

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLISLE, PA., MAY 20, 1868.

Democratic State Nominations. STANLEY JONES, WM. A. PORTER, of Philadelphia. CANAL COMMISSIONER, WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

Appointments by the President. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

In the U. S. Senate, on Monday, the following Postmasters, appointed by the President, were unanimously confirmed:

- GIBSON WESCOTT, Philadelphia. JOHN B. BRATTON, Carlisle. Wm. H. HUTCHESON, Easton. B. F. SLOAN, Erie. J. E. McFARLAND, Meadville. J. STUBBART, Allegheny City.

TICKET AGENT.—Mr. F. A. Kennedy has been appointed Collector and General Ticket Agent on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, at Chambersburg, in the place of Mr. McCullough, who has gone West.

CARLISLE DEPOSIT BANK.—A CHANGE.—Mr. Wm. M. BREYER, having disposed of the stock he owned in the Carlisle Deposit Bank, to Judge HARRISON and Wm. H. MILLER, Esq., sent in his resignation as Cashier of the Institution, at the last meeting of the Board of Directors.—Mr. N. C. MERRILLMAN, the acting Chief Clerk—a gentleman of superior capacity—was unanimously chosen Cashier.

Mr. BREYER has been a most laborious and zealous officer, and his only reason for selling his stock, and resigning the Cashiership, was on account of delicate health. Under the circumstances, we think the transfer of his stock (some 800 shares) to other hands, will prove advantageous, not only to the stockholders, but to the public at large.

NEW TYPE.—The Carlisle Herald of last week saluted its patrons in a new dress of beautiful Brevier type, presenting a clean, clear and neat appearance. We are glad to notice this evidence of prosperity on the part of our contemporary.

STUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Saturday morning last, a violent thunder storm raged in the upper end of this county. The thunder and lightning is said to have been the severest experienced in that section of the country for many years. In Shippensburg, the barn of Mr. Anderson, was fired by the lightning and consumed, with two other barns adjoining the same.—The stock confined in the stables, and the principal contents of the buildings, were pleased to state, were saved. The public end of a large brick dwelling house, in the same place, was struck by the lightning and considerably damaged. The streets and roads were entirely flooded with the rain.

PAY UP.—Those of our friends, knowing themselves indebted to us for subscription, job work and advertising, would confer a great favor by paying up. We have numerous bills to pay, and find it utterly impossible to settle them, while our patrons are carrying their money about in their pockets—for a man cannot call money his own when he owes it to his neighbor. Come gentlemen, do square up.

OUR CROPS.—The heavy rains which have fallen recently, while they have retarded the corn, have strengthened and pushed forward the grass and wheat. Farmers from different parts of the county inform us that the yield will be larger than that of any previous year.

LUTHERAN SYNOD.—The one hundred and eleventh annual session of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States, will be held at Easton, commencing on Trinity Sunday, the 30th inst. Over one hundred clergymen are connected with this ancient ecclesiastical body.

At Chambersburg, Pa., on Thursday night, fire was sent to issue from a stable of Jas. McKesson, immediately in the rear of the new public school house, and upon the alarm being given, fire companies were soon on the ground, and succeeded in arresting the flames before they had gained much headway. After the fire was extinguished, a disgraceful riot sprang up between the two companies, and for some time, fists, stones and spanners were freely used, and cut heads and bloody noses was the order of the night.

Secretary Cass has addressed a letter to Lord Napier upon the subject of the recent overhauling of American vessels by British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico. It is understood that his Lordship will make an early remonstrance to the commander of the British squadron in that quarter. The N. Y. Herald has a despatch to the effect that the home squadron have been ordered to prevent a recurrence of these outrages.

The Members of the Scott Legion, at Pittsburg, presented Judge Black with an elegant silver pitcher on Wednesday evening, as a mark of their esteem for him as an officer and a gentleman. Judge Black, we need scarcely state, served his country with honor in Mexico; and this tribute, coming from the men who fought with him in that memorable campaign, speaks volumes for his worth and his gratitude.

