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winter as the southern portion of Japan, situated in a much lower latitude. The superiority, however, of the soil and climate of Russian-America, over the

exceed one foot in depth, and that on the coldest day the thermometer only

Loetru. MEMORIES.

BY DR. A. M. LOOP. The sweet south wind was murmuring thro'
the trees
Laden with perfume from a thousand flowers;
And stirring up a thousand memories
From amaranthine bowers. I asked the dailying breeze that fanned my cheek And cooled the burning fever of my brow: What is it amid these solitudes ye seek, Deal plainly with me now? Have I not sought seclusion here alone, Far from the crowded city's busy hum; And even here, thy melancholy mean Murmurs, I come!

I come from over mountains far away,
I've whirled along the city's busy street.
I've fanned the couch whereon thy childle lay, And here, once more we meet. lost thou remember in the long-ago, A gentle being, with a face as mild As summer morning's first etherial glow. Sinless and undefiled?

The grave hath won her to its cold embrace; Her heart was broken for a love as vain As the soft hues which glid the rainbow's face, After the summer's rain One day a messenger from unseen lands Passed by the dwelling where the sufferer lay.
And gently folding her angelic hands,
She sweetly passed away! And now that age has furrowed o'er thy cheek And dimmed thine eye with unavailing tears, Amid these solitudes I only seek The friends of former years.

And leaving here my casket in your hands Freighted with noly memories of the past; I hasten onward to those unseen lands Where we must meet at last!

Literary.

The Dead Alive.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE The subjoined narrative, from Cham ber's Journal, is said to be transmitted from a foreign newspaper. It is necessary to remind the reader that the island of Mauritius, appertaining at this day to the English, was originally colonized by the French, and that the population vet consists in a great measure of per sons of that nation, to whom, by a formal treaty between the powers concerned, their ancient laws and usages were preserved without any material altera-

Some time ago, the Sleur Clodomir Frenois, a rich merchant of the island, was found dead and frightfully disfigured in his own habitation. His body was discovered lying on the floor, with his head and face mutilated by means of a pistol, and all doubt as to the cause of the catastrophe was dispelled by the side of the corpse, and also of a paper in the handwriting of the deceased. The paper containing the following words: paper containing the following words "I am ruined! A villian has robbed me of twenty-five thousand livres sterling; dishonor must be my portion, and I cannot await or survive it. I leave to my wife the task of distributing among my creditors the means which remain to us; and I pray that God, my friends, and my enemies, may pardon my self-destruction. Yet in another minute I shall be in eternity!

CLODOMIR FRENOIS.

Great was the consternation caused by this tragic event, which was the more unexpected, as the loss alluded to in the note had never been made public. The deceased had been held in great esteem over the colony as a man of strict honor and probity, and was universally lamented. His attached widow, after endeavoring faithfully to fulfill his last wishes, found her grief too overpowering to permit her to mingle longer with the world, and took the resolution of consecrating her remaining days to the service of religion. Two months after the sad end of her husband, she entered a convent, leaving to a

band, she entered a convent, leaving to a nephew of her late merchant, a physician, the charge of completing the distribution of the effects of Frenois among his creditors.

A minute examination of the papers of the defunct, led to the discovery of the period at which the unfortunate merchant had been robbed; and this period was found to correspond with period was found to correspond with the date of the disappearance of a man named John Moon, long in the employ-ment of Frenois. Of this man, on whom suspicion naturally fell, nothing whom suspicion naturally left, nothing could be learned on inquiry; but shortly after the division of the late merchant's property, Moon reappeared in the colony. When taken up and examined respecting the cause of his flight, he stated that he had been sent to the property of the cause of t his master to France to recover certain sums due to the merchant there in which mission he had been unsuc

cessful.

He further averred, that if Clodomir Frenois, in his existing correspondence, had thrown any injurious suspicion on him (Moon) the whole was but a pretext to account for deficiencies of which the merchant himself was the sole cause and author. This declaration made by a man who seemed to fear no injury, and whose worldly circum-stances remained to appearance the remained to appearance the same as they had ever been, had the effect of silencing, if they did not satisfy, the examiners: and the affair soon fel

in a great measure, out of the public recollection.

Things remained for a short time in this condition, when, one morning, Mr. Wm. Burnett, principal creditor of the late Clodomir Frenois, heard a knocking at his gate at a very early hour. He called up one of his servants, who went down and opened the door and immediately returned with the intelligence that a stranger, who seemed desirous of keeping his person concealed, wished to speak with Mr. Burnett in private. Mr. Burnett rose, threw on his dressing gown, and descended to the parior. He saw there a stranger tall in person seated in an essay and tall in person, seated in an easy and familiar attitude upon a sofa, with a copy of the "Morning Post" in his hand. The back of the visitor was turned to Mr. Burnett as he entered. Rather surprised to see a stranger conduct himself so like an old friend of the house, Mr. Burnett said aloud, "Sir, l beg to know your business with me.'
The stranger turned around and ad vanced to salute his host warmly and courteously. Mr. Burnett started back and uttered a loud exclamation of surprise and alarm. Well he might, for before him stood his old friend and

debtor, Clodomir, who he himself had debtor, Clodomir, who he himself had followed to the grave.

What passed at that interview between Mr. Burnett and his strange visitor, remains for the time a secret. Mr. Burnett was observed to issue several. times, pale and agitated, from his dwell-ing, and to visit the magistrate charged with the criminal processes of the

colony.

In the process of that day, while John Moon was regaling himself with tea under the palm trees in his garden, in company with a Circassian female who company with a Circassianiemaie whom he had boughtsome time previously, he was arrested and taken to prison by the officers of justice. On the following day he was brought before the criminal court, accused of robbing the late Clodo-mir Frenois, the crime being coujoin-ed with breach of trust and violence with breach of trust and violence ed with breach of trust and violence. Moon smiled at the charge with all the confidence of a man who had nothing to fear. The Judge having demanded of him if he confessed the crime, the accused replied that the charge was altogether abourd, that clear testimony was necessary to fix such a crime upo him; and that so far from there belo any such evidence producible, neither the widow of the deceased, nor any person in hisservice, had ever heard the pretended robbery ever once mentioned by Frenois during his life.

"Do you then affirm your inno-cence?" replied the judge, gravely, after hearing all that the other had to

say.

"I will avouch my innocence," replied Moon, "even before the body of my late master, if that be necessary." (Such a thing often took place under the old colonial law.]

