

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRANTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLISLE, PA., MAY 6, 1858.

Democratic State Nominations.

SUPREME JUDGE, WM. A. PORTER, of Philadelphia. CANAL COMMISSIONER, WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

SUDDEN CHANGES OF WEATHER.—The weather, for the last few weeks, has been as fickle as a Miss in her teens. We have had hot and cold in such quick succession, as to make it difficult to know how to dress to keep comfortable.

THE FIRST OF MAY.—Saturday morning was the first of May, and it opened in such a manner as to uphold the historic reputation of this month for loveliness. The sun rose with more than usual splendor, and a slight shower having fallen during the night, everything appeared fresh and delightful.

UNION BIBLE MEETING.—The Union Bible meeting—embracing all Protestant denominations—held in the English Lutheran Church of this place on Sabbath evening last, was well attended, the house being filled to its utmost capacity.

MORE TROOPS FOR UTAH.—A detachment of United States troops, numbering 300, under command of Captains ANDERSON and CAMPBELL, left Carlisle Barracks on Tuesday last, for Utah.

RECRUITS.—The recruiting service must be quite active in the Eastern cities, if we may judge from the number of recruits arriving at the Carlisle Barracks. Every three or four days, large bodies of men are brought here, where they remain for instruction for a short time, and are then marched into service.

AT HOME.—DR. AHL, member of Congress from this district, arrived at his home in Newville, on Monday. He will return to Washington in a day or so.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We learn that the barn of Mr. J. S. Stricker, near New Cumberland, was struck by lightning, on Thursday night last. The entire roof was thrown off the building, and shivered to pieces.

THE BILL TO ADMIT KANSAS.—The bill admitting Kansas into the Union, as it passed Congress, we published in full last week. To prevent misrepresentation, the bill should be carefully read by all.

DEBT OF HARRISBURG.—According to the statement of the Borough Treasurer of Harrisburg, the debt now owing by that town to bondholders, is \$141,158 75. That is a right smart debt for a town like Harrisburg.—Carlisle Volunteer.

And a "right smart" town we have here, in consequence of that same debt. The truth is, we never yet knew a community to flourish until it got into debt.—Harrisburg Herald.

Our friend of the Harrisburg Herald is right—the debt of Harrisburg has been the making of the town, and this doctrine we have been preaching up to the good people of Carlisle for the last twelve years. The only way to make a town prosperous is to improve it, and this can only be done by a resort to loans.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.—We see by the proceedings of Congress, of a late date, that it is in contemplation to grant to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the several Indian wars, pensions for their services. This is an act of justice which ought to have been done these meritorious persons, by the government, long ago. The survivors of the war of 1812, in the United States, at present, are comparatively few in number. A period of forty-three years has elapsed since the period of 1815, and the men who marched to the tented field, or those who did duty at other posts during the pending conflict between Great Britain and the United States, deserve the notice of the government, and such pecuniary compensation as will ease the necessities of the old, infirm, and decrepit soldier, and smooth the passage to a warrior's grave. We see no reason why the soldiers of the war of 1812 are not as deserving of a pension as those of the revolution, and we rejoice that the government is about to redeem itself from reproach on account of the long and heartless neglect of this meritorious class of citizens.

AMONG THE MANY MEDICINES offered to the public, DR. VALL'S GALVANIC OIL is surpassing all in amount of sales. A greater number of dozens of this medicine have been sold than of any other preparation—and why? Because it is a good article and is in demand—the sufferer will always have it.

RIOY AT YORK.—The Borough election in York on Saturday, resulted in the success of the fusion or opposition ticket by 81 majority. Excitement prevailed at the polls the entire day, and was followed by a serious riot in the evening. The Democratic Press gives the following particulars of the disgraceful affair:

In the evening, about 9 o'clock, a terrible riot occurred in Main street, between the Market house and the Bridge, between some of the members of the Vigilant and Laurel Fire Companies, in which two or three persons were wounded by shots from a pistol or musket. A gentleman standing on the inside of the door in the "Fremont House," was struck on the back of the head with a ball fired from a pistol, making a rather frightful but not a mortal wound. Another person, we are told, had a portion of his ear shot off in the street. A number of other persons were somewhat injured in the melee. Bullet holes and other marks of violence, may be traced in the number of the buildings along the street. The shatters, walls, &c., of the store of Stone Frynsinger & Co., and the Banking house of the York Bank, bear the marks of quite a number of balls, stones, &c.