Vice Admiral All Pacha has declined the tender of President Buchanan of a passage home in the U. S. S. Washburn. The Turkish stranger cannot resist the temptation of going on the big buffalo hunt which is set down for mid-summer at the headquarters of the Missouri.

They have a queer way of doing some things in Illinois. Two lovers wanted to get married, but the girl's mother wouldn't consent, and she being of age, the gentleman sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and the mother was compelled to bring the daughter to court. The judge asked the girl whether she wanted to marry Smith? She said 'yes,' and he married them.

REVIVAL OF THE SHOE BUSINESS.—The Lynn (Mass.) Bay State says, we have the pleasure to announce the thorough and, we trust, the permanent revival of the shoe business of Lynn. The increase of business in this important branch of our industry has been greater since the reaction took place than the most sanguine anticipated. All hands are employed at nearly the old prices of labor, and on certain styles a sufficient number of workmen cannot be obtained.

The Legislature of Connecticut met on the 5th inst. Republican officers were elected in both Houses. William A. Buckingham, the new Governor, took the usual oath of office and delivered his first message.

Mrs. Collier, of Washington, has presented her husband with a boy born with a perfect pair of whiskers.

The British in India.

The British people, says the Boston Herald, have a question before them of momentous magnitude, greater than any they have been called upon to determine since the dismemberment of the Empire, when the United Colonies of America were declared independent of the British Crown. "How shall India be governed?" The question absorbs every other in the minds of statesmen. The government are in a state of hopeless perplexity and know not how to deal with it, while parties are divided into factions upon it, each faction having a favorite scheme which is based upon the knowledge each may happen to have of the real state of affairs. The reason for the great diversity of opinion which is apparent on this grave subject, is found in the fact that a correct knowledge on Indian affairs is a rare thing in England. The government have systematically kept back information, falsified dispatches and suppressed documents, until they do not themselves know the true state of affairs as they are set forth in the documents in the public offices, from the declarations in the documents which have been permitted to be published.

But there is a great and powerful and industrious party in England, who will not permit the outrages of the government in India to pass unquestioned, and they are busily engaged in setting the public right in regard to the true condition of things in that unhappy country. It is from them we learn that the stories of the outrages of the Sepoys upon women and their murder of children are hellish British inventions to enlist a co-operation of the British people, through their indignation, which could not be gained by appeals to their sense of justice.—From them we learn that the Sepoys have cherished and honorably treated English women and children, despite the provocations and wrongs they had suffered, sending them under the protection of the British flag whenever opportunity offered.

How hideous does British policy appear under this explanation. The world has been cheated of its sympathies by the most monstrous lies, and those sympathies have been prostituted to uphold murders and atrocities of the blackest hue. But this feature of British diplomacy is not new. In her contest with revolutionary France, she employed an engraver to counterfeit the French assignats which was done to the extent of hundreds of millions of francs, and when the agent in this honorable mode of meeting an enemy was no longer necessary, he was induced to try his skill in counterfeiting Bank of England notes, a crime punishable with death, and was put out of the way, not indeed executed, but silenced, that he might not expose to the world this wholesale forgery.

The English press has done its best to diffuse throughout the world the idea that the Indian population are remorseless, treacherous, revengeful and blood-thirsty. If they are not, it is because they are not apt scholars in lessons of this character which the English have set before them for a whole century. There are among the India officials in India, many honorable and high-minded men, who will not disguise the truth nor shut their eyes to the English wickedness through which that people have suffered. Among them, is Malcolm Lewin, a Judge in India, who has given the best and clearest ideas, in a succinct form, of the social position of the people of India before their conquest, that we have seen:

"India has for many years been a highly civilized people. England might borrow with advantage much of the civilization which prevails in India. We have scattered over the country the vice of drunkenness, and our own personal morals have not been such as to impress the people that we are Christians. We have cultivated the opium drug, which has produced the curse of India and China, and exposed the character of Englishmen as pirates. We have plundered the native princes wherever their estates were worth plundering. We found the people with peculiar laws, social and domestic; we have endeavored to disturb them without providing any substitute. The people throughout the country are now in all respects, unsettled; and until we retrace our steps there will be no quiet in the country, and our rule will never be secure. Our rule has been that of the bandit and the robber, and we are suffering from the natural result—insurrection."