"John Moon," said the judge, in a voice broken by some peculiar emotion; "it is before your late master that you will have to assert your innocence; and may God make the truth appear. may God make the truth appear. A signal from the judge accompanied these words, and immediately a door opened, and Clodomir Frencis, the supposed suicide, entered the court. He

advanced to the bar with a slow and deliberate step, having his eye calmly but sternly fixed on the prisoner, his servant. A great sensation was caused in the court by his appearance. Uttering shrieks of alarm and horror, the females fled from the spot. The accused fell on his knees in abject terror, and shudderingly confessed his guilt. For a time no voice was heard but his. However, as it became apparent that a living ever, as it became apparent that a living man stood before the court, the advocate man stood before the court, the advocate for the prisoner gained courage to speak. He demanded that the identity of the merchant be established, and the mystery of his existence be explained. He said that the court should not be biased by what might prove to be a mere accidental likeness between a man living and one deceased; and that such an avowal as that of the prisoner extracted in a moment of extraordinary terror, was not to be held of much weight. "Before being admitted here as an accu-

mas not to be held of much weight.
"Before being admitted here as an accuser or witness," continued the advocate, addressing the resuscitated merchant
"prove who and what you are, and disclose by what chance the tomb which so lately received your body, mangled by bullets, has given up its tenant, and restored you to life and health." The firm appeal of the advocate, who continued steadfast to his duty under reumstances that would have closed circumstances that would have closed the lips of most men, called forth the following narrative from Clodomir Frenois: "My story may be soon told, and will suffice to establish my iden-tity. When I discovered the robbery committed by the accused, he had fled from the island, and I speedily saw that all attempts to take him would be fruitless. I saw ruin and disgrace before me, and came to the resolution of termi-nating my life before the evil day came.

On the night on which this determina-tion was formed, I was scatted alone in my private chamber. I had written a letter which was found on my table, and had loaded my pistol. This done, I prayed for forgiveness from my Maker for the act of despair I was about to commit. The end of the pistol was at my head, and my finger on the lock, when a knock on the outer door of the house started me. I concealed the house started me. I concealed the weapon, and went to the door. A man entered whom I recognized to be the sexton of the parish in which I lived. He bore a sack on his shoulders, and in it the body of a man newly buried, which was destined for my nephew, the physician then living with me. The scarcity of bodies for dissection, as the court is aware, compels those who are anxious to acquire skill in the medical profession, to procure them by any possible secret means.

ible secret means.

sible secret means.

The sexton was at first alarmed at seeing me. "Did my nephew request you to bring this body?" said I.

"No," replied the man, but I know his anxiety to obtain one for dissection, and took it upon me to come and offer him this body. "For mercy's sake," continued the sexton, "do not betray me, sir, or I shall lose my situation, and my family's bread."
"While the man was speaking a "While the man was speaking a strange idea entered my mind, and brought to my despairing bosom hopes of continued life and recovered honor. I stood for a few moments absorbed in thought, and then recollecting myself, thought, and then recollecting myself, I gave two pieces of gold to the resurrectionist, the sum which he had expected. Telling him to keep his own way, and that all would be well, I sent him away and carried the body to my cabinet. The whole of the household had previously been seut out of the way on purpose, and I had to carry into execution the plan which had struck me. The body was luckly of the same stature as myself, and like me in complexion. I knew the man; he had been a poor offender, abandoned by his family. "Poor relic of mortality!" ' Poor relic of mortalit said I with tears in my eyes, "nothing which man can do can now injure thee; yet pardon me if I rudely dis-figure thy lifeless substance. It is to prevent the ruin of not one, but twenty families. And should success attend my attempt, I swear that thy children

shall be my children; and when my own hour comes, we shall rest together in the tomb to which thou shalt be borne before me."

At this portion of the merchant's nar-rative, the most lively interest was ex-cited in the court and testified even by orne before me.' then stripped off my clothes and dressed the body in them. This accomplished, I took up the pistol, and with a hand more reluctant than when I had applied it to my own purpose, I fired it close to the head of the deceased, and at once caused such a disfigurement as rendered it impossible for the keenest eye to detect the substitution which had en made.

been made.

Choosing the plainest habit I could get, I then dressed myself anew, shaved off the whiskers which I was accustomed to wear, and took other means to alter and disguise my appearance, in case of being subjected by any accident to the risk of being betrayed. Next morning saw me on board a French vessel on my way to a distant land—the native country of my ancestors. the native country of my ancestors.
The expectations which led me to the execution of this scheme were not disappointed. I knew that John Moon the man who robbed me, and who now stands at the bar of this court, had formed connections in this island, which would in all probability bring him back to it as soon as the intelligence of my death gave him the promise of security. In this I have not been disappointed I have been equally fortunate in other respects. While my unworthy servant remained here in imaginary safety, I have been successful in discovering the quarter, in which, not daring at first to betray here the appearance of wealth, he had lodged the whole of the stolen money. I have brought it with me, and also sufficient proofs, supposing confessions of this day to be set as idealto-

gether, to convlet him of the crime with which he stands charged. "By the same means," continued Clodomir Frenois, with a degree of hon-orable pride in which all who heard him sympathized, "will I be enabled to restore my family to their place in society, and to redeem the credit of a name on which no blot was left by those who bore it before me, and which, please God, I shall transmit unstained to my children and my children's children." cod, I shair transmit unsumed to my children and my children's children."

John Mocn, whose guilt was thus suddenly and strangely laid bare to the world, did not retrect the confession which he had made in the extremity of

terror; and, without separating, the court sentenced him to confinement for life in the prison of the colony. The news of Clodomir Frenois's reappearance spread rapidly, and the high esteem in which his character was held led to an universal rejoiding on the oc-casion. He was accompanied from the court to his home by a dense multitude, who welcomed him with prolonged shouts. It would be vain to attempt any description of the feelings of the wife, who thus saw restored to her the beloved being for whose sake she had quitted the world. She was released from her ecclesiastical vows, and re-joined her husband, no more to part till the grave really claimed one or the other of them as its due.

The Luxemburg Trouble. Late advices from Europe, by the Cable, ov that is it now known that the Emperor Napoleon, deeming the possession of Luxemburg indispensable for the military security of the French frontier, not long security of the French frontier, not long since commenced negotiations with the King of Holland for the purchase of the Grand Duchy and its incorporation with the French Empire. But as the fortress of Luxemburg, which is one of the strongest fortifications in Europe, is held by a Prussian garrison, and the Prussian Government, backed by the whole of Germany, firmly objects to the transfer of the Duchy to France, the King of Holland has withdrawn farm any further negotiation on the to France, the King of Holland has withdrawn fam any further negotiation on the
subject. The French Emperor insists that
his propositions shall be carried out and the
treaty completed. The national pride of
France has been deeply wounded, and a
wild anti-Frussian feeling has seized the
country. Meantime, while the dispute is
pending, both Prussia and France are
making military preparations, This threatening state of affairs is the cause of financial panic which now exists in London
Paris, and all the principal commercial
centers of Europe.

Misellaneous.

The property of the property o

Charles Felix Lemaire.

