News Items.

Brigham Young condemns pork eating.

Mr. Evarts is a grandson of Roger Sherman.

Mrs. Lincoln says she never rejected Douglas.

The New York Legislature has adjourned *sine die*.

Massachusetts proposes to give Mount Holyoke Female Seminary $40,000.

Gold has been found in Schooley's Mountain, New Jersey.

Cincinnati is cutting down her shade trees.

Last week a rock fish, weighing forty pounds, was sold in Princess Anne, Md.

Somerset county, Md., only expects half a peach crop.

Newark, N. Y., has increased the pay of her city officials twenty-five per cent.

Boston wants one thousand new houses to accommodate its increasing population.

The majority for the Constitution in Florida is about 3000.

Gold-bearing quartz is said to have been discovered in the knobs, about two and a half miles from New Albany, Ind.

The Kentucky Agricultural Society has resolved to hold a fair next fall. The place has not yet been fixed.

The people of Clark county, Ohio, will hold a public sheep shearing about the middle of next month.

Two men, named Sullivan and Doyle, were severely injured by the explosion of a barrel of benzine yesterday in New York.

Maine has three hundred and five lodges of Good Templars, with 29,144 members—seven thousand more than a year ago.

It is suggested that photographs of the impeachment managers were taken for the convenience of detectives.

A gentleman has lately married, in New Orleans, a lady from whom he was divorced 20 years before.

Why was Desdemona the most discontented of all women? Because the Moor she had—the Moor she wanted.

In New Jersey the methodists number 50,000 communicants and 300 ministers.—The highest salary paid is $2,500, and the lowest $100.

George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, is dangerously ill. His wife's death was a shock that almost prostrated him.

John Quincy Adams held positions under the Government during every administration from that of Washington to that of Polk, during which he died.

A duel was fought near Baltimore, on Saturday, between Daniel G. Wright, of that city, and Col. P. X. Green, of Missouri. Both were slightly wounded.

Three years ago, not an egg or a chicken could be had for love or money in Arizona. Now the inhabitants, it is reported, live almost on chickens and eggs.

James D. Martin, Cashier of the National Hide and Leather Bank, of Boston, is discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $100,000.

Three children, in Cincinnati, while playing on Saturday afternoon, ran into a sink filled with stagnant water, and were drowned.

Robert Bonner, of the Ledger, and Knox, the famous hatter, were born in the same town in Ireland, Ramelton, and used to be school fellows and playmates together.

The new California machine for laying railroad tracks is laying ties and rails on the Vallejo and Sacramento (Cal.) road at the rate of two miles a day.

Old Ben Butler must have come into the world in the middle of the week, as he has been looking *both ways* for Sunday ever since.

A Justice in St Louis, Mo., has decided that it is no harm for a conductor on the street cars to ask a negro to give his seat to a lady.

The Richmond newspapers are commenting with great cheerfulness upon the prospective revival of the tobacco trade in that city.

Mrs Langdon, sister of William B. Aster, of New York, has begun a suit against her brother for the recovery of property valued at several millions.

Mr. Greely says, "The inherent right of every free American to make a fool of himself is beyond question." Greely means to exercise all his privileges.

The girl that wanted to "kiss him for his mother," concluded after she got a taste that she would go on her own account thereafter.

The wrecked man who had "no one to love—no one to caress," wassent for shortly after by an old maid. He is now a convalescent.

A noted Bank President of Boston, in reply to the questions of the assessor, stated that "he owned nothing that did not draw interest." He had neither watch, piano nor carriage.

The only instance of father and son in the United States Senate at the same time is that of Henry Dodge, Senator from Wisconsin, and his son Augustus C. Dodge, Senator from Iowa.

The following shipments of specie were made on Friday from New York: Steamer Germania, for Bremen, $850,000; steamer Siberia, for Liverpool, $21,750; steamer Columbia, for Havana, $18,600.

The Southern Baptist Convention, composed of delegates from churches and missionary associations in all the Southern States, including Maryland and Missouri, met in Baltimore on the 7th inst.

Mrs Lincoln's book is ready for the press. One of the most amusing things in it is the Logan ring story. A jewel represented to be worth a very large sum turned out an eighteen-dollar affair.

Charles Astor Bristed complains that the publication in the papers of the incomes of wealthy individuals exposes them to the importunities of beggars. The incomes, as published, frequently exceed the real amount.

The Hoosac Tunnel, when completed, will be over 27,000 feet (five miles) long. Only 7,000 feet of the mountain has been penetrated. The project has cost Massachusetts $4,000,000 already, and will require $8,000,000 to finish it.

Bonner denies in a published card that Gen. Grant "choked his father off" from his contributions to the Ledger. He can't deny, however, that by means of those contributions his father came near choking the general off.