There is no doubt a just estimate drawn from experience and close observation. It shows that India cannot be pacified with anything that British power can do short of retracing its steps. The Judge's opinion furnishes a clue to the proper action to be taken by parliament.—Six hundred millions of human beings in the East, are filled with a just hatred against England for the crimes which England has done.—The rebellion which the false dispatches tell us from time to time is crushed out, breaks out anew, continually, in unexpected places, and spreads throughout the East. It is clear that the only hope of England lays in the suggestion of Judge Lewin:—"Retrace your steps!"

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What will Mexico do?

Ill-fated, ill-governed, distracted Mexico—what is to be done with her—what will she do for herself? These are important queries, how and when will they be answered?

The Richmond South, after discussing various projects, closes its observations in relation to the matter as follows: "What then, will be the result? Clearly to prove that Mexico is not fitted for a confederate government. She must be resolved into her original components. The States must assume their own sovereignty, assume amongst themselves alliances offensive and defensive, political and commercial. Perhaps, when these States shall be discharged of the burden and oppression of a central despotism, they can maintain a cheaper and simpler form of government with less difficulty; we should suppose the separate States could succeed as well in meeting their national responsibilities as the separate States of South or Central America."

"Should these States adopt a liberal and just encouragement to foreign immigration, the acquisition of property, and the guaranty of equal rights, it cannot be doubted that there must be a rapid development of those advantages in which Mexico is the superior of every country on this continent; and should, in the fullness of time, the introduction of a new population into these with the doctrines of freedom and civilization, fit them for association with the American Confederacy, we do not see why, after an adequate quarantine, they may not be admitted into the Union. Texas and Louisiana had been claimed by France and Spain for nearly three centuries. The occupation of these provinces was confined to some military stations and a few feeble settlements. In the hands of Spain they were both a charge upon the revenue of Mexico. In the hands of the United States both these provinces have become prosperous and powerful states. What, then, forbids the same process from taking place in regard to the remainder of Mexico? We can see no reason."

THE DIRTY LETTER PRO.—The Mississippi Monitor says: "Going up the street a few days ago, we saw a sight we didn't expect to see, nor do we expect to see again in a great while. It was nothing more nor less than a little negro boy, about four years old, stretched out upon the ground beside a poor, many looking shop and sneaking away as though it was his mother. Such a scene is not often witnessed in our town, and it rather amused us. And what was more, the sow seemed to like the idea of sucking a human pig."

THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY SITE.—As Congress will adjourn on the 7th of June—two weeks from Monday next—it is not probable that the bill for the establishment of a National Foundry will be acted upon during the present session. The Secretary of War, Hon. J. B. Floyd, has expressed the opinion to a number of gentlemen interested, when the bill was passed, it will be so framed as to require the President to appoint a joint committee composed of officers of the Army and Navy, whose duty it shall be to visit the proposed locations deemed suitable for a site, and report to the President of the United States, who will be privileged to select the most approved location. Thus the matter stands at present.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY.—A negro in Louisville broke open a box belonging to a comrade, containing three silver dollars, and stole one of the pieces. Having been arraigned for the theft, the usual plea of insanity was urged, the counsel declaring that no sane man would take one and leave two dollars behind. With respect to the effect, was robbed explained with great emphasis: "Massa, I tell you that nigger ain't crazy; he broke his box open and took de doll' ar out. Now, if he had broke de box open and put a dollar in, den I'd say he was crazy. His argument was conclusive and the thief was sent up."

DEATH OF AN INFANT HEIR.—The death of Jessie Barber, aged four years and nine months is announced in the Chicago papers. This little girl was the last surviving member of the family of the late Jacob Barber, of Chicago, who, with his wife and daughter, perished in the Collins steamer Pacific, in 1858. At the time of his death his property was estimated at about \$250,000, and since increased in value to \$400,000. By his will the entire property fell to the infant Jessie. In case of her death it was to revert to the next kin. The nearest kin are Mary Ann, Harriet and Lucy Barber, of Birmingham, England, and Eliza Bell, of Simcoe, England.