There is nothing surprising in the in-erest excited by the trial of Lemaire A total paralysis of the moral side of the magination, without paralysis of the moral side of the intellect, is a very moral side of the intellect, is a very rare disease even in those psychological hospitals the Criminal Courts, yet no other theory will precisely account for the symptoms presented in this case. The man, Charles Felix Lemaire, only nineteen years of age, fair-haired, bright-complexioned, and of slight frame, son of a locksmith, that is, of a man belonging to the highest class of Parisian artisans, lazy and profligate, but studious after a fashion, conceived the idea that if he killed his father he would for a moment be independent, would have a moment be independent, would have a sum of money at command, would enjoy, for once at least, an unrestrained orgie. He meditated on the idea for eighteen months, and thought—we are writing from his own confession—some-times of poison as his instrument. He times of poison as his fistrament. He rejected it, however, as he himself hints, because poison was not sufficiently brutal, "not energetic enough," but in reality, we suspect, from a different though cognate reason. There can be nodoubt in the mind of any person who reads the record of this trial, that Lemaire, will see a devil we also as brave as evil as a devil, was also as brave as a devil; that he was one of a very limited class of brave men, those in whom fear is not subdued by any sentiment of honor, or by faith, or by an intellectual conviction of duty, or by that acute pleasure in danger which Mr. Kinglake seems to think the only form of courage, but, owing to some break of connection between the nerves and important is absolutely representant. agination, is absolutely non-existent. The writer has known one other man with the same peculiarity, and has heard him repeatedly aver, under cir-cumstances which did not admit of deception, that total absence of fear was in his Puritan dialect "a snare." Lein his Puritan idialect "a snare." Le-maire was not brave, but he was fearless, and the idea of poison, we suspect, re-pelled him from an instinctive percep-tion of its cowardice. He wanted to commit the crime openly, face to face, to give it something of the character of the duel, so as to diminish its mon-strosity, not to other men, but to him-self. It was only as the end or climax of a series of onen murders, committed of a series of open murders, committed under the mostdangerous circumstances that he decided to kill his father in his

At last the temptation and the oppor-tunity occurred together. His father resolved to marry again, thus reducing the family income first by another mouth, then by other possible mouths, and Lemaire resolved to kill his future mother-in-law, a widow with one child. As that would be incomplete work, he also resolved to kill the daughter of the woman and his father and an apprentice girl, who would probably witness the deed, and give information too soon for his orgie. Then he would plunder the house, and though sure of arrest,—an arrest, which to a mind incapable of arrest, which to a mind incapable of fear meant nothing,—he should have at least one orgie with a full purse and the enjoyments it can secure. On the 20th of December, accordingly, hiding a sharp knife in the wool, he called on the widow, with whom, be it observed, he had been on very friendly terms, hung a rope on a strong nail in a lobby he had been on very friendly terms, hung a rope on a strong nail in a lobby below, and saying he had a message from his father, enticed her to speak to him in this lobby. There he tried, being clearly a stupid, though calculating man, to strangle her with the cord, to hang her in fact, but finding this impossible, stabbed the poor woman all over with the knife, inflicting some two dozen wounds. The mother's shrieks roused the daughter, who found the oused the daughter, who found the foused the dagner, who could the door locked, but forced it open, and the assassin was arrested, red-handed, with his sleeves tucked up, the knife in his hand, and his victim's blood spattered

hand, and his victim's blood spattered all over his face and clothes.

So far the story admits of the explanatory theory of insanity which Lemaire's counsel endeavored to set up, which Lemaire peremptorily refused to accept, and which was contradicted by all the medical testimony; but another scene was yet to come. Committed for trial, Lemaire was interrogated as usual by the judge in a mode which we utterby the judge in a mode which we utterly condemn, and which, indeed, has no conceivable recommendation, except that in France it elicits truth; and it is his answers which give interest to the case. Any insane man who retained brain enough to give his answers would brain enough to give his answers would have set up some defence or insisted on his own insanity. Any ordinary French criminal would have endeavored to justify himself, to have excited the sympathies of his audience, to have proved that everything was in fault except his own patter —that was always. cept his own nature,—that was always gentle and holy. But to Lemaire, whose imagination on one side was vivid, but on the moral side entirely dead or nonon the moral side entirely dead or non-existent, the atrocity he had committed presented itself in its dramatic aspect. For once, as he said himself, he "had played principal character" in a great tragedy, and not being moved by the fear of death, he resolved to sustain that

part to the last, to represent himself as a facile princeps among the wicked,—a devil with a nature which instinctively preferred evil to good, even when it did not pay.

We are not quite sure that an uncon scious remorse prompting him to confession was entirely absent from Lemaire, but at all events a sort of criminal truthfulness got possession of the man, who could not feel how deeply his narrative struck horror into an audience usually lenient to atrocities. He never made the faintest effort to extenuate hi acts. He had, he said, meant parricide. He was, he said, with a villanous real He had, he said, with a villanous realism only to be thoroughly appreciated by Frenchmen, who would think the statement infinitely worse than any number of mere murders, "on the whole, very glad when his mother died. It was a mouth less." He "had always been lazy, was only active for evil." He "knew perfectly well he was bad. If anybody told me I was not, I should hold him as bad as myself,"—a statement almost unique, probably impossible, except to a criminal who had used the Confessional, or had been taught that he ought to use it. This man's intellect was on its moral side perfect; he could gaze impartially into himseli, could feel pleasure in a self-examination absolutely pitiless, could say decisively this and that emotion is bad, but he did not feel the horror which he saw. Like a French adept in vivisection, he perceived the sale.

French adept in vivisection, he per-ceived the pain, saw every quiver, ap-preciated every groan, but never winced with sympathy. His intellect told him precisely his own crimes, but his im-agination never for an instant realized the horror of those crimes. the horror of those crimes, or sympa-thized with the loathing they excited in other men. "You shock the feelings in my heart," said the judge; "You are right," said the criminal; but the criminal was not shocked, for a shock of that kind cannot be communicated of that kind cannot be communicated of that kind cannot be communicated a paralyzed imagination and an immovable nervous system. The man detailed his plans with a sort of scientific relish, though, be it remarked, as curious feature in the case, they were very stupid plans. The intellect was received, but not constructive.

analytical, but not constructive. "In what way did you propose to com-nit all these orimes? First, to try strangu-lation; then to cut their throats with the razor that is now on the table before you; razor that is now on the table before you; and then fling the bodies into the cellar, the trap-door of which I had left open. For that purpose I bought the cord you see there, and the large nail which I fixed in the wall after bending the end of it to prevent the cord from slipping off. The knife I put on the table within my reach, taking care to hide the blade under some rags, and only leaving the haft visible.