The Virginia Conservative Convention has nominated Robert E. Withers, Lynchburg, for Governor; General James Walker, of Pulaski, for Lieutenant Governor; and J. L. Marye, Jr., of Spottsylvania, for Attorney General. No platform was adopted.

Mr. Massey, Finance Minister at Calcutta, estimates that the returns from opium for the past twelve months amount to £8,785,800 sterling. Thus nearly nine million pounds have been received for a gum scraped from scratches upon the poppy heads.

The local law of Passaic, N. J., permits females who own property in the city to the filling of any office whose representative is connected with the public improvements of the village. At an election for street commissioners held recently the privilege was extensively exercised.

Official returns from all but one county in Georgia show a majority of 17,325 for the Constitution. The State Senate, so far as known, stands 23 Republicans to 16 Democrats, and the House 95 Republicans to 24 Democrats. Bullock's majority for Governor is 7229.

State Items.

The Continental Hotel of Philadelphia employs 300 servants.

Vast quantities of lumber are being rafted down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers.

Bellefonte is to have a new hotel, one of the largest in the interior of the State.

A new morning journal will soon make its appearance in Easton.

Lebanon county pays jurymen $1.50 per day each, while Bucks gives them $2.

Pittsburg is making vast preparations for the firemen's parade which comes off in September.

Fulton, Forest, Greene and Potter counties are the only ones in this State not as yet traversed by a single railroad.

There are rumors that the townships in Centre county, south of Nittany Mountain, are to be made into a new county.

Pittsburg wants to know how many worthless curs there are in that city, and what it costs to keep them.

Three hundred tons of nickel have been taken from a mine near Pricetown, in Berks county.

Gen. W. W. Erwin, State Treasurer, has retained Col. H. H. Taggart, the cashier of the department under Mr. Kemble.

Guttenberg Lodge, No. 85 of the American Protestant Association, was organized in Reading on Monday evening.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new court house in Meadville will take place on the 27th inst.

The furniture and fixtures of the Jones House, Harrisburg, are being sold at auction, the proprietor intending to quit the business.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia recommend the enlargement of the present prison, or the building of a new one, and the establishment of a house of correction.

There is a rumor that the detectives have got on the track of the Binninghoff robbers at last. It is believed that most of the money will be recovered.

Samuel T. Shugart has been elected President of the Centre County Agricultural Society. The same organization has decided to purchase a site for a fair ground at Buffalo Run, within a mile of Bellefonte.

Mrs. Jane Kinney, of Virginia, Warren county, Pa., recently became a grandmother at the early age of 31 years, she having been a mother at sixteen. The daughter has well followed the maternal example by doing the same at fifteen.

A resident of our State, who is employed as clerk or bookkeeper in another State cannot take the benefit of the Bankrupt Act in the district where he is employed, as he neither resides nor carries on business there. So says Judge Blatchford, in reference to New York clerks living in New Jersey.

The rowing match between Hamill and Coulter is to come off on the 18th of next month, on the Schuylkill. Both men have gone into active training in Pittsburg. Hamill, since he went into training, some two weeks ago, has got rid of thirty pounds of superfluous flesh, so that he now weighs but one hundred and sixty-eight pounds, or a trifle over his ordinary rowing weight.

Terrific Convulsion of the Sandwich Islands.

HONOLULU, Hawaii, April 15, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, May 8, 1868.

The greatest volcanic eruption recorded in modern times has occurred on the Island of Hawaiis, one of the group of Sandwich Islands. For some time past it had been observed that the crater of Kilauea was very active, and that a new volcano had been formed. The volcano is the well known Mauna Loa, and it has an elevation of 13,758 feet. On the 27th of March last the new eruption commenced, and has continued up to the latest dates. During twelve days there have been two thousand shocks of earthquake, followed by fearful tidal waves which have destroyed entire villages and caused the death of one hundred persons.

For fifteen days the district Kona has been the centre of motion for the great eruption. A gigantic stream of molten lava is flowing from the summit of Mauna Loa across the lands of Kakuka and Poakini to the sea at Kualaula landing. The slope and part of the summit of a mountain fifteen hundred feet high have been lifted up bodily by the earthquake and thrown over the tops of trees for a distance of over one thousand feet. At Wahoinee a creek has opened, extending from the sea. To as high as the eye can reach on the slope of Mauna Loa the lava is from one to seven feet in width, and an eruption of moist clay was thrown from the side of the mountain, between Lyman's and Richardson's, a distance of two miles and three-quarters, with a width of one mile, in the short space of three minutes. This terrible eruption overwhelmed houses, persons and hundreds of animals, and scattered death and destruction wherever the clay fell.

A column of smoke seven and four-fifths miles in altitude was thrown out of Mauna Loa, obscuring everything for miles around, save where the bright spiral pillars of fire flashed upwards from the mouth of the volcano. The sight was one of the grandest but most appalling ever witnessed and almost defies description.

The immense tidal waves came rushing in with so great a height that they swept over the tops of the cocoanut trees on the Kona coast.