MARRIAGE INTERRUPTED.—A marriage at North Hadley, Mass., was seriously interrupted lately. The company gathered at the house of the bride's father, filling it to its utmost capacity, and just before the knot was to be tied, some singers commenced singing a piece appropriate to the occasion, in one of the lower rooms, there was a general rush in that quarter, that the flooring could stand it no longer, and let the whole company, stove, saphire chairs, and all, into the cellar below. No one hurt, but all badly scared.

INDENTURE FOR MEXICO.—We have a rumor that a demand is about to be made upon Mexico for an indemnity for certain private claims preferred by a citizen of the United States, with an offer to assume the indebtedness and pay several millions more, provided Mexico will cede to us another portion of her territory. Alas! for our neighbors. They are in a sad condition indeed. Convinced at home, and treated at home abroad, with a treasury utterly exhausted, it is not a matter of much surprise, that the Government is constantly changing its mind, and that the various States have contrived to hold together so long. But the days of the Republic are evidently numbered. A few years hence and the dismemberment will be fully effected.

GREAT PIGEON ROOST.—The pigeon roost in Decatur county, Indiana, extends over a distance of twenty-eight miles; it is about fourteen miles wide. The birds have not nested at this great roost for about thirty years until this spring. Over this vast extent of country every nest has from ten to fifteen nests, and every acre has at least one bird. The young are now hardly able to fly, and shooting is mere slaughter. The old birds leave early in the morning in search of food, and return in the evening.

RAINY WEATHER.—Rain fell at some period of every day in the last week. This is something unusual for this time of the year.

The Richmond Daily Equivocal is now published by Richie, Dunnavant, Tyler, & Wise.

JENNY LIND AN EFFECTIVE PREACHER.—A recent convert in Boston stated that some years since he heard Jenny Lind sing "I know that my Redeemer liveth," since which time he had never been able to banish the words from his mind.

Late and Important Foreign News.

We have again later news from Europe and Asia, by the arrival at New York on Tuesday of the steamship Persia, from Liverpool, on Saturday the 1st inst. The marriage of the King of Portugal with the Princess Stephanie, of Hohenzollern, has been solemnized by proxy at Berlin. In the British House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli's first resolution declaring it expedient to vest the Indian government in the Crown, has been passed. The advices from India are one week later. The main feature is the capture of Jhansi by the British force under Sir H. Rose, with great slaughter of the rebels. Jhansi is a large fortified city in Bundelcund, having a large trade and considerable manufactures. It is the capital of a rajahship, having a population of nearly 300,000. General Roberts has also assaulted and captured the town of Kotah, which is a populous and fortified town on the Ombini. The debate on Disraeli's India resolutions commenced on Friday the 30th. The first resolution was carried with cheers, when the debate adjourned. The operations on the Atlantic coast were going briskly forward. More than two thousand miles had been coiled on board the Niagara and Agamemnon. The paying-out machinery has been completed and is pronounced perfect. Rumors prevail in Paris, in relation to a change in the present system of administration, and of the retirement of Gen. Espinasse from the Interior Department. The Plenipotentiaries have held a conference to ratify the boundary between Russia and Turkey, and also to consider the claims of Prof. Morse on Europe to indemnification for his telegraphic invention. Nothing had been resolved on, but the prospects were favorable for Mr. Morse.

Sad Result of a College Preak. By the Detroit papers we learn of a tragedy which occurred at the State University of Michigan, located at Ann Harbor, which has rightly produced great excitement in that village. A letter to the Detroit Advertiser states that a former student, named George W. Brazee, was anxious to be initiated into one of the college secret societies, and some of the students, on Friday evening of last week, played off upon him an initiation into a spook society. Beer and whiskey were obtained and partaken of to the meeting had also been indulging in drinking. He became very drunk, appliances to sober him were tried in vain, and the students, supposing he would sleep off the effects, put him to bed, and during the night attended upon him. In the morning he was still drunk, and the students went to their studies, but returning about noon found him dying, and he breathed his last before medical aid could arrive.