"What did you intend to do after you had done all that?—To take the keys of the widow Bainville, and then those of my father, steal all the money I could lay hands on, and quit the house. I knew very well that I should soon be taken, but at least I should have had a faw days to divert myself in the meantime."

myself in the meantime." There was no necessity for heaping on There was no necessity for heaping on thimself that load of infamy. It was quite open to Lemaire to argue that he had killed the widow in a burst of passion, or even to give a sentimental color to his crime by alleging that he had

murdered her to spare his father the unhappiness he foresaw for him, but not fearing death, not realizing in the faint-est degree the instinctive horror of mankind at such atrocities, he spoke as

calmly as if he had been on the boards, with a sort of enjoy ment in the emotion he created among his audience, such as Mr. Kean feels when some evil trait in Louis XI makes the pit and gallery wince. The dramatic faculty which the man possessed shows that his imaginawince. The dramatic faculty which the man possessed shows that his imagination was strong on every side except one,—that which realizes the moral baseness of crime. He did not feel base as he spoke, but herote, looked round, say the reporters, as he said the most callous things, for the applause which came to him in shudders, and the "ahs" uttered within the mouth which Frenchmen emit when surprised into abhormen emit when surprised into abhor-rence. He made his speech, too, care-fully, confessed murderous plaus in pithy epigrams, and detailed a scheme of parricide in little inclaive, deliberately pruned sentences, impossible to a man who felt at all that his audience would choke him, if they dared. It was consistent with the character we have tried sistent with the character we have tried to sketch, to reject eagerly the defence of insanity, which deprived his acts of meaning, and the plea of "extenuating circumstances," which would have saved him from the guillotine. The guillotine had no terror for him, and forced labor in the Bagne, he being "lazy by nature, active only in evil," had. He refused even to claim his right of appeal to the Court of Cassation, ostensibly because he did not wish to cheat society of the stakes when he had lost the game; really, we trust, because cheat society of the stakes when he had lost the game; really, we trust, because even in his mind some dim theory of justice, some faint notion that he had earned his doom, some vague hope that in the supreme penalty itself might be some explation, was secretly at work. There is the spirit of the Catholic penietnt, who reveals everything without

tent, who reveals everything without repenting anything, in his final speech, which we might seek in vain among Protestant criminals: "I perfectly understand that there is no possible extenuation of my acts. If in a moment of excitement or of passion I had done them, I could conceive mitigating circumstances. But what I did I did with premeditation. Indulgence from you is impossible, and I do not ask for it. If you accord me extenuating circumstances I shall owe them to your disdain, and not to your compassion. I want no extenuating circumstances; I will not have my life saved at such a price. He who inflicts death deserves death. Let us make a calculation. I had conceived great grievances against society; society has to reproach me; and, therefore, I say that the account is balanced between us. I declare that if you grant extenuating circumstances, though this is not probable, I am resolved to die of starvation rather than be sent to the Bagne. I want you to leave me the satisfaction of feeling, that I have been judged responsible for my acts. The journals that announced my crime must also announce my punishment; and if I obtain what I desire, justice will have been vindicated. I shall mount the scaffold without a single shudder and without a word of repentance. In conclusion, I ask of you if it would be "I perfectly understand that there is no possible extenuation of my acts. If in a

shudder and without a word of repentance In conclusion, I ask of you if it would be humanity to inflict upon mea slow death, to force me to die of hunger when you can finish me by a single stroke? Are we to go back to those barburous periods when criminals were tortured, and when the executioner was recommended not to strike at the vital parts too soon? Grant, therefore, my prayer, and pronounce against me the condemnation which I have well merited. By so doing you pay homage to justice, and In conclusion, I ask of you if it would be of its members, who is forever lost to it.'

By so doing you pay homage to justice, and you render a service to society, and to one The verdict of course was guilty, the sentence, death; and Lemaire was led

How Tea is Adulterated.

away, laughing easily, but perfectly tranquil. He was guillottned on the 8th of March.

ing account of the various modes which the tea we drink is "doctore and poisoned:
In the manufactured teas, the leaves employed are of various kinds—almost any in fact suit the purpose—but the principal bases for the infusion are sloe leaves, white-thorn leaves, and bareleaves. white-thorn leaves, and bay Experiments, however, have

leaves. Experiments, however, have detected the presence of plumb, oak, cherry and even cedar. When any of these are used in the manufacture, catechu or terra Japonica (Japan earth) are employed to give the compound an astringency and color peculiar to tea. They as it were, supply the place of tanin, which belongs to the genuine article, and impart a flavor similar to that of Bohea or Hyson skin. Both terra Japonica and catechu are violent that of Bohea or Hyson skin. Both terra Japonica and catechu are violent medicines injuriously affecting the sys-tem of the unsuspicious tea-drinker, and doubtless in many cases the diseases now afflicting our people, especially women, have their origin in the use of these noxious articles under the name of tea. The manufacturers use, also, a gum, which causes a contraction of the exhausted leaves on dying, and give to them the appearance peculiar to tea itself. It may be well to know, how-ever, that the forms of the leaves in the manufactured article are shapelessive proken and agglutinated into small

flattened, or round masses, which, if the microscope be used in examining them, present an appearance as different from tea itself as cheese is from chalk. The plan pursued in manufacture, or adulteration, is as follows: The exhausted leaves, or any others that may be used, are spread out on a drying floor and dampened with water. After re-maining here for a time they are taken up in parcels and placed in a pan before up in parcels and placed in a pan before a hot furnace, when the gum is poured upon them, and they are then stirred until the ingredients (which differ somewhat in imitation green and black teas) become thoroughly mixed. The agglutinated mass is then replaced on the dry floor in a room which is heated to intensity, and after remaining sufficiently long thereon, it is packed in tea boxes, and is ready for delivery. There

boxes, and is ready for delivery. There are also employed, besides the articles we have mentioned in imitating the color, taste, &c., of the several variety of greens and blacks, the following drugs, greens and blacks, the following drugs, all of which are more or less injurious to the health: Sulphate of iron, rose pink, logwood (which imparts strength after the manner of chicory in spurious coffee), plumbago or black lead, china coffee), plumbago or black lead, china clay and soapstone (to give bloom and luster, or "face," as it is termed), indigo (used for the same purpose in making up spurious greens), trumeric powder, Prussian blue, mineral green (a salt of copper precipitated by an alkaline carbonate—deadly poisonous), verdigris (used especially in the preparation of spurious Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson skin), arsenite of copper, chromate and bichromate of potash, chrome mate and bichromate of potash, chrome yellow (all poisonous), chalk (which yellow (all poisonous), chalk (which enters into the composition of Dutch pink, and is used to color the imitations of best quality greens), and many other deleterious articles, which, in proportion as they are used, make up the Souchongs, Boheas, Iwankays, &c., that are sold by dishonest dealers. In many cases, especially in the adulteration and manufacture of mitation black, and large large large the research. sand is an ingredient. The report made to the British Government mentions, to the British Government mentions, that in one instance where a quantity of counterfeit teas was selzed and analyzed, examination proved that twenty per centum of the base compound was sand only. Not alone do the manufacturers put into market the various imitations made out of the materials we have mentioned, but by a strange process of transmutation, the exhausted leaves of black tea are made to become most beautiful greens. Much of the

most beautiful greens. Much of the spurious Young Hyson which finds its way into market in this city is "made over" in this manner. Wrong is but falsehood put in practice.—Penn. There is a comfort in the strength of love.—'Twill make a thing endurable which else would overset the brain or break the heart.— Wordsworth.