During the severest shock of earthquake, which took place on the 2d of April, no living creature could stand up for a moment. Immense bodies of earth were tossed about at great distances, as if they were feathers wafted from point to point by a storm of wind. Not one stone stands upon another as before in this district. Immense precipices which have hitherto been a terror to all who have seen them, have been levelled to the earth, and where the ground was formerly smooth and unbroken for miles around the earth has been rent asunder and upheaved, forming gigantic chasms and precipices.

The entire topographical appearance of the country has been so completely changed that even those who have lived in the isolated district all their lives cannot recognize it or point out localities with which they were formerly familiar. Luckily, this part of the island is but sparsely populated, and the lands are not in general cultivation.

The loss of life as far as can be ascertained is as follows: In the village of Palinka, thirty-three; at Mokaka, thirteen; at Pualua, four; at Honah, twenty-seven; at Vanilo, three. This makes a total of eighty persons killed in regular districts at the present time. There are rumors about that the casualties considerably exceed one hundred, but nothing definite on this matter has been received. All of the unfortunate persons who have lost their lives were native Hawiians, no white person being killed or in any way injured.

At the present moment the entire group of islands is enveloped in a dense black smoke, and the indications are that Mauna Loa is still in active volcanic eruption.

Mauna Loa—Its previous Volcanic Eruptions.

The account of the recent terrible volcanic eruption in the island of Hawaii, one of the Sandwich group, imparts interest to the subjoined history of the previous eruptions of the volcano:

"Mauna Loa, or Roa, as it is frequently called, has been well known to the world for many years past as one of the most active and terrible volcanoes in the world. Situated in the centre of the island of Hawaii, one of the group of Sandwich Island, it gradually ascends until it reaches an altitude of 13,758 feet, as was ascertained during the exploring expedition under Lieut Wilkes, of the United States Navy. This great height appears to have been attained by accretion, and, indeed the entire island of Hawaii is formed of the lava which has been, from time to time, thrown from the craters or the volcano. The lower parts of the mountain are covered with forests and are comparatively fertile, but after reaching a certain height everything becomes quite barren, and nothing but lava mixed with clay and hardened almost to the consistency of flint forms the summit. This gives it a smooth and, as it is quite round at the top, domelike appearance. The mountain is covered with craters. The principal one, known by the name of Mokuaweo-weo, is some 15,000 feet in length by 8,000 in width. Its depth varies from 470 to 780 feet, and the bottom is traversed with ridges from 10 to 50 feet high, alternating with deep chasms and smooth beds of hardened lava. These latter are covered with fissures, from which ascend thin clouds of vapor and smoke. Another formidable, though smaller, crater is called Pobakuonanlei. These two craters, however do not seem to have taken part in the eruption reported in the telegraphic dispatch. The one that was, or is in action is the great crater of Kilauea. This is three and a half miles in length, two and a half in width and 1,041 feet in depth, and stands at an elevation of over 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is completely surrounded by a wall of hardened lava, ranging from 600 to 2,000 feet in width and 660 feet in depth. At the bottom of the crater is a lake of liquid fire continually surging and giving to the clouds above a beautiful silvery look in the day and a bright red at night. In January 1841, the lake overflowed, and Lieut. Wilkes estimated that during one night 15,000,000 cubic feet of lava were discharged, and nearly 200,000,000 cubic feet were discharged from the small pit in 36 hours. In 1855 another terrible eruption occurred, which lasted thirteen months, and covered an area of 300 square miles with lava. In January, 1859, the last and (until the present one) greatest eruption took place, three new craters being formed by the convulsion. The eruption lasted nearly ten months, and was of terrible grandeur. Streams of lava were hurled from the craters to a height of from 200 to 500 feet, and after they had fallen traversed a distance of five miles where the liquid fire flowed into the sea, filling up the waters. Those who witnessed the meeting of the two elements describe the scene as one of awful splendor. Quite a number of shocks of earthquake accompanied this eruption, and it would appear that the present eruption exceeded in magnitude and terrible grandeur anything that ever preceded it, and this would make it more violent in every respect than the recent eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

The Death of Lord Brougham.

We have made the announcement of the death of Lord Brougham. When a man who has labored with so much persistency almost always upon subject interesting to his fellow man winds up his career at an age exceeding by a full score the ordinary number of years allotted to the human race, his demise ceases to be a matter of surprise. Nevertheless, the death of Henry Brougham, the ripe scholar, the eloquent advocate, the eloquent debater and lifelong reformer, will be felt throughout the world. As the successful defender of Queen Caroline, the persecuted spouse of "the first gentleman in Europe," Brougham became first known outside his own country, and the reputation then gained as a barrister was increased as a parliamentary debater, a prolific writer, essayist and reviewer, and a strenuous agitator for reform, which he pressed in the House of Lords with intense vigor. Even the comparative retirement of his past life at his favorite French villa did not withdraw Lord Brougham from the sight of the public, for he frequently emerged when the cause of science demanded his voice, and, indeed, delivered some of his ablest addresses before learned societies within the past few years, exhibiting a vigor of intellect exceedingly rare in minds submitted to such wear and tear as his for three-quarters of a century. This vigor did not seem to desert him to the last, for it is not many months since he delivered a masterly address at the Manchester Congress.