A Mystery Explained. The Chicago papers contain full particulars of the arrest of Henry Jumpertz, charged with the murder of the woman whose butchered body was sent to New-York by Railroad, and there discovered in a whiskey barrel. Jumpertz makes a full statement of the affair, but doubts are expressed as to its truth, in one important particular. The whole matter discloses a sad picture of the immorality of all concerned.—First, the unfortunate woman lived unhappily with her husband, by whom, it is said, she was maltreated. She sought refuge in another family; and while there, owing to improper conduct upon the part of those with whom she lodged, she was thrown into evil correspondence with Jumpertz. She then went to live with the prisoner—a child being born to them; she frequently but in vain, entreated him to marry her; and at last, in utter despair, having abandoned her husband and being, as she thought, abandoned by her lover, she hung herself in the room of the latter. [This, it must be remembered, is his statement; but it is strongly suspected that he murdered her.] The prisoner, alarmed, resorted to secrecy; he cut the body up, packed it in a barrel, and sent it off. With that consciousness which follows criminality, he had been expecting to be arrested for a long time, and now, that he has been arrested, makes a confession voluntarily of what he says has been his agency in this affair. The whole thing is astounding. In one of the largest commercial buildings in Chicago, in the very heart of business, is a man living with a woman; she hangs herself, and for a week her companion is engaged in hacking her body to pieces, packing the limbs away in a barrel, and no one is aware of what is going on. Suicide may have been but, whether suicide or murder, it was performed with unbounded secrecy and success in a building tenanted by, perhaps fifty other persons.

BLOODY TRAGEDY IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia papers contain the particulars of the following tragedy, which was enacted on Thursday morning in Franklin Square. Geo. F. Goodwin, a barber, in the employ of R. Dollard, in Chesnut st., opposite the State House, who had been living for some time with a woman, named Lizzie Marshall, attempted to murder her by shooting her with a pistol. He then turned the weapon upon himself, and discharged a fatal shot through his heart. The wretched man died in the course of half an hour, but the wounds of the woman, although of a very serious character, are not likely to terminate her life. Jealousy was the cause of this terrible deed. It appears that "Lizzie," whose real name is Anna Garland, had recently taken up with a man named Samuel W. Randall, and refused to live with Goodwin any longer. This drove him to desperation, and under pretence of taking final leave of the woman, he obtained her consent to meet him in the Square, with Randall, to say a few parting words; but it turned out that the interview was sought for the express purpose of taking her life and his own. Goodwin was 23 years of age. He was raised in Boston, Mass. He has a mother, and also a wife and two children, who reside at No. 82 West Cedar street, in that city. He came to Philadelphia about two years ago, and brought with him this "Lizzie Marshall," a handsome, showy woman, now 24 years old, whom he represented as his wife. It has been since ascertained that she was brought up in Lynn, Mass. Of their previous history, or how they came together, nothing is known, as it was not suspected, until recently, that the relation existing between the parties was other than legitimate. Randall, who supplanted Goodwin in the affections of Lizzie, is the agent of the New York Jewelry Manufactory.

THE MURDER AT NORFOLK.—James F. Martin, aged 24, and a native of Pennsylvania, and Wm. Price, aged 20, a native of Massachusetts, both sailors on board the United States brig Bainbridge, have been committed to jail at Norfolk to answer for the murder of Thomas Burke, which occurred during a row in that city on Wednesday night. Burke was a native of Norfolk, aged 25, and during the yellow fever worked day and night as an employee of the Howard Association. The murder created intense excitement among the citizens, many of whom made serious threats against the prisoners.

CHEERING INTELLIGENCE.—Naomi, daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eighty years of age when she married. Take courage, ladies.

ANTI-SLAVERY RESOLUTION.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference, convened at New York, on Wednesday, passed resolutions declaring slavery "a sin, for the extinction of which all wise measures should be taken."

FAST INCREASE IN HALF A CENTURY.—George Reuick, now living in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1804-5, fed and drove the first lot of cattle that crossed the mountains to an eastern market. From that time to the present, the business has steadily increased in the valley.—Ohio now sends across the Alleghenies, a yearly average of 70,000 head.