Talkative men seldom read. This is among the few truths which appear the more strange the more we reflect upon them. For what is reading but silent conversation?—Landor. Two hearts which mutually love, are like two magnetic clocks; that which

BAnWilliamsburg Outlaw, and a

[From the New York World.] Manzani the younger was thirty-one years old when he died. That is his father's statement, and it is borne out by the photographs of himself which were found in the young man's house when it was searched. He was brought up in Williamsburg from a boy, and at intervals he lived there until his death. This lest time the term of his residence. This last time the term of his residence was some three or four years. Before that he had lived for some years to-gether at Newtown Creek, and people gether at Newtown Creek, and people recall now that he went out from there one day in a fishing-boat with his wife and child, and returned next day breathless, drenched, and alone, and told his neighbor, with the imperturbable maner he always had, that a squall had overset his boat, and that his wife and child, in spite of all he could do, had gone to the bottom. Nobody suspected him

him
Soon after this, that is, between two
and three years ago, Manzani returned
to Williamsburg, and his advent there
was coincident with the beginning of a
series of crimes that perplexed the
police, terrified the Williamsburgers,
and onlineated the newspapers. Stores and enlivened the newspapers. Stores and houses were broken into, and articles of all sorts and of various value were indiscriminately taken. The police wore out their wits and ground their teeth in vain. All the traps which the traditions of the service suggested were laid for the "gang" which were supposed to have perpetrated these atrocities, but the "gang" were invulnerable. Once and again the officer caught sight of a figure leaning from a window or a figure leaping from a window or a balcony, or scaling a fence in the small hours, or they heard a pistol-shot on some distant street, but the figure melted in congenial gloom before they could challenge it, and there were no signs of quarrel when they came to where they thought the report was made; or if once or twice they found anything, it was only a heap of clothes; nce it was a policeman's uniform, and once it was a policeman's uniform, and that in them, which had been a man the moment before, but could tell no tales any longer. "Stonedead hath no fellows." And no man ever confronted one of the "gang" so closely as to have a chance of recognizing him again, that was not fired on at the instant. Officer was not fired on at the instant. Office Hipwell challenged a man coming out of a retired house in the early morning. The man fired without parley and the officerdropped dead. His comrade on a corner saw him fall, and ran for his murderer, but the murderer was too quick for them. Another officer was shot at and two of his fingers broken; another has a bullet sear along his head.
"I've had four men shot within a year," said the worthy captain of the precinct, "and I believe now that this scoundred did it all."

This scoundrel, in the meantime, was so bearing himself, to all appearance, as to deserve the epithet as little as any man in the District. His hours have not been those of ordinary men, but nobody would have thought anything of that, even if he had not forestalled suspicion by exhibiting a badge pro-claiming him an "U. S. Detective, Washington, D. C." This undisputed washington, D. C. This undisputed passport gave him the right to appear at whatsoever hour he chose, and to adopt the habits of the game of which he professed to be a hunter. He carried his stolld face and his hulking figure into restaurants at late night and early morning. "His stolid face"—that is the first notion one gets from his pic-ture, but scanning it and the accounts ture, but scanning it and the accounts of those who knew him, in the light of what has now come to light, one can imagine that the dull gray eye might have glowed in action with the "dull luster" of a night hawk's, that the hooked nose might have seemed a beak, the shuffle briskened into a stealthy stride, and the man have stood confessed for what he was—a human bird of prev.

prey.,
He always went alone. Such companions as he had, and he seemed not to care for them, he picked up among the frequenters of the German restaurants trequenters of the German restaurants to which he made occasional visits. He had no bad habits, or if he had, he did not let them get so much the mastery of him as to impair the perfect quickness of sense which he needed. He used tobacco very sparingly, if at all. Nobody ever saw him drink spirits. When he was urged to take something for good-fellowship he called, like king Cole, for his ale, or for that riotous potation, soda-cocktail. The only thing he could be got to say much about was crime, and crime in Williamsburg in particular. His fondness for this topic sorted well enough with his profession of detective. He was always deploring the robberies and murders, and suggesting devices whereby the thieves and the murderers might be caught.

He particularly cultivated the friendship of the policemen. Always when to which he made occasional visits. He

He particularly cultivated the friendship of the policemen. Always when
he met one whom he knew on his beat,
he would stop and say a pleasant word
or two, and when he met one off duty
would invite him to a bite or a drink.
All the officers in the precinct where
he lived knew him, and they all liked
him as a pleasant, peaceable, wellintentioned fellow.

Manzaul hired a house on First street,
a street practicable for horse-cars, which

a street practicable for horse-cars, which skirts the East River. The house stands between the street and the river, so low that its high brick basement must almost be washed at high tide. Houses have their idiosyncracles as well as have their idiosyncracles as well as men, and the singularity of this house is to have nothing singular. It sidles into the shadow of a great warehouse to escape observation. The clapboards are painted an invisible drab to escape observation. The solid shutters of the lower stories are of a faded green, which repels interest, and an old-fashioned glazed half-moon in the gable winks a perpetual injunction of secresy to the passer.

passer.
This place was ransacked last Sunday, and here it was that the evidences were found that convict Manzani of most of found that convict Manzani of most of
the robberies that have been committed
in the Eastern District. Money, notes,
boots, clothes, pistols, trinkets, have
been identified by the merchants or
householders to whom they truly belonged, and the miscellaneous collection
gave the old rockery a look of something between a bandit's cave and a
magpie's nest.

On First street, at the corner of South
Ninth (Manzani lived near the corner

and has a way of standing about and a precision of speech, which, with his heavy and suspiciously black and lusheavy and suspiciously black and lustrous mustache, put one in mind of an old dragoon. He says he was sauntering up past the row of buildings just described when the bell of the Navy Yard told three last Sunday morning. As he reached the corner he heard quick footsteps coming down South Ninth, and the comer caught sight of him at the same time and ran off diagonally across the street. The officer crossed also directly, and waited on the opposite corner to see who it might be. He had hardly become aware in the darkness that the figure had a bundle under its arm, when the man's unemployed hand shot out from his side, and without a word or a sign fired side, and without a word or a sign fired a pistol at the officer's face. The ball went through his cap, as he found'afterwards, and the powder burned his face. Scott ducked involuntarily, and drew his own pistol from his pocket. The other started off down First street towards Manzani's house. The officer gave chase, and fired as soon as he could see his man. The ball, it turned out, had cut the aorts. The ruffian gave one cry, but his pluck sufficed to carry him, with a bullet in his heart, to the next corner, where he stargered inwards to a side, and without a word or a sign fired a pistol at the officer's face. The ball with a bullet in his heart, to the next corner, where he staggered inwards to a little vacant plot of ground, and there fell. Scott came up to him, and stood over him, and "Oi tell ye sur, 'twas no joke to stand by the man there at that hour o' the morning, with no one near but me, and him a groanin' and a jerkin', and me the man that shot 'um.' When help and a light came they turned, him over: he was breathing still a ed him over; he was breathing still a little, and one or two of his astonished acquaintances recognized him, and in five minutes more the turbulent spirit was still, and the reign of terror in Wil-

been taken from a house in South Eighth street five minutes before he was killed. Of course, he never was a letective. Bad as Baker is, this man did not serve him.

blooded thing about the wretch, and the shrewdest, too, was his ingratiating himself with the policemen, and then as soon as one saw him in a suspicious posture, instantly killing him out of the way. Scott, who ended him, happened only officer in the precint who did not, and Scott says if he had told him any plausible story on Saturday night, he would not have detained him. But that did not suit Manzani. No man

four or five thousand dollars in a day."
The police put this and several other
things together, and believe that he had a small vessel in which he used to go down outside the Hook and wait for ships in the secret, which hand over to him the lightest and costliest of their cargoes, and that he ran these into shoals which only so small a craft as his could penetrate.

