

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLSISLE, PA., MAY 13, 1858.

Democratic State Nominations.

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

THE WEATHER.—On Sunday we had one of the most beautiful days we have ever enjoyed. By evening a thunder storm arose, and about 9 or 10 o'clock, the rain commenced pouring down vigorously. It continued to rain a great part of night and Monday. It is somewhat singular that all the rainy spells we have had this month commenced with thunder showers.

DELL.—Our town has become more than ordinarily dull for the last few days. Trade seems to be at a stand still, and business men are having an easy time generally. Real summer weather may bring a revival of business.

RAIN, RAIN.—The weather of late is well calculated to increase the misery of all who are afflicted with the "blues." For we have had little else than cold rains, cloudy days, and dark nights for the last two weeks. After one or two nights of rain, it commenced to rain again on Sunday evening, and at this writing there is no prospect of a clear up. It is indeed miserable weather—about as disagreeable as can well be imagined. The different streams in our county, we learn, are much swollen, and the earth is quite a well-filled sponge. Crop-planting will necessarily be late this spring.

HAD HIS POCKET PICKED.—On Friday evening last, as Mr. CHRIST MELLORER, of Stoughton, was returning home from Philadelphia in the night train of cars, his pocket-book, containing some \$500 or \$600 was stolen from his pocket by some long-fingered pick-pocket. Mr. M. had been to the city with a drove of horses and the money stolen was a portion received from his sales.

Messrs. Leitch & Sawyer, having purchased the store of G. W. Hittner, are now engaged in taking an account of stock. The store will be closed for a few days, when it will be opened and replenished with a new assortment of Spring and Summer Goods.

CHILLY WEATHER.—Many of our citizens who had "taken down" their stoves, in anticipation of constant pleasant weather, no doubt bitterly regret it. The weather is damp and chilly enough to keep one beside a warm stove all the time.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday week, says the Shippenburg News, a severe accident happened to a little son of JOHN T. GREEN, Esq., of Dickinson township, by being thrown from a carriage. It appears that he was bringing a young man by the name of HAYS, who has charge of a school at Centreville, to this place in a carriage, when his horse took fright, ran off and threw them both out, breaking one of the legs and otherwise injuring Master GREEN. Mr. HAYS was considerably bruised but had no bones broken. From last accounts the lad was doing well and was on a fair way to recover.

ANOTHER SOCIETY.—The last society spoken of in California is the "Pay Nothings." It is said to be alarmingly prosperous. The password is "lead me a dollar"—the response, "broke." It is but a branch, however. The original society has been in existence in this vicinity for a long period.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.—The election for City officers in Philadelphia on Tuesday of last week, resulted in the election of ALLENBURY HAZEN, of the People's candidate, by a majority of 4,702. The Opposition also elected all the other City officers by large majorities.

A NEW SENATOR.—The Hon. Thomas Clingman, a member of the House of Representatives from North Carolina, has been appointed a Senator from that State, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the appointment of the Hon. Asa Biggs to be Judge of the District Court of the United States.

Bishop Potter, accompanied by Mrs. Potter and three sons, sailed recently for Europe, in the ship Saracen, from Philadelphia. The voyage is undertaken with a view to recruit the health of the Bishop, which has succumbed to the arduous labors of the diocese. A farewell service was held in St. Paul's Church, at which most of the Episcopal clergy were present. The ship took out also 100 steerage passengers.

SENATOR DOUGLASS'S POSITION.—A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia Evening Journal, says: "The Anti-Lecompton Democrats who opposed the English bill are preparing an address to the country to vindicate their course. In the meantime, however, their leader, Judge Douglas, evinces a disposition to return to the Administration ranks. His speech on the Oregon bill on Wednesday, opened the eyes of a number of his friends who had supposed that the breach between the Senator and the President was irreparable."