"The basis of Lord Brougham's distinction was the union of rare intellectual vigor with a wonderful talent for execution. He was neither a philosopher nor a poet. He was destitute of the creative power which enlarges the domain of thought by the introduction of new ideas, and tempts the excursions of fancy by the charm of original images. He was an acute observer of men and of facts, an analyst of considerable refinement and even subtlety, a bold and eloquent asserter of his own convictions, and within a limited sphere, a courageous champion of human rights. But the secret of his strength lay in his untiring power of action. He appeared to perform with ease the work of twenty men. He was never at rest, even in extreme old age. The fibres of his brain had the toughness of tempered steel. No possible strain could be laid upon them from which they did not rebound. His native shrewdness often stood him in good stead, when the labored deductions of more reflective and wiser men were at fault. His sense and energy were ever permeated and vivified by a boundless audacity. Naturally one of the most unscrupulous of men, a certain rude feeling of justice, and an instinctive human sympathy, kept him within the sphere of modernation and propriety. Under other circumstances, he might have been a Cataline or a Danton, but on the whole the elements were so happily blended in his composition, that he will be remembered not only as a man of marvellous intellectual endowments, but as a public benefactor. He had a high duty to perform in his day and generation, and he has accomplished it in a manner that will make posterity his debtor."

From Abyssinia.

LONDON, May 9.—Advices from Abyssinia state that the widowed Queen, with her son Theodorus, the younger, lately heir apparent to the throwu, was forwarded to the Tigre country, and their dynasty declared at an end.

Gobazze, the friendly chief who aided Napier in his advance, is to be crowned King, and the dethroned son of Theodorus will be taken to the Island to be educated. Theodorous' body was decently buried.

When a man is out of money he shows the least of it. When he is out of temper he shows the most of it.

The person who said that his mouth never uttered a lie, always speaks through his nose.

Terrific Tornado in the West—Loss of Life—Great Destruction of Property—Fearful Scene in a Church.

A terrible tornado or cyclone swept over portions of Illinois and Iowa on Sunday, the 3d instant.

The most serious visitation was in the flourishing town of Shanghae, Ill., where fifteen dwellings were totally destroyed and many more removed from their foundations. "Many of them" were picked up by the whirlwind, lifted into the air and carried quite a distance, and then, seemingly with demoniac fury, dashed to the ground and shivered into a million of fragments." The only two churches in the place, both less than a year old, were broken into thousands of pieces and scattered over the prairie for a long distance.

Services commenced in the Second Advent church (a new building completed last fall) at four o'clock in the afternoon. As the people were wending their way from their farms and cottages to church the sun was brightly shining, although clouds were seen in the heavens. It was a day not now common in this State at this time of the year. The pastor of the church, Rev. G. W. Hurd, ascended the sacred pulpit and commenced his discourse, which was not interrupted until it was nearly through, when the evidences of the coming disaster began to be apparent. First it was perfectly still, and then a noise was heard in the distance as of the roaring of a mighty cataract. The windows began to shake, and some one called out from his seat, "Mr. Hurd, a bad storm is coming up." The minister answered, "Never mind the storm; there is a day coming when there will be a storm compared with which this will be nothing. I will be through soon." Just then the hail and wind commenced breaking in the window lights, and in almost an instant the windows of the church, sash and all, were torn out. The only persons who succeeded in getting out were George Vern and Harrison Wixer, who were instantly killed. The building reeled like a drunken man, but nonecould make their way out. Wives clung to their husbands, children to their parents, brothers and sisters to each other, and despair was depicted upon every countenance. Suddenly the crash came, and with a deafening sound, mingled with the shrieks of the pent-up people, timbers, scantling and all came down with a sudden crash upon the devoted heads of the congregation, men, women and children. Some had skulls broken, others arms, others received internal injuries from which they can never recover. There are several who did not receive a scratch, but nearly all were more or less injured. Services were to have been held at the same hour in the Methodist church; but owing to the non-arrival of the minister the services were postponed. The church was also entirely demolished.

The tornado extended to Iowa, and occasioned great loss of property in the vicinity of Muscatine.

Those who saw the approach of the tornado previous to its commencing its work of destruction say that it had the form of an inverted funnel, which whirled like a top as it sped along. The funnel seemed to have former by two clouds meeting.