Probably the best description to be found of the vast territory recently purchased from Russia by our Government is given in a pampliet published in 1855, by Mr. A. R. Roche, of Quebec. This pamphlet ("Russian America and the present War") was written with a view of urging the British Government to aid in fitting out an expedition for the conquest of Russian America, and its annexation to the British possessions. annexation to the British possessions, but the war with Russia came to a close in the following year, and the project, if ever seriously entertained in England, was of course no longer thought of. We quote from the pamphlet a description of some features of the territory just ceded to the United States:

"With a coast upon the Pacific of some fifteen hundred miles in length, indepted by numerous sounds and

indented by numerous sounds and capacious harbors, and studded with many large islands of considerable resources, it extends back, for about one thousand miles of that coast, to a dis-tance of nine hundred miles, and for the remaining five hundred miles of the coast, to thirty miles, the latter being the portion in front of our possessions which it cuts off from the Pacific; while which it cuts on from the Pacinc; while the peninsula of Alaska, about fifty miles in breadth, stretches out in the Pacific for upwards of three hundred miles, the whole territory comprising a surface of nine hundred thousand square miles. It is thus about sixteen times the size of England. It contains many mountain ranges of great height, and mountain ranges of great height, and fine valleys, magnificently watered and fertilized by large lakes and rivers; the fertilized by large lakes and rivers; the mountain ranges in the upper and and broader portion of the territory, having a transverse direction, and therefore sheltering the valleys from northerly winds, which in that quarter are cold winds in summer, while, extraordinary as it may appear to many, in winter they invariably cause a rise in the thermometer. At both these seasons southerly winds produce effects directly conceits to the produce effects directly opposite to the former, being warm winds in summer and cold winds in winter. A great portion of this vast region (in some places to within a short distance of the Arctic Circle), is covered with forests of the largest and most valuable trace. largest and most valuable trees. Even upon some of the islands of Prince Wil-liam's Sound, in 61 degrees north lati-tude, where it might be expected that the influence of the wind and sea would prevent or retard the growth of trees Cook found the Canadian and spruce Cook found the Canadian and spruce pine of a large size; and of the country adjacent to Norton Sound, lying in 64 degrees and 55 minutes north latitude, he says: "From the elevated spot on which Mr. King surveyed the sound, he could distinguish many extensive valleys, with rivers running through them well would and hounded by

them, well wooded, and bounded by hills of a gentle ascent, and moderate height. One of these rivers appeared height. One of these rivers appeared to be of considerable size. Some of the people, who penetrated beyond this into the country, found the trees larger the farther they advanced." In speaking of the resources of Russian America, Sir John Bichardson in his work upon the Arctic Richardson, in his work upon the Arctic with regard to one portion of it, who says that the 'hill of Westevol,' near Norfolk sounds, in north latitude 58 degrees, which is 3,000 feet, French measure, in height, is clothed to its summit by a days forest of pines and measure, in height, is clothed to its summit by a dense forest of pines and spruces, some of which acquire a circumference of twenty-one feet, and the prodigious length of one hundred and sixty feet, and that the hollow trunk of one of these trees, made into a cance, is able to contain thirty men with all their household effects! Sir John Richards adds: 'The climate of Sitka,' (the name of the bay as well as the island upon which is situated New Archangel, the chief port of the Russian company, lying in 57 degrees north latitude,) 'is very much milder than that of Europe on the same parallel, the cold of winter being neither severe nor of long continuance. The

parallel, the cold of winter being neither severe nor of long continuance. The humidity of the atmosphere gives astonishing vigor to the vegetation, but although the forest, nourished by a very molat atmosphere and comparatively high mean temperature, is equal to that of the richest woodlands of the Northern United States, yet corn does not ripen there. This humidity of the atmosphere, which is occasioned by the surrounding sea, is doubtless the cause of corn not coming to perfection at Sitka; for some distance in the interior of the continent, as far gast as the Mackenzie, for some distance in the interior of the continent, as far gast as the Mackenzie, in the territory occupied by the Hudson Bay Company, the cereals are successfully cultivated up to sixty degrees north latitude, and occasionally in some spots situated five degrees further north. In the neighborhood of the Mackenzie, Sir John Richardson says that 'Fort Laird, of the sixtieth parallel, may be considered as the that Fort Laird, of the sixtleth parallel, may be considered as the northern limit of the economical of wheat, as in the interior of Russian-America the climate must be of a dryer nature than upon the seaboard, and probably more in the extreme, that is, colder in winter and warmer in sum mer, much of the interior may be wel adapted for the growth of the cereals, although they cannot be successfully cultivated at the Russian establishments upon the coast. The harbor of Sitka, and several other fine harbors are open during the whole winter; thus showing an extraordinary contrast to the oppo-site coast of Asia, which are ice-bound for three parts of the year. Even as high up as Behring Straits great differ-ence of climate exists between the coast of the Asiatic and American continents. In his Travels Round the World, Sir George Simpson remarks that George Simpson remarks that, although at some points Behring's Straits are only forty-five miles wide, in the general appearance of the two coasts there is a marked difference, the western side being low, flat and sterile, while the eastern is well wooded, and in every respect better adapted than the other

for the sustenance of both man and beast. Moreover, the soil and climate im-prove rapidly on the American shore as prove rapidly on the American shore as one descends, and at Cook's inlet, (in 60 degrees N. latitude, 'potatoes may be raised with ease,' although they hardly ripen in any part of Kamschatka, which extends nearly ten degrees south. Thus, both in soil and climate, the great portion of Russian-America, bordering upon the sea, is not inferior to, the eastern coasts of America and Asia, whether lying in the same, or in a much lower parallel. Sitka, for instance, which is in 58 degrees north latitude, has a climate almost as temperate as that of London, in 51 degrees north latitude, (the mean annual temperature of the former being 45 degrees 44 minutes, and that of the latter 49 degrees 70 minutes.)—and it has also about as mild a winter as the southern portion of Japan, of the state of the latter of the latter of Japan, of the state of the latter of Japan, of the state of the latter of the latter of Japan, of the state of the latter of the latter of Japan, of the state of the latter of the latter of Japan, of the state of the latter of the latter of Japan, of the state of the latter of the latter of Japan, of the state of the latter of the latter of Japan, of the state of the latter of the latter of Japan, of the latter of the latter of the latter of Japan, of the latter of the latter of the latter of Japan, of the latter of the

lismsburg was over. They put the body on a cart and sent it to the station-house, and on Monday, after the Coroner's jury had seen it, it was delivered to the dead man's father for burial."