WHO WOULD'N'T BE A SOBER?—Under the new Military law, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, militia enrollment is entirely dispensed with, and all volunteer companies parading, are allowed for every person each day, not exceeding six times during the year, one dollar and fifty cents per diem. In addition to this, the commanding officers of a regiment may order the companies composing it out for an encampment parade, not exceeding six days, once during each year. This is intended as an inducement to young men, with military ardor, who cannot well afford to lose the time for the indulgence of it.

Hon. Josiah J. Evans, United States Senator from South Carolina, who was elected July 1853, as the successor of Mr. Barnwell, died suddenly in Washington on Thursday night. He was in the Senate Chamber during the day, and, apparently in good health. He was somewhat advanced in years.

Gideon J. Ball, Esq., formerly State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and for several years past a leading member of the State Legislature, has been elected Cashier of the Bank of Commerce, at Erie, Pa. This is the old Erie City Bank, reconstituted under a new name, and with new managers.

DEATH OF GEN. MANRO.—The venerable Gen. Charles Fenton Mercer, well and favorably known throughout the United States, died near Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday, in the 80th year of his age. Many years ago he was a distinguished member of Congress, and filled other offices of responsibility with signal ability.

Something for Defaulters.

An act passed the Legislature at its late session which has long been needed to protect the community against a wicked set of swindlers as ever went unwhipped of justice. The main provisions of this law we append, with the simple remark that we hope it will be promptly and impartially enforced in every instance where it is violated. We have no bowls of compassion for the many scoundrels, whom this law is intended to punish, who have hitherto robbed the confiding portion of the community, and even women and children, of their property with perfect impunity. In a word, this wholesome enactment is to punish frauds committed by bankers, trustees, and agents of all descriptions, entrusted with the property of others.

It provides that if any person being a trustee of any property, shall with intent to defraud, or to gratify the same to his own use, he shall be guilty of misdemeanor. That any broker, banker, attorney, merchant or agent having control of property of any other person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person entrusted with the power of attorney for the sale or transfer of property, who shall fraudulently sell or otherwise convert such property, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any officer, director, or member of any body corporate or company, who shall fraudulently convert or apply to his own use, any money or property of the company, or shall knowingly falsify any entry in any book or account, or shall knowingly falsify a statement of the affairs of the company with intention to defraud, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Persons convicted under this act shall be imprisoned not more than one year, and fined not less than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court.

From this outline of the act, it will be seen that it inflicts fine and imprisonment upon a class of offenders, very numerous of late years. Who hereforeto escaped punishment. The justice of its provisions were so manifest that it passed both branches of the Legislature without opposition. And for this good law, we are willing to overlook half a dozen bad ones.

Rejoicings at Washington.

The final passage of the Kansas bill caused great and general rejoicing at Washington. The residents of the Federal Capital, as well as patriotic citizens sojourning there from all quarters of the Union, united in expressing their joy at the auspicious termination of a vexatious controversy which had occupied the attention of Congress for so long a period, to the exclusion of all other business. Last Saturday evening, a large concourse of people, headed by the Marine Band in a large chariot drawn by four horses, proceeded to the White House, and serenaded the President, while at intervals the loud booming of a field-piece stationed opposite the North front of the Executive Mansion, drowned the music and the cheers of the multitude, and awoke the echoes all around the city. In the midst of these loud manifestations of delight, the President appeared at the window over the hall-door, and acknowledged the honor paid him by the assembled crowd in the following brief address, spoken in a clear and distinct voice, and in his usual pleasing style of oratory: "GENTLEMEN: I feel very much honored by the kindness which you have displayed in coming in such respectable numbers to give me a serenade. I have long been acquainted with Washington, and I have been intimate with many of you. I have lived, and I have never received anything but kindness, attention, and good will from the population of this District. [Cheers.] I thank you most cordially that the kindness which you have shown me, has extended to my still living in the breasts of your children, and I hope when I leave this city, if I live to return to my quiet home, I shall carry with me your affectionate regard, which I shall endeavor to feel your kindness, and how gratefully I shall remember it to the last period of my existence. [Cheers.] I do not think that it is becoming in me to enter into any discussion of the great question which has so happily terminated. I therefore must conclude these brief remarks with again repeating to you how heartily I feel your kindness, and how gratefully I shall remember it to the last period of my existence. [Cheers.] Mr. Buchanan retired amid the prolonged and enthusiastic cheering of the people; but shortly afterward again approached the window, and announced that there were several gentlemen with him who might be willing to speak to him. Messrs. Tombs, Gwin, James B. Crary, Letcher, and Stevenson, were then successively introduced, and made brief speeches, in warm response to the rejoicing of the multitude, over the happy termination of the Kansas controversy. From the Presidential Mansion, the serenaders went to the houses of Senators Bigler, Brown, Hunter and Green, and to the residences of Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Alexander II. Stephens and William H. English, to compliment them over the part they had taken in the settlement of the Kansas question. Senator Hunter was absent, and Mr. Stephens was ill, but the other gentlemen made happy responses, and the crowd went home in great good humor, after firing a national salute of thirty-two guns, including a gun for Kansas, in Central Market place.