The Hon. John Caldwell was sworn in on Monday morning last, as Judge of the District Court, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

THE KANSAS DIFFICULTY SETTLED. Peace to the Country!

We are happy to inform our readers that the Kansas difficulty has at length been settled by Congress. On Friday last both the House and the Senate adopted the Conference Bill reported by Mr. Ewing, admitting Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. The vote stood 9 majority in the House, and 9 majority in the Senate. Dr. AHL, member of Congress from this district, voted for the bill, and has thus carried out the wishes of his Democratic constituents. "This result," says the Washington Convention, "is one which will give peace to the country and relieve the national legislature of a subject which has not only engrossed nearly all its time, but has been a means of discord and estrangement between the members of the democratic party which every patriot must have deeply lamented. We doubt not, and the result which we announce to-day with unmingled satisfaction, abundantly proves, that, with few exceptions, it has been the determination of democratic members and senators faithfully to adhere to the great doctrines of self-government which formed the basis of the Cincinnati platform, upon which Mr. Buchanan was elected to the Chief magistracy of the Union. Perhaps it was no more than might have been expected that in enforcing for the first time after the express repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the utter repudiation of the Wilmoit Proviso, this principle, differences of opinion would arise and great difficulties be encountered, even to the extent of putting to hazard the success of the measure adopted as a medium of its application. Happily, these disagreements, which so recently threatened the success of the measure finally adopted by the democratic party of the two houses, after the most anxious deliberation, were so far accommodated as to command a majority in both branches of the legislature, and the cordial approval of the President and his cabinet. In reaching this auspicious conclusion, the most extraordinary events have intervened, which cannot fail to make a deep impression upon the country. The Lecompton constitution, assailed with bitter ferocity at the opening of the session, four months ago, and denounced as a usurpation and a fraud—in the course of legislation upon it, has received an affirmative endorsement from every member of the House of Representatives.

It is a curious coincidence, that on the motion of Mr. English to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table, the usual clincher adopted in cases of sharp controversy, like that upon final action yesterday, the vote stood 118 yeas against 100 nays, precisely the vote which passed the Kansas-Nebraska act four years ago.

Thus has terminated the most extraordinary and alarming political difficulty which has ever disturbed the politics of this country. Its origin is to be found in the passage of the fatal Missouri Compromise; and its close was appropriately effected on the anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States under the federal constitution. The illustrious Father of his Country, on the occasion of his accession to the Presidency, says: "Every step by which they have advanced" (speaking of the States) "to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some providential agency."

We submit that this graceful acknowledgment of Divine Interposition in behalf of the republic is most appropriately repeated on the present occasion.

It is also worthy of special observation, that the deficiency bill, so warmly contested, passed both Houses yesterday. These great measures thus concluded, both branches of the legislature adjourned to Monday. Relieved from the cares which have so heavily pressed upon the members, they will have an opportunity to exchange congratulations, and to renew professions of friendship for each other, and of devotion to the great cause of the democratic party, which, by the result of yesterday's patriot, must have become doubly dear to every patriotic and well-wisher of the Union.

The great obstacles in the way of active legislation having thus been removed, may we not anticipate that the few remaining days of the session will be devoted to the consideration of the many important measures now demanding the attention of Congress? We can see no objection which the opposition can have, in the present aspect of public affairs, in interposing difficulties in the way of prompt legislation for the benefit of the country?

THE ADMISSION OF NEW STATES.—GEN. QUITMAN'S BILL.—The bill which Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, endeavored to introduce in the House a few days ago, sets forth that it is unjust, impolitic, and unjust to the existing States, to prematurely and hastily admit new States, thereby unduly stimulating the occupation of distant and vacant territories, by force and unnatural migration for political and partisan sectional purposes, producing strife and discord between the different portions of the Union, and leading to corrupt political combinations in Congress. In order to correct these evils, and give timely notice of the line of policy which will hereafter be pursued, the bill provides that no new States shall be admitted into the Union until it is ascertained, by a census taken by authority of Congress, that the Territory asking admission contains a population sufficient for a representative in Congress, nor until the people have been authorized by Congress to hold a Convention to frame a Constitution, and to present the same for admission.

OREGON WOODS. PRICES, &c.—In Oregon, men get from \$40 to \$120 per month in lumbering establishments, and from \$40 to \$50 on farms. Carp netters, from \$4 to \$6 per day. Flour sells at from \$12 to \$16 per barrel. Beef from \$8 to \$15 per 100 lbs. Pork \$10 per 100 lbs. Potatoes, \$17 per bushel.