Mr. Lindley Hoopes lost house, barn, five head of cattle and a number of sheep and hogs at one fell blow, besides having several horses, pigs and cattle injured. There were in the house at the time Mr. Hoopes and his family and his son-in-law, Mr. Bartlett, and his wife. The tornado was discovered a minute or two before it struck the house, and all the occupants succeeded in reaching the cellar save Mr. Bartlett and his wife.

They were in the act of going down stairs when they were suddenly dropped to the ground amid a mass of ruins, with portions of the roof upon them. Mr. Bartlett lifted just previous to falling, he cast his eyes into the room he had occupied, and saw the bed turned upside down. He was dug out of the ruins severely bruised, but his wife, strange to say, escaped with scarcely any injury. Mr. B. and his family were nearly buried in the cellar; but the obstructions were soon removed, and it was found that Mrs. H., a little girl, and William Hoopes were slightly bruised, though otherwise the family were uninjured. The premises present one scene of ruins. For a distance of mile northeast of the house and barn the ground is strewn with lumber and shingles—frequently split into small splinters—pieces of furniture and carcasses of animals. In many places strips of planks and lumber are driven into the ground several feet deep. The grass has the appearance of a great flood having swept over it, though not a drop of rain fell. Every article of furniture in the house was carried off or broken.

Remarkable Cave in Pennsylvania.

A Milroy correspondent of the Lewistown *Gazette* gives the following particulars of the discovery of a wonderful cave in Armagh township, Mifflin county: "On the 25th of April, while Charles Nagey, of Milroy, was having a site dug for a lime-kiln, he was surprised by finding an opening in the side of the hill. The moment it came to view a strong stream of air began coming forth, like the pressing of a pair of bellows; the work was discontinued till the aperture opened in size large enough to allow the body to crawl in, and then it was found to be a splendid cave, with gorgeous subterranean gangways; during the week the work progressed, and a formal entrance was made. After first entering we found ourselves enclosed in a narrow underground path for the distance of twelve feet; here the great cave came to view; the gangway about fifteen feet wide, with gigantic stalactite rock, was a direct line of about sixty feet, in the centre of which we beheld the hanging or projecting rocks, in the shape of a mantel, underneath which were small, crystalized rocks, long and hollow, appearing like icicles on a house in winter surrounded by a turned to the right, and had a full sight of the "Platform Rock," a natural platform, about three feet above the level of the floor and running together in the center; above this was a solid rock, which indeed presented a magnificent sight, indeed. Here, over one hundred and seventy feet under ground, and in natural formed rooms or gangways, with a splendid spring of fresh water beneath your feet, who could not realize that the hands of nature had truly been at work here. A short distance further on, we beheld the hanging lamb, and then came the subterranean chamber, situated below, where the rocks seemed to be more marbleized, as they are firmer, whiter and more solidly settled. After returning, we, with the assistance of a ladder provided by Mr. Nageney, were enabled to take a look up stairs. Here was another chamber, with colossal walls of rocks, which presented a sight never to be forgotten; the distance traversed was about 600 feet. The air within is very warm, and the floor or ground seems as if cemented, and is firm and solid. The diagram is in the shape of an H written, and very neatly laid out. The base of the springs are like small pebbles laid aside of each other, which border composed of a larger size. The cave is situate on the line of the Mifflin and Center County Railroad, about three-fourths of a mile below Milroy.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference at Chicago—Pastoral Address.

The following abstract embraces the leading points of the pastoral address of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, read by Bishop Simpson to the General Conference, now in session in Chicago, on Monday

In the South four German Conferences have been organized. The following Conferences had been founded: Eastern Michigan, Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama; 373 traveling preachers were added, besides a number of local preachers, and the membership is 90,071.

In Kentucky and Arkansas there are in the Church 27,225 members, and 177 preachers ordained within the past two years.

At the close of the last Conference the bishops were authorized to establish one or more Conferences, and the Delaware and Washington Conferences were established. It lays with the General Conference to recognize the delegates from the Mission Conferences.

There have been 101 ministers ordained in the South and 26,487 members added.

The membership of the Methodist denomination four years ago was 923,394, and it now is 1,146,081—the largest increase in the history of the church in any four years. The increase in the number of parsonages is 717. The number of church edifices last Conference was 9,430, and is now 11,131—an increase of 18 per cent. in four years; the value in 1864 was $20,830,554, and is now $35,885,439.

The centenary donations were $8,397,662. The theological institutes were progressing well, but there was less tendency to endow new ones than to increase the endowments of older ones. The publishing interests were in a prosperous condition, as the reports of the different book agents showed.

The Sunday schools show an increase in the number of children of 241,819, an increase of 14,000 more than the addition of membership.

The tract societies were in a flourishing condition, as also the Missionary Society, which had greatly increased in its work. The largest missionary receipts of any previous quadrennial was that from 1860 to 1864, $1,153,040: from 1864 to 1868 the receipts were $2,457,548, an increase of $1,304,587.