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THE GREAT BUFFALO HUNT.—The headquarters of the great Buffalo hunt, which Mohamud Pasha, a boy of Congressmen, and a lot of Uplandsmen, are to take next July, will be established at Breckenridge, which is at the head of steam navigation on the red river of the North. For this point for full five hundred miles the Red river of the North, navigable for heavy draft steamers, rolls down the richest and most magnificent valley in the world. Its attractions for emigration are unequalled: rich in products, with a mild and even temperature. Through this country roam the buffalo and elk, the hunting of which will prove a noble sport to those composing the party. The expedition will leave St. Cloud on the Mississippi river, about the middle of July, and proceed directly to Breckenridge; and Mr. G. F. Booth of Minnesota offers to convey all editors of the press throughout the Union; who desire to accompany the expedition, from St. Cloud to the hunting grounds and back again free of expense. Proper vouchers will be required to avail in position.

A BOLT OF FIRE.—The Boston Journal of the 14th says: "As the New York and Worcester train was passing Natick this morning a ball of lightning as large as the two fists of a man descended, ran along the telegraph wire, and exploded with a report as loud as a cannon. The wire was consumed, and the posts, for the space of half a mile, were shivered from top to bottom. The passengers on the train were greatly alarmed, as the ball of fire was all the time in sight, and the explosion seemed as if beneath the cars."

"THESE ARTS AS THEY USED TO BE."—The following extract, which we make from the Connecticut Courant, of September 10, 1774, will show our readers the manner in which business was conducted in the olden time. "The vessel advertised to sail from Middletown for Mississippi the first of September, will not sail till the tenth of October, as some of the passengers are not ready."

A SUMMER CHAIR.—A mechanic in N. York has invented a chair for hot weather, by which the person who occupies it is refreshed by an artificial breeze produced by two pair of side bellows. The effort required to use it is slight, and the relief afforded is said to be effectual under the most oppressive heat.

Selected B. M'Callum, Esq., of Pittsburg, has been elected by Judge Kelce for the position of Chief Clerk in the office of the United States Attorney General.

Late Foreign News.