WEALTH OF ILLINOIS.—According to the returns of the County Assessors of Illinois to the State Auditor, the aggregate value of real and personal property in that Commonwealth (excluding several counties not yet required), amounts to \$408,477,367, an increase of \$72,227,240 over the total of the year 1856, or 22 per cent. difference in two years.

NOTES ON TIME.—The oldest clock in America is one in the Philadelphia Library, which is nearly two centuries old. It was made in London, keeps good time and is said to have been owned by Oliver Cromwell.

COL. FREMONT BEATEN.—The supreme court of California has decided the case of Biddle Boggs vs. the Merced Mining Company—reversing the judgment of the court below. The question involves the title of Fremont to the mineral wealth of his Mariposa claim. The court decides against Fremont, and that a fee simple to land does not carry with it the title to the gold-extracted therefrom.

A proposition has been started in St. Louis, to erect a monument to the memory of Col. Benton, to that city.

The Mormon Rebellion.

A few years ago, the idea of any people under our government rising in open and bold rebellion to its authority, would have been laughed at as idle and improbable. And the first motion toward resistance would have kindled universal and intense indignation, and created a general desire for speedy and severe chastisement of the rebels. But things have changed. The Government of the United States is publicly defied, her officers are insulted, her authority contemned by her own citizens, and yet some experience no indignation, some even apologise for the infamy, and many Senators and Representatives seem indifferent as to the infliction of deserved punishment. Why this change?

But a short time ago the Republican party was fierce in its denunciation of Mormonism as one of the "twin relics of barbarism." And now the leaders of that party retard the passage of a bill to supply the necessary means to crush out that "relic," which is now arrayed in hostile attitude to our Government. We were satisfied long ago that there is no use trying to find reasons for the conduct of the Republican leaders; their tergiversations are regulated by no rule of experience or philosophy; they are consistent only in being inconsistent. But we did think, that all parties would unite in aiding the President in his desire to teach rebellion the sure and speedy penalty of its acts, and at the same time, relieve our country from the odium of an institution that is a disgrace to civilization, and a reproach to freedom. But, instead of prompt legislation to punish treason, the public Treasury is wasted in paying men for fruitless and malignant assaults upon our Chief Executive. Mr. Buchanan has not the control of the Treasury, and cannot be held responsible for the incursion. Let the blame rest where it belongs; upon those who, a short time since, were most vehement in declamation about the insolent and rebellious Mormons.

MORMON EMIGRANTS.—A company of 90 Mormons—most of them from Denmark, Sweden and Norway, arrived in New York on Sunday, in the ship John Bright. Their emigration was projected before the news of the difficulties in Utah had reached them, and it was their intention at first to proceed direct to Salt Lake. When it was ascertained that they could not readily do so, it was decided that they should adjourn for a time in Canada, but they have since decided not to go thither, but to settle somewhere in the northwest until an opportunity of joining Brigham is afforded them. They speak hopefully of the progress of Mormonism in the Scandinavian countries.

MR. WASHINGTON'S BARGAIN WITH THE LADIES' MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.—The Richmond Enquirer publishes the terms of negotiation between Mr. John A. Washington, the proprietor of Mount Vernon, and the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the United States. They are, the payment of two hundred thousand dollars for two hundred acres of land, in which are included Washington's residence and tomb, and the landing place. Eighteen thousand dollars of this sum were paid on the closing of the contract, and the remainder of the contract price is to be paid in four yearly instalments. Mr. Washington, however will allow interest upon any sums, not less than five thousand dollars, that may be paid before the bonds are due; and he retains the title to and possession of the estates until the principal and interest are paid, except in case the whole amount is paid by the 22d of February, 1859, in which case he will forego interest on the first year's payment, due in January, 1859.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, in commenting upon this contract, says with truth that "Mr. John A. Washington has got the butt-end of the bargain with the ladies purchasing Mount Vernon. In the first place, he gets a thousand dollars per acre for land not intrinsically worth twenty. An hundred dollars per acre would be an extravagant price. All the buildings and improvements together are not worth five hundred dollars. He then retains possession and occupancy of the premises until the last dollar of the purchase money is paid, and receives interest on the amount unpaid all the while. So that he is to live rent free at the mansion, and, besides the outrageous price of two hundred thousand dollars, get perhaps fifty thousand more in the shape of interest. If this is not trifling in the sacred trust of his ancestor, I know not what else to call it."