That this man was a robber was proved over and over again by the things found in his house, and by the things found on his body. He wore, when he was killed, two suits of clothes—the outer shabby, the inner decent; and the bundle he had under his arm had been taken from a house in South

That this man was a murderer is concluded from such a crowd of circumstances as may well be thought absolute proof. The murder of Hipwell was committed by a burglar who, as well as he could be seen, answered Manzani's description. description. A citizen—Mr. Wright—was awakened one night by a hand groping under his pillow for his watch. As soon as he opened his eyes the intruder fired though the ball missed him, and he himself in turn fired and frightened him away. ened him away. The account he gave of the assassin will fit this man Man-zani. And so of all the other officers who had been assalled. The most cold-blooded thing about the wretch, and the

that did not suit Manzani. No man should live who was able to connect his name in any way with any crime.

That this man was a smuggler has come out since his death. "I have known him"—was one of the few things his recent father could be got to say about him—"I have known him make

Russian America.

source is in British Territory. Of the Yuken, or Kwichpack, Sir John Richardson says: "It rises to the west of the Rock mountains, not far from the union of the Francis and Lewis, which forms the Pelly, flows first to the north, and after receiving a large tributary named the Porcupine, to the westward, falls into Behring's Sea," and that "in 60 degrees north latitude, and 141 degrees west longitude," which is about one mile and a quarter wide. These three magnificent rivers, falling into different seas, probably represent three distinct river systems of the northwest corner of this continent, each being fed by numerous smaller, yet considerable, streams, and the three together draining an extent of country much larger than the whole of Canada. The Rat River, mentioned by Mr. Ibister, of the Hudger Day Canada. son Bay Company's service, in a communication to the Royal Geographical Society, flows from Russian America through the Rocky Mountains at the first complete break in the chain in 67 degrees north latitude into the Mackenzie of the British territory, the latter having, according to Sir John Richardson, a course of 2,800 miles, (800 longer than the St. Lawrence); and an unbroken navigation, fit for steamboats, from its entrarge in the Action Section from its entrance in the Arctic Sea to the Portage of the Drowned, a distance of from twelve to thirteen hundred miles. In addition to the Russian termlles. In addition to the Russian territory being everywhere drained by the
finest rivers, it contains many large
lakes communicating with the former,
and is indented with numerous deep
and spacious harbors, and also by several extensive arms of the sea.
Of the latter, Cook's inlet runs
upwards of two hundred miles into
the land, these lakes and rivers, and
these inlets and harbors, may be viewed these liners and narroors, may be viewed as very important features of the country. They not only assist to temper the climate (the former by draining the land) which generally shapes towards the sea and towards the Mackenzie, and the latter by the sait atmosphere, which their rowards the sait atmosphere. and the latter by the salt atmosphere, which their waters diffuse through the interior), but they tend to enrich the soi upon their banks, by a short period of overflow in the spring, and may be made to afford facilities for inter-communication, rendering accessible the most retired and most sheltered valleys, and for the establishment and active prosecution of an outward commerce.

Great Savings by Great Men Every man is a volume if you know now to read him.—Channing Beauty devoid of grace is a mere hook without the balt .- Tallyra He is a fool who will not yield to reao be outside of them.—Emerson.

It is more easy to be wise for others than for ourselves.—La Rochefaucauld. Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.—Swift. Books are the depository of everything that is most honorable in man. - Godwin An idle reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before.

Education is the chief defence of nations.—Brooks. Costly aparatus, and splendid cabinete

Virtue is the rock, from which reoound all the arrows shot against it.-Kozlay. Take care of the Constitution and the Constitution will take care of us .- Orit

What you leave after your death, le It be without controversy, else the law yers will be your heirs.— Osborn.

Give your son a trade and you do more for him than by giving him a fortune.-Franklin. Success in life depends upon the heroic self-reliance with which one sets out in

ife,-Lowell. One-half of mankind are not bor with saddles on their backs, to be ridden by the other half.—Jefferson. I would rather my daughter should have a man without money, than money without a man.—Themistocles. Ignorance is the curse of God; knowledge the wings wherewith we fly to Heaven.—Shakspeare.

mmoral means will intercept good ends. I had rather have newspapers without a government, than a government without newspapers.—Jefferson.

Wit will never make a rich man, but there are places where riches will always make a wit.—Johnson.

The history of the world tells us, that

The troubles of the county come from uneasy politicians; its safety, from the tranquil masses.—Benton. Agriculture is the most useful, the most healthful and the most noble employment of men.— Washington. Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your govern-ment, however specious the pretext.-

He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to tell twenty more to main-The Greatest friend of truth is time: her greatest enemy in prejudice; and her constant companion is humility.

TYLE TO BE SEED TO THE SECOND BURIERS. ADVENTED THE BY A YEAR PER square of seculations of secul

in cents per line. If cents per line.

SPECIAL NOTICES preceding marriages and deaths, 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for every subsequent insertion.

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Business Caros, five lines or less, one FGAL AND OTH & B NOTICES Executors' offices
Administrators' notices
Assignees' notices
Auditors' notices
Other "Notices," ten lines, or less
three times

News Items.

New Orleans has just planted \$7,000 worth f shade trees.
General Sweeney has dishanded the negro ilitia companies at Augusta, Ga. Five thousand men are said to be out of work in Pittsburg. Wolves are troubling the farmers in Hardy county, W. Va.
The rebuilding of the Lindell Hotel at St.
Louis has begun.

The Catholic Church of St. Bernard, at Easton, Pa., has been burned. Loss \$30,000. New Orleans has in circulation \$4,000,000 of its municipal "shinplasters." The Good Templars in Maine have 250 odges and 24,000 mnmbers. The small-pox has appeared in the Virginia penitentiary.