By the arrival of the steamships Borussia, and Anglo-Saxon, we have late and interesting news from Europe. The trial of Simon Bernard for participation in the attempted murder of the Emperor Napoleon, was concluded. The jury, after a consultation of one hour, brought in a verdict of not guilty. Telegraphic dispatches received at London, state that an organized plot in favor of Russia has been discovered in Circassia, and a Hungarian officer, who was implicated, together with several emissaries, had been condemned to death. Affairs between Turkey and Montenegro have become so alarming that the Russian charge at Vienna had announced that Russia is concentrating troops on the frontier to provide for contingencies. The acquittal of Bernard, in London, has caused a great sensation in France, and the journals did not even dare to publish the speech of the prisoner's counsel. In India, the rebel Zemindars have submitted to the British. The rebels have mostly fled to the northward, but a large body had passed into Rohilkand, which was still disturbed, and the troops were in hot pursuit. The trial of the ex-King of Delhi was concluded on the 9th of March, but the result was unknown. Nana Sahib was at Calpee, preparing to penetrate the Deccan, in hopes of being joined by the Marhatras. The British will soon attack Calpee. The executions at Delhi and other cities continue.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.—By the arrival of the steamship Europa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 24th ult., we have news from Europe and Asia three days later than previous advices. The Liverpool cotton market was very active, at an advance for the week of 1-8 a 1/4 d. The market for breadstuffs, though quiet, but corn has an advancing tendency, close closing heavy. Provisions are generally steady, and bacon continues buoyant. The British government have declined instituting any further proceedings against Simon Bernard on account of his complicity with the Orinini plot. The clipper ship James Beane had been destroyed by fire at the Liverpool docks. The ship and cargo were valued at \$170,000. Later advices from India say that the British troops continued to gain successes over the rebels. The Governor General's proclamation calling on them to surrender had produced no effect. The American whale ship Cortes had been destroyed by fire off Cape Verde, Mauritius. The crew were saved.

THE AGES OF THE LONDON FIREMEN range from twenty to sixty and upwards, and there is one man now in the service in his seventieth year, quite able to take his turn on duty with the rest. The men are carefully selected, and fall three-fourths of them have been men-of-war's men. The duties these men have to perform are by no means light, for each man, on the average, has been on duty at the station house, or on the watch on premises damaged by fire, for three days and three nights of the twelve hours each in every week of the year. This is exclusive of a sort of engine drill for the younger men twice a week, and attendance to clean engines and tools, and repair and oil the hose; and of attendance and working at fires, where the men are in the midst of intense heat, steam, and smoke, saturated with water and obliged to stand in elevated situations, exposed to severe and cutting winds, so that they are often seen in winter literally incrustrated with ice. The men are sometimes called out by fires, or the alarm of fire, as many as four times in the night. Notwithstanding this hard duty and extreme exposure, the rate of mortality among the firemen is highly favorable. For the first 13 years of the establishment the deaths were at the rate of 98 per 10,000 per annum, while for the last twelve years, the mortality has been reduced to 70 per 10,000. Both these calculations include deaths by accident, which, in spite of the perilous nature of the employment are very rare, and have not exceeded 44 in 10,000 in the whole period of 25 years. The higher mortality of the earlier period is attributed, and probably with justice, to the less careful selection; but the moderate rate throughout the whole period of 25 years is evidently to be attributed to the unusual care and attention bestowed on the comforts and health of the men, who live either at the stations, or in houses provided by the establishment, and subject to careful inspection. The management is in the hands of a committee appointed by the several fire insurance offices, who pay the men liberally, and give them plenty of warm and comfortable clothing.

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A SPRINKLING OF DIAMONDS.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Traveler describes an accident which occurred at Mme. Lehon's ball, who lives on the left of the Road Point, of the Champs Elysees. Young Prince Murat's wife were going to the ball when, just before they reached the door, some obstacle in the avenue made the carriage just so violently as to throw the driver from his seat; the horses ran away, and broke the carriage on the basin of the fountain. The Princess was carried, bleeding and senseless, into Mme. Lehon's, and the ladies were, of course, instantly interrupted, and several ladies fainted at the sight of the Princess in a ball dress and covered with blood. The wounds she received proved fortunately slight. When her dress was unfastened, it was discovered that her necklace and other ornaments of diamonds had fallen into the avenue. Imagine the consternation which followed this discovery, especially when search was made in vain for them, and it became necessary to postpone further investigation until the daylight appeared. 10,000 dollars worth of diamonds in the Avenue des Champs Elysees at night! Policemen were posted to guard the ground until day broke, when the diamonds were found scattered in every direction; not a diamond was missing!