MR. JOSEPH CLAYTON DIED AT HIS RESIDENCE in Trenton, N. J., on Thursday last, at the advanced age of one hundred and seven years, having been born in 1751. How many changes he has witnessed in this extended life time! Born a subject of Great Britain, he has witnessed the growth of this country from thirteen feeble colonies, with a population of less than three millions, scattered along the Atlantic seaboard, to a powerful confederacy of thirty-one States, stretching across the continent from ocean to ocean, and containing nearly thirty millions of people. He was twenty-four years of age when the first gun of the American revolution was fired at Lexington, and was in the full strength of manhood when the Declaration of Independence was signed. He was thirty-eight years of age when Washington was elected the first President, and has lived to see fourteen of his successors ascend the chair of the Chief Magistrate. It is seldom that it is given to one man to witness such a series of historical changes as has taken place during the lifetime of Mr. Clayton.

THE "JIG" DANCE.—A contemporary, in referring to the subject of promiscuous dancing, remarks that "who has never been able to see any particular good effect from dancing, physical or spiritual, except from the lively jig, used to perform when a boy, when his father was applying the birch to him for misdemeanors." There is philosophy in this. These jigs, sadly as they have fallen into disuse in these refined days, were often attended with the most salutary consequences—moral, physical and spiritual.

DEEP IN DEBT.—It is said that the debt of Mexico is about \$180,000,000. Before we go to Mexico, it will be well to consider how this debt is to be paid. A profligate over a hundred and eighty millions would be a considerable responsibility. The best way to get possession would be "to conquer a piece."

ABOUT NINE MONTHS since a little girl in Allegheny Co., aged two years; lodged a grain of coffee in her windpipe. It nearly strangled her several times and last Friday week choked her to death.

STILL EXPANDING—hooped skirts. It is suggested that the pavements should be widened to correspond.

Latest Foreign News.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, we have news from Europe one week later. Additional news from India had been received at London by telegraph from Malta. General Sir Colin Campbell remained at Lucknow. Major-General Sir William Peel received a serious wound at the Hill fort of Chandernagore, which he was severely wounded. The rebels were in Bundelcund, where they had congregated in great force. Commissioner Yell, reached Calcutta on the 22d of March, and was kept under close surveillance. Sir Hugh Moore has driven the rebel from the Chundun districts and the territory of the Rajah of Banpoor. The possessions of the letter has been confiscated. Advice from Hong Kong says that the four great Powers have given the Emperor until the end of March to send Plenipotentiaries to Shanghai. The Chinese were formally around Canton, but the Elders of Peking solemnly declare that it is only for their defence against the rebels, who threaten the city. General Pelesier, Duke of Malakoff, the new minister from France to the Court of St. James, had arrived in London. On landing at Dover he had a military and civic reception of quite an imposing character. At London, also, he was received with every honor. In the British Parliament Mr. Disraeli announced that compensation has been demanded from Naples for the imprisonment of the British engineers, captured on board the steamer Cagliari. The trial of Simon Bernard, the accomplice of Orsini, was expected to conclude on the 17th ultimo, the day the steamer sailed. A strong anti-French party, made by his counsel, had created great excitement and enthusiasm in Court. It is reported in Paris that the Count de Morny or M. de Persigny will soon succeed M. Espinasse, as Minister of the Interior. The Western Powers are said to have refused to support Sardina in its aggressive measures against Naples. Three-fourths of the city of Christiana, Norway, had been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of ten millions of francs.

By the arrival at New York, on Tuesday, from Aspinwall, of the steamship Moses Taylor, with \$1,500,000 in gold, we have two weeks later news from California, Oregon, Central and South America, &c. The equinoxial raged with great fury for four days, along the coast as far as Puget's Sound, the wind blowing a gale during the whole period. The freshets had been heavy, especially in the mining regions. Captain Bennett, of the late brig Cornell, had been arrested at San Francisco, and held to bail on having first robbed her of \$50,000 in silver, which she shipped at Mazatlan for San Francisco. The treasure is said to be buried near Cape St. Lucas, to which point the vessel had been sent for its recovery. The dates from Oregon are to the 27th ult. "The Salem" wing of the Democratic party had nominated Lafayette Grover for Congress, and J. M. Whitaker for Governor. They had also unanimously adopted resolutions sustaining Mr. Buchanan's administration. The advice from the Sandwich Islands, to the 18th of March, containing nothing of importance.