The Foreign Mission Union was in a satisfactory condition. Rev. J. W. Roberts had been appointed Bishop to Liberia in 1866. The China Mission was progressing, and afforded one of the largest fields in the world. In the Bulgarian Mission, but little had been done, although there were missionaries at work.

The Church Extension Society had been hard at work, but had done but little—not as much as was expected.

In the South a Freedmen's Aid Society had been organized, and 52 teachers had been procured, and there were at the time of the last Conference 5,000 scholars. There were now 72 teachers and 7,000 scholars.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Charter elections were held yesterday at Nevada city, Grass Valley and Stockton. In Grass Valley, in which politics were ignored, and two other places, the Radical ticket was successful by small majorities. In Virginia city, Nevada, the Democratic ticket was elected.

Forty-five miles of the Central Pacific Railroad is in operation to the Eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada. At Paradise Valley, North California, on the 9th of April, a band of Indian horse thieves killed some white soldiers and wounded two others. Lieut. Lafferty and a party of men have gone in pursuit.

The steamer John Stephens brings Port and Oregon dates to the 23d. The strike of the Chinese laborers on the Railroad has been adjusted.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The steamship Golden City sailed for Panama with $610,000 in treasure.

The grain and hay crops of California and Nevada promise an unequalled yield.

General Synod of the United States.

The General Synod of the Lutheran Church in the United States convened in the first Lutheran Church of Harrisburg at nine o'clock yesterday morning. About three hundred ministers and laymen were in attendance at the opening exercises. The following Synods, twenty-one in number, are fully represented:

Allegheny, Central Pennsylvania, Eastern Pennsylvania, Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Susquehanna, Central Illinois, Northern Illinois, Southern Illinois, Northern Indiana, Olive Branch, of Indiana, Iowa East Ohio, Miami, of Ohio, Wittenburg, of Ohio, Maryland, Melancthon, of Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Frankean, of New York, Hartwick, of New York.

The following officers were elected to preside over the meetings of the Synod:

President—Rev. Dr. Kohlman.

Secretary—Rev. Mathias Sheeleigh.

Treasurer—Rev. A. Ockerhauser.

The afternoon of each day of the session, with the exception of the day on which the Synod is organized, and Saturday afternoon shall be set apart for the business of the several benevolent societies connected with the Church, in the following order:

1. Parent Education Society.
2. Foreign Missionary Society, India and African Missions.
3. Home Missionary Society.
4. Church Extension Society.
5. Publication Society.
6. Historical Society.

A Wife Takes Arsenic Because a Whim is Not Gratified by Her Husband.

[From the Cleveland Herald, May 3.]

Another sad case of suicide has just come to our knowledge through a special communication from Wellsville, Ohio, on the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. All travelers will remember that this town is located on the Ohio river at the junction of the "River Division" with the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. From this communication we learn that the wife of Andrew Bunting, formerly of Youngstown, Ohio, committed suicide on the 30th by taking arsenic in the presence of her husband and children, because the husband declined to purchase additional household furniture, claiming that the house was furnished with goods fine enough to suit any woman. Between seven and eight o'clock on Thursday morning, while the family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Bunting and two children—one eight, the other twelve years of age were at breakfast, Mrs. B. renewed the request previously made that additional furniture, carpets, &c., be placed in the house. The husband declined to accede to her request, whereupon she arose from the table in a passion, proceeded to a sideboard, picked up a cup of arsenic previously prepared, and threatened to take it if the husband did not come to terms. Her children cried, her husband sprang from his seat to prevent the woman from carrying out her wicked design—too late to save her. In spite of his efforts she managed to gurgle down a sufficient quantity to produce death, which, however, did not take place until between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, twelve hours after the poison had been taken.

Dr. Hammond, the family physician, was called, and Dr. McKenzie a neighboring physician was also in the room soon after the occurrence. The proper medicine was prescribed and had lately procured, but the woman refused to take it, alleging as her physician said it was too late to save life. Then she regretted having taken the fatal stuff and expressed a willingness to take any antidote the physician might offer.

She was about thirty-five years of age. Her husband owned, in addition to being the proprietor of the finest and most handsomely furnished house in Wellsville, a boat on the river, and was otherwise in good circumstances. He, so far as neighborhood gossip goes, had nothing male and females, but had always granted and sought for her everything that money could procure, and that fact has created a world of sympathy for the husband.

How It works.