M. Herman, the celebrated conjurer, went into a hair-dresser's shop on April day, at Brussels, and begged to be shaved. All male hands being engaged, the barber's wife offered to officiate, and did so. In the middle of the operation M. Herman expressed discontent, and said he would finish the process himself. So taking the razor from the woman's hand, he stood up, and to the utter terror of all present, he thrust it into her ear. Some bystanders rushed to him, whilst others ran for surgeons and police; but to their utter astonishment, M. Herman turned around quietly, asked what they meant by the uproar, and showed his neck free from scratch and his shirt spotted. The police report of the morning stated that the hair dresser was so frightened that he fell down in a swoon, and that half his hair turned white.

CONFESSION OF AN OLD MURDER.—A sailor died recently in Texas, and on his death-bed confessed that he was one of the crew who murdered Mr. Alston of South Carolina, forty years ago. Mrs. Alston was the daughter of Aaron Burr. She sailed from Charleston for New York, in a brig, and on the trip the crew mutinied and murdered all the officers and passengers. Mrs. Alston being the last one to walk the plank. The sailor remembered her look of despair, and died in the greatest agony of mind.

THE LATE SCANDAL IN LONDON.—A late letter from London to the New York Sunday Times says: "I believe I forgot to say who were the parties in the high life elopement case, mentioned in my last, of a married nobleman with a young lady scarcely twenty. Lord Cardigan is the gentleman's name, and the accomplished Miss Sophia Henley is the lady. Cardigan had no reputation to lose. He has done little but disgrace his position in the peerage for some years, but the lady's act inspires pity. She is beautiful, innocent, confiding and thoughtless. He is a brute, and bitterly will she have to repent this imprudent step. Lord Cardigan will probably be 'called out.' That's the rumour to-day at the clubs."

AN AUTHOR IN DEBT.—It is said that the debts of Lamartine amount to 2,600,000 francs. This gifted and accomplished French writer, is perhaps, one of the most prodigal and extravagant men of the age. He is always in debt, and yet he appears to pay no attention to his financial affairs. Again and again he has been assisted by his friends, until many of them have become disgusted, and are indisposed to aid him further. Louis Napoleon, however, still adheres to him, and intends, it is said, to apply to the Legislature to assist in extricating him from his monetary difficulties.

THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS are in a fright at the rumor that all the troops are to be withdrawn from the Texas frontier.

The Acquittal of Bernard.

One of the most exciting political trials held in England during the present century, has just terminated in the acquittal of Dr. Simon Bernard, a French refugee residing in England, and who had been indicted for being an accessory before the fact to the murder of one Nicholas Batti. The trial was simply for murder, and the person killed had no political influence or importance; but the fact that the death of Batti was the result of the recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, necessarily brought another and a far weightier issue into the trial, and made it more of a political than a criminal prosecution.

An indictment, it will be remembered, says the New York Post, was found against Bernard for conspiring to assassinate the Emperor. But, as by the defeat of the Conspiracy bill in Parliament, the offense still remains a misdemeanor not punishable by death, it was determined, in view of what was deemed irrefragable proof of Bernard's complicity in Orsinini's plot, to find an indictment for murder against him under an act of Parliament, which could only be technically made applicable to the case, and which his counsel denounced as "a mockery and a sham." Hence, although under ordinary circumstances the fact of Bernard's sending to Paris the explosive shells and the revolvers upon the persons of Orsinini and Pieri, or of his despatching Radio to act as the confederate of Orsinini, might be considered to be abundantly established by the evidence, the belief that the government were acting in the interest of the French Government, and were bent upon procuring a victim to the unappreciated wrath of the French Emperor by a perversion of time-honored precedents of English law, seems to have been uppermost in the minds of the jury, and their verdict may be considered a manifesto of the English people in favor of not assassination, but of the right of asylum, and an indication that, at the present moment, any attempt to construe a law to please the Emperor will be indignantly denounced. If Bernard had been an ordinary criminal and this had been an ordinary murder trial, he would have been convicted at once, but being the victim of what in the popular estimation is an obnoxious oppression to the spirit of despotism, the crime that he has committed is lost sight of in the greater wrong sought to be inflicted upon him. He is still under an indictment for conspiracy, and as the punishment is for a misdemeanor only, and the offense is amply cognizable under the laws of England, it is quite probable that he may be found guilty.