On the 10th ult., some of the bones of a human body were discovered about three miles from Ridgway, near the junction of Mahan's run and Elk creek, Pa. Upon examination they were identified as the remains of Wm. Reed, who it will be remembered, was lost in the woods two years ago last winter. Reed and another man started out with their guns on Elk creek, on a hunting excursion, on the 10th of December, 1855. A short distance up the creek they parted. Reed, it was supposed, was going to St. Mary's. This was the last seen or heard of him.

GRAIN PROSPECTS AT THE SOUTH.—A South Carolina gentleman writes from Edgefield, that the wheat and other grain crops never looked better, or fairer for a large yield, than they do at present. Should no disaster occur, now what may be expected from the South as early as the 25th to the 30th of May, as it is now heading. The planting season is nearly over at the South; some corn has been worked over; a heavy crop of cotton will reach 3,252,300 bales.

Galveston is the largest town in Texas and numbers some 8000 inhabitants. It contains 8 or 10 churches. The Catholic Cathedral cost about \$40,000. The new Episcopal church will cost \$50,000. There are also Methodist, Baptist, and other churches, all handsome edifices. The institutions of learning in this young city, are St. Mary's College, the Convent, the Galveston Institute, and the Galveston Female Seminary.

The fraudulent transactions of Gish, the Richmond (Va.) forger, are known to the amount of over \$800,000. Such was the insidious character of this scamp, and his success in gaining the confidence of the people, that the men who for six months were aware of his transactions, their own names having been forged, refrained from exposing him on account of personal feelings and delicacy.

HON. WM. WILKINS IN WASHINGTON.—The National Intelligencer of Thursday, says: "Among the visitors at present in Washington, we are glad to see, and in good health, the venerable William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, formerly Senator in Congress, and subsequently Secretary of War. He is the guest of the President."

Judge Wilkins has just concluded his term of service as a Senator of Pennsylvania, from the county of Allegheny.

A CENSURED CONVICT.—Late English papers state that the Rev. Samuel Smith, of the College Academy, Clifton, who lured a former lover of his wife to a secluded place, and then attempted to rob and murder him, has been convicted, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. His wife was discharged upon a nominal bail.

EARLY HARVEST IN ILLINOIS.—The Chicago Press advances the opinion that the wheat harvest in southern Illinois will commence at least one or two weeks earlier than in 1857, when new barley from that locality was sold in Cincinnati on the 27th of June, and the wheat harvest had fairly commenced by the 4th of July.

The Church Papers in England are waging a fierce controversy relative to the sort of gloves he is lawful and expedient for a Bishop to wear. At a religious meeting lately, the Bishop of London stood on a platform wearing a pair of bright yellow riding gloves, an act which has scandalized the disciplinarians.

An old lady in Texas, who sells eggs, has over her door, "new laid eggs every morning by Betty Briggs."

The Burning Mountain.

The editor of the Pooleville Journal recently paid a visit to a natural curiosity in that vicinity, and thus gives an account of it. It is very interesting: "As is generally known, there is a vein of coal located above water level in Broadmountain, about seven miles from this Borough, and near Heckscherville, which for twenty-one years has been on fire. The vein, which contains excellent white ash coal, is some forty feet in thickness. The origin of the fire is attributed to a couple of miners, who, having some work to perform in the depth of winter, built a fire—they being cold—in the gangway. The flames destroying the prop timbers, were carried by a strong current, rapidly along the passage, and the fire communicating to the coal, all subsequent efforts to extinguish it were ineffectual. The men were cut off from escape, and were undoubtedly suffocated to death. Their remains were never found.

"A few days since we ascended the mountain at the spot of the fire, and were much interested in examining the effect of the fire upon the surface. The course of it is from west to east, and where the vein is nearest the surface, the ground for the space of several hundred feet sunk into deep pits, and while the stones exhibit evidence of having been exposed to the action of intense heat, every vestige of vegetation has been blasted. It is a desert track in the midst of smiling fertility. The ground in some places was almost too warm for the hand to rest upon it, while steam from water heated by the internal fire, rose from every pore. The fire has evidently extended for several hundred yards from the place it originated, and finds vent and air to continue its progress, at the pits to which we have alluded. A score of years has passed, still it burns, and will burn until further fuel is denied the devouring element. Thousands of tons of coal have undoubtedly been consumed, and thousands of tons may yet feed the fire before it is checked."

More Counterfeiters Arrested.