The Missouri Senators have drawn lots for term of office. Gen. Shields drew the term expiring March 1869, and Mr. Rice the term expiring March, 1863.

Dispatches have been received at Washington from Fort Leavenworth, stating that the 6th Infantry left on the 6th inst. for Utah.

The Governor of South Carolina has appointed A. P. Hayne U. S. Senator from that State, vice, Hon. Vesiah J. Evans deceased.

The Gold Fever is on the increase in Iowa. Reported discoveries of gold mines in Union and adjoining counties are mentioned in the papers, and parties are said to be making from \$4 to \$10 a day in gathering the dust.

The Mount Carrol, Ill., Republican states that eggs are selling in that place at three or a dozen.

Louis Napoleon has completed his 50th year having been borne at the Tuileries on the 20th of April, 1808.

Gov. Robinson is, according to the St. Louis Republican, making speeches in Kansas against the Leavenworth Convention.

Monument Commissioners.

The Commissioners appointed by the act of the Legislature to receive proposals and make arrangements for the erection of a monument in memory of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in the Mexican war, met yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the Executive chamber, at the Capitol. The following gentlemen were present: Gov. Wm. F. Packard, Ex-Gov. John W. Geary, Adjutant Gen. E. O. Wilson, Gen. E. Williams, Col. Geo. Nelson Smith, Colonel James Waterbury, Richard Goulet, Esq., Col. B. McDermott, Maj. John Brady, Gen. Thomas J. Power.

On motion of Colonel Geary, His Excellency Gov. Packard, was called to the Chair. The Secretary of the Board, Mr. G. Williams, was chosen Secretary. Gov. Packard, upon accepting of his position, stated that all he could do should be done to hasten the erection of an appropriate monument. The object was one worthy of the State. It was proper that a Monument should be built to commemorate the gallant services of the soldiers of the Pennsylvania who fought in Mexico. The honor of Pennsylvania owes to herself. He wanted to see a Monument built that would cost about \$25,000, and be creditable to the Commonwealth.

The Secretary also returned thanks. Resolved, That this Board will receive plans and specifications for the erection of a Monument to the memory of the citizens of Pennsylvania who were slain or lost their lives in the Mexican war with Mexico, to be erected on some suitable spot on the public grounds at Harrisburg, to be selected by the Commissioners, and that a premium of two hundred dollars will be awarded for the plan which is deemed the most eligible. The cost of the Monument not to exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars. Plans, Specifications and Estimates to be addressed to the Governor, at Harrisburg, on or before the first day of July next.

The following resolutions were also passed: Resolved, That sealed proposals will be received at the Executive Chamber, at Harrisburg, up to 12 o'clock M., of the 4th day of August next, for the erection of a Monument for the purposes above mentioned. Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to publish the necessary notices for plans, lettings, &c. Resolved, That all the papers throughout the State, friendly to the object, be respectfully requested to publish these proceedings. Resolved, That we adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock, A. M., July 1st, at the Executive office, Harrisburg.

The Commissioners then adjourned. Harrisburg Herald, May 13.

Death of a Member of the Legislature. MAJOR CHASE, May 17.—Charles H. Williams, a member of the Legislature, representing Carbon and Lehigh counties, died suddenly yesterday at his residence at Rockport, of paralysis.

AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE FOR THE LADIES.—A letter from Paris says that the reformer, Father Lawrence, of the diocese of Tarbes, has issued a circular, announcing the foundation of a new order. The members are exclusively to belong to the gentle half of creation, and on admission are to make oath "that they will discard every dress of fashion in any way glancing with modesty, or the piety of a Christian woman, save for instance, as low dresses, bonnets that only cover the back of the head, bonnets crinolines, etc. The members are to restrict their wardrobe to eight or ten dresses at most. They must be attired in black while attending the services of the Holy Mother Church, and must also make the engagement not to give cast off finery to the maids, nor to give them a taste for dressing above their means, a practice which "leads to vices of the most varied descriptions." Absolute seclusion is not, however, de rigueur; the fair associates may occasionally go to a ball, but clad in the simplest of dresses. The members of the association are to wear its insignia, consisting of a medal bearing the words "simplicitas et modestia," and suspended around the neck by a piece of cotton ribbon. The reverend gentleman promises to furnish details at an early day, in which he intends giving regulations touching the dinner, servants, carriages, furniture, etc.