James K. Polk left about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—fifty thousand of which he saved from his Presidency in four years. John Tyler was worth fifty thousand dollars. Before he reached the Presidency he was a bankrupt. In office he husbanded his means, and then married a rich wife. Zachary Taylor left one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Millard Fillmore is a wealthy man, and keeps his money in a very strong and safe box. It will never be wasted in speculation or squandering in vice. Ex-President Pierce saved some fifty thousand dollars from his term of service. Col. Thomas H. Benton, we are sorry to say, died poor. He was anxious that Congress should purchase 1000 copies of his Abridgement of the Congressional debates for distribution among the various State libraries and foreign exchanges; he was of the opinion that such a purchase would tend to diffuse a knowledge of the political history of the country.

Two members of the House of Representatives have the matter under consideration, by his request, and will bring it, at an early day, before Congress, with, as they think, good assurance of success.

A correspondent of the New Englander states that an old lady in his vicinity has been in the habit for several years of shoeing her chickens in order to prevent them from scratching, and suggests that a patent right be obtained for the new invention. An elderly lady in the vicinity of Baltimore, well versed in chickenology, says:—"Nonsense! there is no novelty in the thing at all, for chickens have been shooed ever since there was anybody to shoe them—and further—it often happens that they are shooed best when scratching the worst. This matron is of the opinion that Noah shooed those he had in the ark."

LOADING HOUSES IN CHICAGO.—One of the chief curiosities at work in Chicago now is the raising of entire brick blocks to a level with the new street grades. Innumerable small screws are used. The row of buildings is disjoined from its connections; stout joists, sustained by powerful screws, are placed in each doorway, and every possible precaution taken to ensure perfect safety. The labor progresses with great rapidity when once fairly under way, and it is really a remarkable sight to witness an immense brick block, with all its customary cupboards, goods, &c., rising steadily into the air, while a sense of entire security pervades the eye, while a sense of entire security pervades the eye, while a sense of entire security pervades the eye.

BEES IN THE SPRING.—Some time ago we published an item stating that if bees were allowed access to oil cake, the quantity of their honey would be thereby increased, as our authority stated several hundred per cent. But honey alone, of its constituent materials, is not all that bees require; for as a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune states, pollen is also needed to make "bread" for young bees. The weather may be warm enough and the bees lively enough; but until the buds afford pollen, they have no material to work upon to enable them to be in season with the new brood to produce early swarms. A Mr. Sturtevant, of Cleveland Ohio, asserts that he can bring bees forward two months earlier by the very simple process of feeding them with unboltered rye meal placed on boards near the hive. They "pitch into it at once." As of late years bee-keeping has become a favorite and often a profitable amusement with thousands, and as no class of "pets" can these respects be compared to them; it is not impossible that a knowledge of the facts above mentioned may prove acceptable to many. Bees are like trees—it cows very little to start them, they maintain themselves with very little attention, they are pleasant to observe and in the end profitable.

DRUNKEN STUDENTS.—A number of students in the State University of Michigan indulged in a night debauch last week, when one of them, named George W. Braize, died from the effects of excessive intoxication.

A MORMON'S BOAST.—Orson Hyde, one of the Mormon apostles, boasts that if he lives ten years and thrives as he has been thriving, he will have "sons enough to make a regiment by themselves."

The California papers have adopted the English custom of publishing births, as well as marriages, and also add a truly American or rather "Yankee" peculiarity, by giving the weight of the new born citizens.

Only eight thousand emigrants have arrived at New York since the first of January. Almost twice the number arrived at that port during the same period last year.

SENTENCE FOR MURDER.—On Saturday last, Judge Thorpison, Philadelphia, overruled motions for a new trial in the case of John Kilpatrick, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary.