The Lycoming Gazette, Williamsport, Pa., April 21st, says: "On Friday night, constable Elder and Cooper arrested a man calling himself Thomas Richards, charged by Theo. Schuck with passing counterfeit money. The accused was taken before Justice Anthony and committed for a further hearing the next day. After the arrest of Richards it was ascertained that he had two companions in the business, who in the meantime, had left the place. Deputy Sheriff Platt, and Constable Cooper and Elder started in pursuit of them on Saturday morning, and overtook the pair on the public road, a short distance above Linden. On discovering that they were pursued, one of them took to the fields, and after a short chase was overtaken by Deputy Sheriff Platt, who succeeded in seizing him by the coat just as he was jumping a fence, the officer being on one side and the prisoner on the other, when Constable Cooper came up and assisted in securing him. The other was taken, we believe, before he had time to get out of the road. On being brought before Justice Anthony the accused gave their names as William Patterson and David Morgan. After a hearing they were committed, in default of \$5000 bail each, to answer at Court. In giving chase to Morgan, when he ran across the fields, he was observed to feel his pockets as if to dispose of the evidences of his guilt, or to draw a weapon, and on searching him, about eleven hundred and fifty dollars, in counterfeit, five-dollar bills, of the Southwick Bank, Philadelphia, and a revolver, fully charged, were found. The amount recovered, with what they passed in this vicinity, would make about twelve hundred dollars. The bills are said to be an excellent imitation of the genuine, and in every way calculated to deceive the public. Richards had a final hearing on Saturday, and in default of \$5000 bail, was also committed to answer at Court. The whole party came from the north to this place. Some of them took the whole matter quite coolly, and seemed to consider it a good joke—one of them remarking that money was scarce and the banks doing nothing, so he thought he would do something himself to put some money in circulation."

HELD HIS BREATH TOO LONG.—The Marysville (California) News furnishes an account of a death which occurred under singular circumstances, recently, at a place called Dolon Gulch; a man, John Thomas and Ephraim Maringer, made a bet of ten dollars as to who could hold his breath the longest. At the word, both drew in their breath, but Maringer soon gave out. Thomas gave no sign or motion that he was weary of his having won the wager, but sat with his head bowed upon his breast, still immovable. "Halloo, Thomas, hold follow, you've won!" "What are you sitting there for? Get up, and stand ready," some one said to him. Not replying, the company became alarmed. They shook him, raised him from the chair—he was dead! Dr. Springall was immediately called in, but all hopes of resuscitation were gone; life had become entirely extinct. Dr. Springall, assisted by Dr. Wells and Glaucois, held a post mortem examination upon the body of the deceased, the result of which showed that the heart had been completely burst asunder, causing death instantly.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident from firearms transpired near the village of Lewisberry, in Fairview township, York county, about 6 miles from York, on the 19th ult. It appears that a number of persons on that day were amusing themselves at target firing, and as it was wet and disagreeable, the party sheltered themselves in a small building, when one of them named Lewis Miller, in passing through the same with his gun in his hand, the hammer of which accidentally came in contact with a bench or some other obstruction, instantly exploding its contents. The load of gun penetrated the upper part of his forehead, causing a fracture of about two inches in circumference, through which the brain protruded. It is asserted that a portion of the brain fell from the wound as the unfortunate man was being conveyed to his home, yet incredible as it may seem, we are informed that he is now recovering. Mr. M. is a son of Mr. Samuel Miller, of Manchester township and is a man of family, having a wife and two children.

SUPPOSED MURDERERS ARRESTED.—An important arrest was made at Bloomsburg, Pa., by United States Marshal Wynkoop. A party, believed to be concerned in the murder of Miss Adeline Baver, near Mohrsville, Berks county, has been traced there, and seized by the officers of the law. Two other persons implicated in the same outrage are already in prison, awaiting trial.

The revival interest has extended to various parts of Canada. In Montreal, prayer-meetings are held three times a day, and are largely attended.

Legislative Bodies Generally, and Pennsylvania Legislature Specially.

Legislative corruption is a disease which afflicts this country, running from one end to the other like a malignant epidemic. The last session of Congress was the scene of an exposure, showing how the members of the body, at various supposed to be pure and dignified, were bought and sold and bargained and bartered for, like any other marketable commodity. The disclosure was received as nothing new; it was a well known fact that corruption existed, and the only real interest attached to the transaction was in the detection of some of the members. The corruption itself started no one, because the fact was not a novelty. The legiferness of many of our States exhibit the same rotteness. New York as well as Pennsylvania is afflicted with venal legislators. The buying and selling of votes has got to be a business, just like the buying and selling of fat cattle. A class of brokers act as the negotiators, and stand between the seller and the consumer to adjust the price and fix all the preliminaries, so that the transaction is accomplished fairly, satisfactorily and honorably.

