss Adaline Bavor, near Mohesville, Berks co., Pa., and is supposed to have belonged to the murderer. It is hoped this discovery may lead to the detection of the guilty party.

EMIGRANTS.—One thousand six hundred and ninety-six emigrants passed over the Pennsylvania railroad during the month of March last—an increase of seventy-six over the same month last year.

FLOOR INSPECTOR.—Geo. M. Lauman, Esq., recently appointed by Gov. Packard, has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

RE-APPOINTED.—Mr. Wm. J. Mullin, Prison Agent, has received from Gov. Packard a commission, giving him authority to visit the prisons of this State.

The receipts of produce which reach Philadelphia from the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are steadily increasing.

From Forney's Press.

The Manheim Tragedy.

Execution of Anderson and Richards for the Murder of Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Reamer. Lancaster, Pa.—Great Excitement.—Anderson's Confession. On Friday, the negroes, Alexander Anderson and Henry Richards, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Reamer, expired their crimes on the gallows. The execution was witnessed by a large number of people. Anderson was a tall, interesting-looking man, about forty years of age, with long, black, curly hair and whiskers, and exhibiting the most contrition of the two for the murder. He wrote a confession of his crime and a history of his life, which, with the circumstances of the murder and an account of his execution, is published by Mr. H. A. Rockafellow, of Lancaster, for the benefit of Anderson's wife and children.—The volume is illustrated with portraits of Richards and Anderson.

Richards was younger than Anderson, smooth-faced, short and stout. He was also blacker than his companion. He told different and contradictory stories about his connection with the murder, and generally endeavoring to fasten the blood-guilt on Anderson. It was only after long and tedious endeavors on the part of his chief friends that he at last confessed to his share in the horrid deed. The morbid curiosity to see the execution was intense. No houses within the vicinity of the gallows were high enough to overlook the walls, but some Yankee had erected a platform on two or three tree-tops, capable of accommodating some hundreds of spectators. This stand was rented out to curious individuals at a dollar a head, and long before the hour of execution, the place was crowded to excess. A number of other, rickety contrivances were erected, and rented out to ambitious prices. The yard leading to the main entrance was crowded by a large number of spectators, who eagerly peered through the iron gratings. The night previous to the execution both convicts received the holy communion.

The execution was awaited all night, engaged in devotional exercises; but Richards at last, in the morning they dressed themselves for their execution. Anderson in white pants and plain white shirt, and Richards in white pants, shirt and white roundabout, with white gloves. An affecting scene occurred during the morning, which drew tears from the eyes of many a stern, strong man. This was Anderson's last meeting with his wife and family. After Anderson was notified that his last hour had arrived, he thanked the Sheriff for all his kindness, and after a short interview with Mr. Garber, Mr. Ream, and his father-in-law, prepared to die.

The death-warrant of Governor Packard authorized the execution to take place between the hours of ten and two o'clock. The Sheriff was disposed to execute them at twelve, and as stated to the prisoners, that they declared their anxiety to pass through the dread ordeal with as little delay as possible, and accordingly fixed the hour at eleven, or as soon as possible. A few minutes before the hour, the friends of the condemned withdrew, and their last hour was spent in close communion with their spiritual advisers. Their demeanor was marked and characteristic. Anderson was calm, composed, and resigned. Richards also was calm and resigned. The final preparations all being made, the prisoners proceeded to the gallows. They ascended the stairs with composure, and by objection of the Sheriff knelt down in their respective positions, immediately under the hooks which were to receive the fatal coils. After hymn and prayer by Anderson, and the benediction by a clergyman, the cap was adjusted. At twenty-five minutes before twelve the Sheriff pulled the cord attached to the lever, and the platform fell instantly and noiselessly, leaving the victims hanging in mid-air. Anderson did not even start, or perceptibly move. Richards seemed to die hard.

A few minutes after twelve, Dr. Henry Carpenter and Dr. Berg, the Sheriff's physicians, pronounced the convicts dead, and their bodies were lowered in their coffins, which were placed in a wagon and drawn to the Poor House burying ground, followed by four or five hundred persons, including the family of Anderson.

Swagge Assault on the Secretary of the Interior. WASHINGTON, April 8.—This forenoon, a man named Peter Besancon, formerly of Louisiana, had violent words with the Secretary of the Interior in the hall of the Department. The former struck, or attempted to strike the Secretary. The latter returned the blow, and Besancon in the act of drawing a pistol from his pocket, Mr. Thompson seized Besancon and threw him upon the floor, disarming and fracturing the latter's arm. It is believed that Besancon, who is well known here, was refused office by Secretary Thompson, and a revolutionary embarrasment, has temporarily debilitated his mental faculties. Besancon has been several years in the employ of the Government at Washington, and is looked upon with respect by all who know him.

ANOTHER VISION.—WASHINGTON, April 8.—Peter Besancon, a Frenchman of New Orleans, who has been dismissed from the Pension Office some months back, and refused a re-