AN ACTORS AND MUSICIANS BE CHRISTIANS.—Bishop Eastburn has declined to confirm "Hon. Est. Tom Coster," because he leads an orchestra in the Boston theatre. Bishop Kip, of California, has just administered the right of confirmation to Mrs. Julia Dehn Hayne, the well known actress; and Fanny Kemble Butler is a regular communicant of the Episcopal Church.

FRIGHTING OF THEIR OWN RESPONSIBILITY.—A dozen Kentuckians arrived in Cincinnati on Friday night, equipped with rifles and other military materials ready, and immediately took passage for St. Louis from whence they intend proceeding to the Utah country, with expectation of the commencement of hostilities.

THE QUEEN'S FAMILY name is D'Este. The mine Queen, commonly supposed to be that of the Royal Family of England, is only the name of a religious faction, of which the Electors of Hanover represented the head.

In the District Court, of Philadelphia on Saturday, a little episode occurred, in which Judge Sharswood, with great propriety, ordered the arrest of a member of the bar, who giving the lie, in open court, to another member of the profession.

At Chester, Orange county, New York an arrow was made of a female resident on the charge of poisoning several persons in the village. After confessing to having helped to poison, she refused to give up the poison, and the fellow-mortal to the dose by which she was unwomanlyly culpably acquitted of this mortal sin, herself by taking a glass of arsenic.

By the last arrival from Europe intelligence has been received that four-fourths of the City of Christiania in Norway has been burnt—loss, ten millions of francs.

Not quite a month remains before the adjournment of Congress. There appears a prospect to be no reason for supposing the resolution to adjourn on the 7th of June will be rescinded.

A very serious fire occurred on Tuesday night at Steubenville, Ohio, destroying a valuable paper mill. The loss will reach over fifty thousand dollars.

James C. Vandycr, Esq., has been appointed and confirmed as District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

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The Poverty of Statesmen.

Statesmen, who are worthy of the appellation given them, generally fail to secure fortunes. They devote themselves to pursuits, which, if honestly adhered to, rarely yield rich rewards. Jefferson died comparatively poor. Indeed, if Congress had not purchased his library, and given for it five times its value, he would, with difficulty, have kept the wolves from his door. Madison saved money, and was comparatively rich. To add to his fortunes, however, or rather those of his widow, Congress purchased his manuscript papers, and paid thirty thousand dollars for them.

James Monroe, the sixth President of the United States, died in the city of New York so poor that his remains found a resting place through the charity of one of its citizens. They remain in a cemetery in Second street, but no monument marks the spot where they repose.

John Quincy Adams left some hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the result of industry, prudence and inheritance. He was a man of method and economy.

Marin Van Buren is very rich. Throughout his political life he has studiously looked out for his own interest. It is not to be believed that he ever spent thirty shillings in politics. His party shook the bush and he caught the bird. True to the instincts of his nature he believes that charity is a cheat.

Daniel Webster squandered some millions in his lifetime, the product of his profession and political speculations. He died, leaving his property to his friends. The former sold for less than twenty thousand dollars.

Henry Clay left a very handsome estate. It probably exceeded one hundred thousand dollars. He was a prudent manager, and scrupulously honest man.

James K. Polk left about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—fifty thousand of which he saved from his Presidency in four years. John Tyler was worth fifty thousand dollars. Before he reached the Presidency he was a bankrupt. In office he husbanded his means, and then married a rich wife.

Zachary Taylor left one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Millard Fillmore is a wealthy man, and keeps his money in a very strong and safe box. It will never be wasted in speculation or squandering in vice.

Ex-President Pierce saved some fifty thousand dollars from his term of service. Col. Thomas H. Benton, we are sorry to say, died poor. He was anxious that Congress should purchase 1000 copies of his Abridgement of the Congressional debates for distribution among the various State libraries and foreign exchanges; he was of the opinion that such a purchase would tend to diffuse a knowledge of the political history of the country.

Two members of the House of Representatives have the matter under consideration, by his request, and will bring it, at an early day, before Congress, with, as they think, good assurance of success.