We may regret that this is the case; we may see in the greatest danger to our representative system of government, but we cannot shut our eyes to its truth. The barter and sale of votes is looked upon with far too much leniency, and thereby encourages the corruption, or, fail entirely in its object. These remarks have a general application to our representative bodies, and a particular application to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. When the last session commenced, we hoped better things of it, and that it would escape the reproach of some of its predecessors. But we don't see that its average honesty was above theirs. It was equally the tool of the corrupt men and designing speculators who assemble at the Capitol every year, for the purpose of filling and fattening the pockets of the State. Of course we speak collectively, and not individually.

But notwithstanding this truth, we have some reason to congratulate the people, and hope for better things in the future, because we have very bright anticipations of seeing a new class of men elected to the next Legislature, not solely and entirely because the State owns no more public property which can be put up at a mock auction and transferred to an individual, but because the year after, to take possession of the Legislature. There is nothing left to sell. The board has been swept clean. The last party devoured all the public property which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had the magnanimity or modesty to give up. The fact alone leads us to hope that in future the Legislature of Pennsylvania, not being exposed to great temptation, will be comparatively honest and untainted by corruption.

If the public works should be productive of this happy reformation, we will be disposed to overlook the means that has produced an end so devoutly to be wished for. One of the standing arguments used at the session just closed, and the one preceding it, for the sale of the public works, was that it would influence their public management exercised upon the people. The Canal Commissioners, Collectors, Supervisors, agents and the multitude of persons engaged in one capacity or another upon the public works, were denounced as an organized band of robbers, who had plundered the State, growing fat and rich on the plunder extorted from the victimized tax-payers. This charge had no doubt some truth in it. But the sale of these same public works has been attended with consequences fully as deplorable as their management. It has corrupted and debased members, and disgraced the character of the Legislature. The sale of the Main Line to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the sale of the remaining canals to the Sanitary and Canal Company, have corrupted, prostituted and ruined more public men than their management by the State ever has done. The Commonwealth has been divorced from its public improvements at a fearful cost to public morality. Corruption has been planted so strong and deep by these transactions that it will be difficult to eradicate. Nothing but a determination on the part of the next Legislature, to take the necessary steps to the Legislature, can ever restore the tarnished integrity of that body. It is a poor consolation that future Legislatures must perforce be honest because the State owns nothing that can be sold or given away; but it is better than this, and we gladly accept it, in the absence of any real ground upon which to plant the integrity of that body. It is a poor consolation that future Legislatures must perforce be honest because the State owns nothing that can be sold or given away; but it is better than this, and we gladly accept it, in the absence of any real ground upon which to plant the integrity of that body. It is a poor consolation that future Legislatures must perforce be honest because the State owns nothing that can be sold or given away; but it is better than this, and we gladly accept it, in the absence of any real ground upon which to plant the integrity of that body.

Rejoicings at Washington over the Passage of the Kansas Bill.—Last night a large crowd collected before the President's house, where cannon were fired amid music, and a Marine band. President Buchanan appeared at the window, and returned thanks for the honor, saying that the best interests of the country were served by the passage of the bill. He was happily terminated, and he hoped and believed that the passage of the Kansas bill would tend to promote the peace and prosperity of the Union. Messrs. Tombs, Gwin, Galt, Letcher, and Stevenson also spoke at the assemblage, the first regarding the result as a necessary evil, which there had been no dishonor anywhere. Senators Bigler, Green, and Brown, and Representatives G. Glancy Jones and English were also surrounded at their residences, and made speeches of exultation over the passage of the Kansas bill, regarding it as a necessary evil, not only for Kansas but for the whole country—a measure of Union for the States and union for the Democratic party, and as putting an end to the question of slavery which has so long divided the country.

Gov. Walker, in his recent letter to Messrs. Cox and Lawrence, said that the conference Kansas bill, as interpreted by him, was in precise conformity with his views and course, not only in Kansas, but since his return, and in following the path of duty, and in consequence held him, he must support it. "If," he added, "the odious Lecompton Constitution, born in fraud and baptized in perjury, will be defeated by an overwhelming vote by the people of Kansas, thus demonstrating, by practical result, the truth of my interpretation, this bill does, in fact, submit the Constitution to popular suffrage for ratification or rejection, which is all that is required. With such a bill and such a decision that of people under it, no formidable effort will ever again be made to withhold from the people of that State the vote, or against the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, and the oligarchical doctrine of Constitutional sovereignty with the abandoned."