The Verdict in the General Twigg's Court Martial is reported. The court find that officer guilty of "insubordination," but, in view of his distinguished services and the unanimous recommendation of the court, the sentence "that he be reprimanded by the President is remitted."

Newspaper subscribers are infallible indications of a man's moral honesty. They will sooner or later discover the man. If he is dishonest, he will cheat the printer in some way—say he has paid when he has not, or sent the money and it was lost in the mail, or he will take the paper for years, without paying, and then move off and leave it coming to the office left.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S LOSSES.—Among the sisterhood of States, South Carolina has been called offener, within the last few years, to mourn the loss of her representatives in the National Councils. In nine years there have fallen on their posts, Messrs. Geo. McDuffie, J. C. Calhoun, F. H. Pickens, P. S. Brooks, A. P. Butler, and Senator Evans.

N. P. Willis, Esq., of Idlewild, had sufficiently recovered from his late illness to renew his daily exercise in the saddle, but on the 7th inst., his favorite horse took fright and threw him, dragging him some distance with his right foot in the stirrup. He was very badly bruised by the feet of the running horse, but fortunately no bones were broken, and the confinement to his bed will be but temporary.

There is a strong probability of Hon. John J. Pringle Jones, of Reading, being nominated as the opposition candidate for Supreme Judge.

PLENTY OF LIQUOR.—There are twenty-eight applications to sell liquor in Danville under the new law. Danville is about as large as our borough.

A bill to erect a new county out of parts of Erie, Crawford and Warren, and passed both branches of the Legislature, has been signed by the Governor.

G. J. Ball, Esq., of Erie county, and former State Treasurer, has accepted the cashiership of the Bank of Commerce, Erie.

The Southern Flood.

Melancholy accounts still reach us through the Southern papers of the terrible destruction which the people of Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and especially Louisiana, are suffering. The Memphis Appeal of the 6th, for instance, gives the following picture of ruin and distress: It is about as sorry a one as we have as yet seen.

Mr. Thomson, the clerk of the Evansville, in yesterday from White River, has given us an account of the trip of the boat to this city from Helena to White River the traveler on the river could distinguish only one sheet of water, in high sides of a river, as far as could be seen. On the shore of White River for sixty miles, a similar stretch of water met the eye. The houses are all surrounded by water, which flows beneath them. Where the water runs in a current, the supports of the houses are hourly undermined; some of the houses were seen leaning over, ready to fall. The condition of the inmates in many instances, especially when far from neighbors must be most deplorable. The loss of stock will be great. The cattle have no opportunity of lying down, and must suffer from deprivation of sleep, as well as from scarcity of food. Men were seen in dug-outs, in some places followed by wading cattle. The men were engaged in cutting down the young cottonwood trees for the cattle to browse upon. In one place a drove of hogs swam for some distance after the boat, evidently anxious to get on the dry side. A man was seen at Helena, endeavoring to purchase a few hogs, in order to place a portion of his stock to save itself from perishing. He lived back from Napoleon, but a boat was not to be got in that city. The fences, of course, are carried off for miles; cord wood is also carried away in such abundance, that the boats already find it scarce, and have to pay an advanced price.

A Tale of Horrors.—An Incurable Flood—Can it be? Governor McWille, of Mississippi, is charged by the Vicksburg Southern with having pardoned out of the penitentiary a man named Dymon, who had assassinated another man named Nelms, for which he was simply sentenced to the prison for fourteen years. That paper says of the criminal: He waylaid his victim, with whom he had a deadly feud; brought him down at the first shot, and then emerged from his hiding place, taunted his dying victim with words of insult and reproach, and finally concluded by placing the muzzle of his gun to the body of Nelms and firing a second time. This shot produced instant death, and so close was the gun to the victim that the flesh of the murdered man was burnt by the explosion. Having completed his work of slaughter, he deliberately mounted his horse, rode to the house of Nelms, called his wife out, informed her that he had murdered her husband, and directed her to finish his mangled corpse.