A correspondent of the New Englander states that an old lady in his vicinity has been in the habit for several years of shoeing her chickens in order to prevent them from scratching, and suggests that a patent right be obtained for the new invention. An elderly lady in the vicinity of Baltimore, well versed in chickenology, says:—"Nonsense! there is no novelty in the thing at all, for chickens have been shooed ever since there was anybody to shoe them—and further—it often happens that they are shooed best when scratching the worst. This matron is of the opinion that Noah shooed those he had in the ark."

LOADING HOUSES IN CHICAGO.—One of the chief curiosities at work in Chicago now is the raising of entire brick blocks to a level with the new street grades. Innumerable small screws are used. The row of buildings is disjoined from its connections; stout joists, sustained by powerful screws, are placed in each doorway, and every possible precaution taken to ensure perfect safety. The labor progresses with great rapidity when once fairly under way, and it is really a remarkable sight to witness an immense brick block, with all its customary cupboards, goods, &c., rising steadily into the air, while a sense of entire security pervades the eye, while a sense of entire security pervades the eye, while a sense of entire security pervades the eye.

BEES IN THE SPRING.—Some time ago we published an item stating that if bees were allowed access to oil cake, the quantity of their honey would be thereby increased, as our authority stated several hundred per cent. But honey alone, of its constituent materials, is not all that bees require; for as a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune states, pollen is also needed to make "bread" for young bees. The weather may be warm enough and the bees lively enough; but until the buds afford pollen, they have no material to work upon to enable them to be in season with the new brood to produce early swarms. A Mr. Sturtevant, of Cleveland Ohio, asserts that he can bring bees forward two months earlier by the very simple process of feeding them with unboltered rye meal placed on boards near the hive. They "pitch into it at once." As of late years bee-keeping has become a favorite and often a profitable amusement with thousands, and as no class of "pets" can these respects be compared to them; it is not impossible that a knowledge of the facts above mentioned may prove acceptable to many. Bees are like trees—it cows very little to start them, they maintain themselves with very little attention, they are pleasant to observe and in the end profitable.

DRUNKEN STUDENTS.—A number of students in the State University of Michigan indulged in a night debauch last week, when one of them, named George W. Braize, died from the effects of excessive intoxication.

A MORMON'S BOAST.—Orson Hyde, one of the Mormon apostles, boasts that if he lives ten years and thrives as he has been thriving, he will have "sons enough to make a regiment by themselves."

The California papers have adopted the English custom of publishing births, as well as marriages, and also add a truly American or rather "Yankee" peculiarity, by giving the weight of the new born citizens.

Only eight thousand emigrants have arrived at New York since the first of January. Almost twice the number arrived at that port during the same period last year.

SENTENCE FOR MURDER.—On Saturday last, Judge Thorpison, Philadelphia, overruled motions for a new trial in the case of John Kilpatrick, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary.

AN ACTORS AND MUSICIANS BE CHRISTIANS.—Bishop Eastburn has declined to confirm "Hon. Est. Tom Coster," because he leads an orchestra in the Boston theatre. Bishop Kip, of California, has just administered the right of confirmation to Mrs. Julia Dehn Hayne, the well known actress; and Fanny Kemble Butler is a regular communicant of the Episcopal Church.

FRIGHTING OF THEIR OWN RESPONSIBILITY.—A dozen Kentuckians arrived in Cincinnati on Friday night, equipped with rifles and other military materials ready, and immediately took passage for St. Louis from whence they intend proceeding to the Utah country, with expectation of the commencement of hostilities.

THE QUEEN'S FAMILY name is D'Este. The mine Queen, commonly supposed to be that of the Royal Family of England, is only the name of a religious faction, of which the Electors of Hanover represented the head.

In the District Court, of Philadelphia on Saturday, a little episode occurred, in which Judge Sharswood, with great propriety, ordered the arrest of a member of the bar, who giving the lie, in open court, to another member of the profession.

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