A LUCKY HUSBAND.—The marriage of Miss Emily Ridgway, the only daughter of John J. Ridgway, formerly of Philadelphia, and now a resident at Paris, took place at Paris on the 8th ult. The groom is Marquis de Gernay, a French nobleman, young in years, and is regarded as exceedingly lucky in possessing so wealthy a prize. The bride is in her twentieth year. Miss Ridgway was probably the wealthiest female in Philadelphia.

Tuckerman, the mail-rober, who once moved in elegant society, has been convicted. He will be sentenced on Tuesday next. The verdict shows that, in New Haven at least, justice is no respecter of persons. We have no information that there was any attempt to bring the trial to quash the indictment.

Specie held by the Banks of Philadelphia amounts to nearly seven millions of dollars. The circulation is under two millions and a half.

Discovery of a New Plot to Assassinate the Emperor of the French.

Paris (April 10) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian. It is now positively certain to all those who have any means of knowing what passes behind the scenes, that the conspiracy of opening the Boulevard de Sebastopol, was not on account of the discovery of a fresh plot to assassinate the Emperor. The details of the affair are kept in the utmost possible mystery, and are probably only known to the Prefect of Police, Gen. Espinasse, the Emperor himself; but the mere fact of the existence of the plot is known to some hundreds of individuals, and it has even caused a modification in the ceremony of yesterday, whereof a trace is to be found in this morning's *Moniteur*. The Boulevard says, "It was quite right that a number of troops should mark the inauguration of such an artery of the capital, and after the Emperor, our soldiers were the first who ought to have trodden a soil bearing the name of a glorious victory." This, as you will see, is a manner of explanation for the presence of all the troops that were called together yesterday. In the origin, the ceremony was to be a pure civil and municipal one; but, when it was discovered that so great a concourse of troops was resolved to change its character, and instead of a municipal, it became a military *fete*. Connected with this, I can relate to you a curious circumstance that has just occurred, and for which I can vouch. Last week, one of the very highest military authorities here, and one of the nearest if not the nearest, in habitual confidence to the Emperor Napoleon, called upon a lady friend of mine, with whom, and with whose husband he has been on intimate terms of friendship for the last fourteen years. Both this lady and her husband are foreigners, settled in Paris.

The persons I speak of made the visit in question on purpose to ask their friends of his what property they had preserved in their own country, and how far they had identified their fortunes with those of France; and the language he held was exactly what you would expect, and position obliges me to know. I cannot recall it to my long-standing friendship for you and yours, not to enlighten you upon the reality of the situation we are all of us, now living in France. The Emperor's existence is in all but an impossible one; he is so surrounded by plots that every day brings to light, so complicated now to suspect the very individuals who serve him in the interior of the palace, that it is next to a positive miracle that he should escape. His own faith in his preservation is shaken; he has been told that he has been shot, and that something may happen in Paris, and Paris being a place where no one who is not forced to live should not be desirous of prolonging his stay. All this may not occur—it is possible that nothing of it at all may happen; but it is just as possible that it may all occur, and that the real state of affairs here, I cannot recall it to myself not to warn you, and not to advise you to be ready to leave this country at a moment's notice.

If I could name to you the man who pronounced these words, you would see that they were pronounced by Louis Napoleon himself, they could not be so by any one more important. I confess my own impression is, not that the plot for assassination will succeed in their direct and positive terms, but that they have another danger, which is every bit as great, and which is evident to some few of those who live in Louis Napoleon's intimacy. The motion of an incessant and horrible danger hanging over his head, has so possessed the Emperor, that he has resolved to the contrary, his nervous system is shaken to the roots, and he is in that peculiar state of mind that prevents a man from seeing straight or moving straight. He no longer enjoys his liberty of action or of thought, and his own mistaken recit it will be that will probably bring a fatal crisis on.

AGES OF OUR DISTINGUISHED STATESMEN AT THEIR DEATH.—The following table will be interesting at this time, as showing the age of many of our distinguished statesmen at the time of their death:

Table with columns: Name, Born, Died, Age. Includes names like General Washington (1732-1799), Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790), John Adams (1735-1826), Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), etc.

It will be seen that Benjamin Franklin was born in an earlier period than any statesman who figured in our revolutionary history. He was the oldest man who signed the Declaration of Independence, being at the time 70 years of age, and had filled the allotted time of the