The spectacle which now, three years after the close of the war, is being exhibited in Virginia, of the removal of long-tried and faithful officers because they cannot take the iron-clad oath, and the appointment in their stead of comparative strangers, is certainly not calculated to facilitate the reconstruction sentiment or to render efficient the administration of the government. It is understood that General Schofield is not acting of his own promptings in the matter, but that his policy marked out for him at Washington, in his instructions, has been expressed to the late Reconstruction Convention his conviction of the practical impossibility of administering the government of Virginia with the provision of the iron-clad oath of office in it, and he must see daily illustrations of it in the wholesale work which the official guillotine is now making. The last conspicuous removal is that of the venerable Joseph Mayo, brother-in-law of the late General Scott, who has been mayor of Richmond for the last fifteen years, and now, without regard to the sentiments and desires of those whom he served, is put out of office in more ancient fashion by a party policy of those not only outside of that community, but outside of the State. Truly the lot of Virginia seems a hard one, subjected to taxation without representation excluded from every branch of the federal service, and its people now expelled from public employment in their own State, and aliens and adventurers put in their stead.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Weston Ready for a 5,000 Mile Walk.

Edward Payson Weston, the pioneer and best known of American pedestrians, is in town, and preparing for another and greater feat than that which he accomplished so successfully last winter. This time this pedestrian is to walk from Bangor, Maine, to St. Paul, Minnesota, and return to Buffalo, New York, making in all 5,000 miles to be completed in 100 consecutive days. This feat is to be done for a wager of $25,000 in gold, or $20,000. Mr. Goodwin still backing Weston, and Messrs. Wm. B. Fredericks, Sam. G. Brock, Wm. B. Perkins, J. G. Carroll and Eugene M. Ball, backing time. A purse of $25,000 is also being raised to be presented to Weston if he shall accomplish this monster feat. As he will not be allowed to walk on Sunday, he will only have 86 secular days in which to accomplish the feat, and will have to make the enormous average of 58½ miles daily in order to win. He will also have to walk 100 miles per week, the executive hours five times during the march of the 5,000, that is to say once in each thousand, and should he fail in doing this feat once, he forfeits all claim to the $25,000 purse, and forfeits $2,000 for each event to the backers of time in the wager. Weston will walk fifty miles in ten consecutive hours, once in each thousand miles, making five times in all. In both of these feats he will be allowed two trials at each event. If Weston succeeds in accomplishing this he will certainly give the British pedestrians, who have been talking so much of late a lesson that will in all probability drive them back to their native shores with a very exalted opinion of American enterprise. Mr. Weston proposes starting on or about the 15th of August from Bangor, Me., and terminate in Buffalo, N. Y., on Nov. 26. He will be accompanied during his entire walk by a party of six sworn judges, and there will be attached to the carriage an odometer for the correct measurement of the distance. During his walk he will pass through twelve different States, and innumerable cities and towns. The first deposit of $5,000 was made last night in the hands of the stakeholder, Mr. Ellis.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Latest by Telegraph!

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

SENATE.—Mr. Edmunds' order, rescinding the rule, which required the vote to be taken to day, was adopted; Mr. Chandler stated that Mr. Howard was very ill.

On his motion, the Court adjourned until Saturday.

The Senate was called to order, and a motion made by Mr. Drake to adjourn until to-morrow, which was lost by a vote of 23 to 27.

Mr. Yates moved to adjourn until Friday.

Messrs. Anthony, Sherman and Hendricks earnestly opposed the motion, referring to the large amount of business which requires attention, and contending that to adjourn for several days would be an unjustifiable waste of time.

Messrs. Drake and Yates urged that no profitable legislation could be accomplished while the Senators were, as they asserted, in a state of high excitement. Finally the motion was laid aside.

The Senate, after a long discussion, and the passage of the District of Columbia Charter bill, the Senate adjourned at 12.50.

HOUSE—Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to reduce into one act, and amend, the laws relating to internal revenue taxes. The Internal Revenue Bureau is changed to a department. The commission gives complete power to appoint Commissioners and to remove all subordinate officers.

The department is divided into different divisions, with a chief to each. The most marked change in the old laws is as to distilled spirits; the provisions guarding against fraud, being more stringent, leaving but little to the discretion of the court. The tax remains as now, two dollars per gallon; the tax in all cases to be paid at the distillery, by means of stamps.

All kinds of beer one dollar per barrel; snuff of all description 40 cents per pound; chewing tobacco, and on all smoking tobacco not made exclusively of stems, etc., 40 cents per pound.

There are but few alterations in the law relating to incomes, legacies and successions, excepting they provide for a more perfect administration of the same. Manufactures are exempt from taxation.

From Europe—Per Cable.

LONDON, May 12—P. M.—Consols 94½@94¾ for money; 92½@93 for account; Ills. Central 94¾; Erie 45¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—Cotton dull and inactive; Uplands 11½@12; Orleans 12½@12¼.

Corn at 38s 3d.

California wheat 15s 7d.

Provisions are generally dull.

Beef 114s.

Pork 85s.

Lard 69s.

Cheese 55s.

Bacon 49s 6d.

Petroleum heavy and unchanged.

Common rosin 6s 6d.

Others the same.

ANTWERP, May 12.—Petroleum is fair and nominal, at 44f.

The Surratt Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Surratt's case came up in the Criminal Court, but counsel for defence asked for continuance. The court will hear the argument for continuance to-morrow.