Dymon is a blood-stained, blood thirsty, inhuman fiend. He is not a man, but a ferocious tiger, and Gov. McWille has no more right to turn such a beast loose upon the community, than he has to open the cages of a whole caravan of tigers, and let them loose, as well known, too, and they should have forbidden all hope of Executive clemency. The murder of Nelms was not his first taste of blood. He had previously, in a most base and cowardly manner, murdered a lawyer named Moss, of De Soto county, by shooting him in the back as Moss rode from him. He had murdered three of his own negroes, and one of them in a manner so horribly appalling as to cause the death of his own wife. This case occurred at his own table, and when the murderer was drunk, rage was a woman. Taking offense at something the woman did, or omitted to do, while waiting at the table, he rose, drew a Bowie-knife, and with a single blow, ripped her open. His wife swooned, and when she recovered consciousness, he had cut the negro's heart out, and with it upon his knife, he thrust it into her face. She swooned again, and when she recovered her senses, she was found in a state of convulsion, from the effects of which she soon died.

The following is a literal copy of a bill drawn up and about to be introduced into the California Assembly by an honest minor—a member of the Lower House: AN ACKT To prevent niggers kunmin to Kallyforny. The people of the State of Kallyforny, representd in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: Section 1. No nigger nor any inhabitant of, in, and legal voter in this State, shall be permitted to live, reside, or stay in this State any longer.

Section 2. Any nigger who willfully or accidentally violates the just seclusion of this act shall be transported from this State and sold to the lowest bidder, Chinese and white.

Section 3. Niggers who come within their masters to sojourn temporarily shall not be included in the provisions of this act; provided, such sojourning don't exceed 40 years. If any ship gets wrecked on the coast of this State, a nigger on board; and if such nigger shall try to swim, he shall be pushed under the water.

Section 4. All acts of parts of acts contradictory to this, is repealed.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—Col. Arthur P. Hayne, the new U. S. Senator from South Carolina, was during the war of 1812, an officer in the 25th Army, and a lieutenant he participated in the battle of Sackett's Harbor, under Gen. Brown; as Adjutant-General he served in the Creek Nation, under Gen. Jackson, with whom he also bore a gallant part in the battle of New Orleans. He was a great favorite with Gen. Jackson. Col. H. resigned his commission soon after the war.

To Young Men.—A letter written by Blaineville states that there are now placed in forty-five widows and their hundred and twenty marriageable girls! We always wondered why Blaineville was such a backward place—and now the secret is out. "Population is wealth"—and they pay no attention to it in this wild, wild, wild country. The young men follow the noble example of their forefathers.—Exchange.

Gov. Matteson, of Illinois, has commissioned the distinguished sculptor, of Chicago, Mr. L. W. York, to execute a full length statue of Senator Douglas.

In Philadelphia, on Friday last, during an alarm of fire, the Shaffer hose assaulted the Moyamensing hose company, and pitched its carriage, broke it in pieces, and ran over a man on board, and the Reed street ward. Many shoes were fired, but nobody was injured.

A cotemporary thinks it indelicate for a newspaper that comes out in a "new dress" to make public mention of the fact. Gentled people do not talk about their clothes.

The Minnesota Senators have drawn lots for term of office. Gen. Shields drew the term expiring March, 1859, and Mr. Rice the term expiring March, 1863.

A violent tornado swept over the line of Chicago and Alton railroad, in the vicinity of Lexington, Ill., which blew down passenger train, and uprooted several dwelling houses, resulting in serious destruction of life.

The weekly report of Intermittents in Philadelphia for the week ending Saturday, the 16th inst., shows a hundred and eighty deaths, a decrease of twelve on the previous week. The city has never been more healthy.

Snow fell in New Hampshire on the 12th of May, making the mountains gloom white in the early sunlight.

If we fall with windows in our hearts, many of us would take good care to keep our blinds closed.