Jeff. Davis is receiving instructions in the art of painting from an artist of Baltimore. It is estimated that there is \$2,600,000 of country. It is estimated that Montana will yield \$36,000,000 worth of precious metals this

climate of Kussian-America, over the soil and climate of the opposite coasts of Asia, has been observed from the time of Kotzebue up to the present moment. "But we have still more recent evidence of the comparative mildness of the climate upon the American side, even in a higher letting at the American. Both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature have passed a woman suffrage constitutions Governor Orr, has appointed agents to go o Europe to encourage emigration to South Carolina.

even in a higher latitude. At Point Parrow, in 71 degrees north, where there is a large Esquimaux village, and where Her Majesty's ship Plover wintered in 1852—3, her commander, Lieutenant Pullen, reported that during the entire winter the fall of snow did not The steamer Benefit, with 200 bales of cotton, has been burned on the Alabama One man was killed and three persons were injured by a railroad accident near Carpenter's Station, Alabama. Zebulon B. Vance, ex-rebel Governor of North Carolina, has been pardoned by the

marked 43 degrees below zero; a degree of cold not much greater than that which was experienced at Quebec last The people of Charleston and Savannah are indulging in ripe and luscious strawwinter, where, also, the entire quantity of snow which fell during that period was about fifteen times greater than berries. During the past week 1,794 casks of spirits that reported as above to have fallen turpentine were exported from the Wilmington, N. C. during the winters of 1852—3 at Point Barrow, situated 20 degrees further Over five hundred passengers sailed from New York on Saturday, in different steam-ors, for Europe.

Barrow, situated 20 degrees further north.

"Of the many large rivers which flow through Russian-America, none of them have been explored to their sources; but several of them, such as the Colville, the Stikine, the Yuken or Kwichpack, and the Kukokwin, are supposed to run a course of apwards of one thousand miles, and to be navigable for a considerable distance. From their breadth as well as their length, and the volume of water which they discharge into the sea, they may certainly be included among rivers of the first-Gen. Sheridan has declared an election recently held in Livingston Parish, Louisiana, to be null and void. It is said the Universalists are deserting Radicalism—not believing in endless punshment.

News from the Louisiana levees continue very discouraging. The destruction of property is very great.

The number of deaths in Norfolk during the month of March was thirty-four—14 whites and 20 blacks. be included among rivers of the first-class. The Colville, which was dis-covered by Simpson and Deese since the Convention of 1825, is two miles wide at its mouth in the Artic Sea, where Captain McClure observed its in-fluence twelve or fourteen miles out of St. Louis despatches represent the Indian tribes of the Far West as concentrating their forces for war against the whites. A Fenian named Conners has been re-leased from the penitentiary at Kingston, C. W. Conners is a Canadian. fluence twelve or fourteen miles out at sea, the water at that distance being of a dirty mud color, and scarcely salt. The Stikine enters the Pacific at fifty Twelve thousand five hundred and sixty

emigrants arrived at Castle Garde The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a resolution to amend the State Constitution by giving the right of suffrage to women. degrees fifty minutes north latitude, where it is three miles wide, and at a distance of thirty miles from the sea has a width of one mile; but its The receipts from licenses for selling liquor in New York during the year ending March 30th amounted to \$1,283,354. North Carolina has followed the example of some other Southern States in passing a law punisning horse stealing with death. John C. Breekinridge, it is stated, advised his friends to accept and make the best of the military act. Minors can marry in Louisians. The legal age for the bridegroom is fourteen, for the bride twelve.

Benjamin Heath, a Boston detective, is going to the Paris Exposition to look after American thieves there. F. W. Morris, a colored man, served as an election clerk in the fourth ward, at Cleveland, Ohio, last week. Gen. Gleeson's father has been arrested in Ireland for Fenianism. He is over seventy years of age.

B. T. Turner, proprietor of the Delaware House, at Wilmington, Delaware, died on Sunday. He served under the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo.

The Cumberland Union nominates Speaker Colfax for President and Hou. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, for Vice President of the United States. Gens. Kershaw, Chestnut and Garlington all formerly in the rebel army, have been admitted to practice in the United States Courts of South Carolina.

Oregon newspapers are jubilant over the Russian treaty, not doubting its ratification. The entire press of California favor the The cell in which John H. Surratt is confined at Washingfon is only a few rods distant from his mother's grave. The Wisconsin Senate has indefinitely postponed the bill to pay Sherman Booth \$1,500 and costs for resisting the fugitive slave law of 1859.

The King and Queen of Portugal have rented the first floor of the Hotel Bristol, in Paris, during the Exposition, for £60 per The printers in the South agree to set a thousand ems each towards Artemus Ward's monument, and ask their northern brethren to do the same. A New York company is preparing to bring from Rockbridge county, Va., 500 barrels per month of white sand, to be used n making fine glass.

It is stated that seven thousand more passengers passed over the Pennsylvania railroad in March than in February, and travel is still on the increase. Forty prisoners have been sent from Eric county to the Western Pententiary during the last year. The convictions exhibit almost every crime in the calendar. The several cotion mills in Petersburg, Va., have consumed i,116 bales of cotton in he manufacture of goods since the begin-ning of the year.

Louis Schade, counsel for Wirz, the ceeper of Andersonville person, has published a letter to the American people in which he attempts to prove Wirz's innowhich he attempts to prov

A Boston dentist extracted a tooth recently, and found that the left superior molar tooth held within its fangs united firmly to it, the wisdom tooth lying lengthwise The whole number of boys and girls be-ween the years of six and eighteen in Philadelphia, according to the ceasus just com pleted, is 142,517, of which 70,674 are males and 71,848 females.

The Canadians are expecting another raid from the Fenians on Fort Erie. An engineer belonging to the Brotherhood was seen examining the fortifications, and reinforcements were immediately called for to be stationed at Niagara and Suspension Bridge. The registration of voters in Washington has been completed. There are 1,200 more negro than white voters. The negroes are highly elated, and talk of electing a regular black ticket, but the Radical leaders there

A fever has broke out in the Philadelphia county prison, which has attacked not only a number of the inmates, but also one of the inspectors of that institution, Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, and some of the filcers.

A new way of bidding for election and of bribing magnanimously has been patented in California. A candidate for County Treasurer pledges himself, in case of election, to pay \$1,000 in coin for the benefit of the school fund. The Macon Telegraph announces the arrival in that city of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and hopes that her sojourn in the South has been a pleasant one, and that she finds the morals of Southern people much improved since she wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

A woman, named Finn, who was far ad-A woman, named Finn, who was far advanced in pregnancy, was gored to death by a mad cow at Highland Falls, near West Point, last week. Her entrails were torn out and a male child was released from its natural fastenings. It is still allive and gives every symptom of growing up.

Mr. Sothern, it is announced, is to play eight weeks in Paris during the Exhibition, seven nights a week, for Sunday is the great play night in Paris. For this engagement he is to receive fifty pounds per night, or in the aggregate, 2,800 pounds, equal to more than \$13,000 in gold.

A vast national cemetery, for the inter-

A vast national cometery, for the interment of Union dead in the Peninsula, has been completed in the vicinity of Norfolk. The remains of over twenty-one hundred soldiers have been interred in it, in which number New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts regiments have the largest representation.

representation.

Jo. Wood (one of Fletcher's notorious militia), of Pettis county, Mo., went into the saloon of an inoffensive citizen of Sedalia, a few days ago, and commenced knocking down persons. The proprietor asked him to desist or leave the saloon. Wood then left, but shortly after returned and shot the saloon keeper in the back, killing him almost instantly. He then walked the street and defied arrest; the people assembled, took him, put a rope around his neck and hung him until he was dead. representation.