Local Intelligence.

THE GETHEAN EXHIBITION.—The twenty-seventh annual exhibition of the Gethean Literary Society of Franklin and Marshall College, was held at Fulton Hall on Friday. A very large and attentive audience was present, the majority of whom were ladies, and the best of order prevailed throughout the entire exercises of the evening. The stage was tastefully and handsomely festooned with evergreens, while immediately back of the speakers, in the centre of the stage, were hung two large national flags which made a very effective and appropriate back ground; in front of, and above the heads of the orators, was placed the Greek motto of the Society, the letters being made of evergreen. Ample preparations were made to seat all those who were present and the Committee of Arrangements Messrs. Truxal, Ashenfelter, Hess, Wolfe, Wiestling and Fisher, deserve credit for the good management evinced by them on this occasion.

About 8 o'clock the Faculty of the College, followed by the orators selected by the Society for the evening, marched in procession into the Hall and took their seats on the stage. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bigler, of the Moravian Church.

The Salutatory oration was delivered by Mr. H. M. Kieffer, Carlisle, Pa. The speaker in the course of his oration said that the proceedings of the evening might be criticised by the representatives of the press, the knights of the quill, who were present; that honest criticism was invited, no more and no less, that they should cut hard and cut deep if circumstances demanded it.—This liberty so generously conceded us, we propose to make use of, and it is a mark of real ability thus to invite the remarks of the press, and it is a mark of still greater ability to profit by the suggestions of its impartial and trained judgment with regard to the defects of the speakers and of the speeches manifested at exhibitions of this character. Mr. Kieffer's salutatory was well written and appropriate, but it was not pronounced with enough of force to give it the effect it deserved. A clearer and more emphatic manner of speaking, with a greater inflection of voice are necessary to make public speaking successful.

"The Echo of the Universe," by Mr. W. N. Kremer, of this city, was excellently written and well delivered. This oration was so written as to be susceptible of being well spoken, and Mr. K's. voice is of such a character as to enable him to speak with power and distinctness. He was heard in every part of the Hall by all present, and undoubtedly made a very successful oration. We reported portions of this speech, and are sorry that want of space compels us to omit their publication.

"The Poetry of Ossian," oration by Mr. J. E. Martin, of Martinsburg, Pa. The subject of this oration was a difficult one, but Mr. M. treated it in a very creditable manner, the delivery was however liable to the same objection as that of the first speaker.

"Eulogy—America's Columbus—Dr. Kane," by Mr. E. P. Kremer, of Lebanon, Pa. This oration was written in a manner worthy of the exalted character of its subject, and was delivered in a forcible manner; the latter part of the oration was particularly fine where reference was made to the Northern ocean discovered by the adventurous Kane, and to the vast mountain of ice on its shores being an eternal monument in rememberance of his name and his glory.

Oration—"Star Dust," by Mr. J. T. Rossiter, Blue Bell, Pa. This subject was too profound in its character to admit of a popular treatment. Mr. Rossiter, however, succeeded in eliciting the attention of his hearers, and acquitted himself with credit.

Next on the programme was a Poem entitled "De Soto," by Mr. J. O. Johnson, Berlin, Pa. The very was thus a marked improvement in the poetry at that place there is much need, but whether or not a steam ferry could be established, we are not prepared to say. The river at that point is about 1½ or 1¾ miles wide, and at some seasons is quite shallow, whilst at others the water is too deep and the current too strong for the boats now used to ply between the shores. The depth of the river is chiefly regulated by the fall of rain—thus in the spring, for instance, when the snow melts, and a great deal of rain falls, the river is deep and its current is almost resistless. At such a time a steam ferry could be used to advantage. The present ferry boats are flat bottom scows, drawing not more than eight or nine feet of water, and are poled across the river, the poles reaching bottom. To these crafts steam could not be applied, and we have serious doubts as to whether a steam ferry could be operated there, although the increase of business might demand it.—*Cecil Whig.*

We are assured that the firm of EASTMAN & KENDALL, 65 Hanover street, Boston, Mass., advertised in our columns, is trustworthy and reliable. For 10 cents they send a patent pen fountain, and a check describing what is to be sold for $1. Their club system of selling goods is becoming quite popular, particularly with the ladies. It is worthy of a trial.—*Buffalo Gazette.*

A STARTLING TRUTH!—Thousands die annually from a neglected cough and colds, which soon ripen into consumption, or other equally fatal diseases of the Lungs; when by the timely use of a single bottle of *Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry* their lives could have been preserved to a green old age.—*Communicated.*

"They made her a grave too cold and damp
For a soul so honest and true."

If they had been preserved, there would be no necessity of opening the grave for oneso lovely and beloved. Plantation Bitters, if timely used, would have preserved the young and lovely, the middle-aged and the ailing, from confirmed sickness.

Almost all diseases have their beginning in some *slight*