

Proceedings of the State Grand Council of Know Nothings.

The Supreme order of the Star Spangled Banner, pursuant to notice, met at Fulton Hall, Lancaster, on Tuesday morning, April 23d.

The attendance was slim, only 68 delegates appearing. In the absence of the President, O. H. Tiffany, Jacob L. Gosler, of Philadelphia city, was called to the chair.

After the formal opening of the Council, the credentials of delegates were read, and with one or two exceptions approved, and the delegates recognized and admitted to seats.

The first business in order was the consideration of the minutes of the Pittsburg Convention, which after an animated discussion, characterized by the most violent personal

criminations, were approved by a vote of 48 to 16, four delegates refusing to vote. Brother Freeman, of Philadelphia, at this stage of the proceedings, rose and stated, that he had been informed that those who were occupying the seats by posting themselves in the entry, could hear all that was said, and that thus their proceedings would be made known immediately; he would therefore call upon the delegates from the city of Lancaster to inform the Council whether the information he received was correct?

Having taken his seat, Jesse Landis, Esq., rose, and in a speech of considerable length, assured his worthy friend and brother, that he had been misinformed—that no person could possibly hear anything that was said in the hall.

The Treasurer of the State Council, having been called upon to report the condition of the Treasury, stated that the funds belonging to the State Council were all exhausted, that there was not a cent in the treasury, and that therefore he had thought it useless to submit a written report. He further stated that during the last month no money had been received by the Grand Council from subordinates, and that he hoped before the Grand Council adjourned, they would make some arrangement whereby funds would be made available to meet pressing debts, contracted by the Council during the last gubernatorial election. On motion of Secretary Gifford the subject was indefinitely postponed.

No other matter being before the Council it adjourned at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Arrangements for the next meeting, P. M. Council met and opened in regular form—86 members answering to their names. The President, O. H. Tiffany, being present, took the chair. The committee on credentials reported that after mature deliberation of the matter submitted to their charge, they were of the opinion that all the delegates were entitled to seats, with the exception of ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnston, in whose case they were unable to agree, they therefore asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. On motion, the report was received and the committee discharged.

An ineffectual attempt was now made to pass a resolution, recognizing the right of Mr. Johnston to a seat, which led to a protracted and exciting debate. The Cameron men were evidently determined to prevent his admission, notwithstanding Simon professed himself friendly to it. This was all gammon, however, for there were already too many aspirants for the U. S. Senatorship present, to be agreeable to his feelings.

On motion of Brother McCalmont, the Council then went into committee of the whole, on the state of the Order in Pennsylvania. Bronson, of Claremont, in the chair.

President Tiffany arose, and delivered rather an eloquent, but tart and unpalatable address. He argued no success to the Order, but rather its rapid declension and ultimate downfall, from the fact, that not one tenth of the subordinate councils in the State were represented. That even those that were represented, were distracted by dissensions and want of harmony, which boded no good. He had since the last general election visited many parts of the State, and justice compelled him to say, that the Order was fast sinking by its own weight of corruption. The acts of the present Legislature were characterized by such a degree of stupidity, venality and recklessness, that the only wonder with him, was, that the people had tolerated it as long as they have done. He hoped, however, that now, with all these things before them, the rock on which they would surely split full in view, that they would betake themselves to the proper remedy in time,—that all would pass out of that hall more firmly resolved than ever to be true to the Order and their OATHS.

After the professor had taken his seat, delegates from Harrisburg, Chester, Philadelphia and other places, gave an account of the "order" in their several districts. All had the same story, the outsiders knew too much—the novelty of the thing was gone and members were growing restive under the guidance of the Grand Council. The mass of their constituency had no confidence in their leaders—and the cry of Sam and Americans must rule America, had lost its charm, and with the charm its potency. There must new features be introduced—more degrees, in which it is possible more awful and binding oaths and obligations must be administered. If this is not done—the only alternative is open organization.

WENDELL MOUNTAIN, of Philadelphia, reported progress and were continued, after which a motion was offered and adopted by a vote of 37 to 21, declaring Gov. Johnston entitled to a seat. During the forenoon the Governor came into the Hall, and was cordially greeted by his friends; he appeared, however, to manifest but little interest in the proceedings.

The morning session was taken up by the reading of several reports, none of which partook of a public interest, and in listening to speeches from various delegates.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Council met and opened in the usual form. After the transaction of some unimportant business, Brother Small, of York, seconded by Brother Jefferies, of Chester, offered a resolution to this effect:

Resolved, That this State Grand Council disapprove and discontinue all measures having for their object the abolition of the secret features of our Order.

Scarcely had Secretary Gifford read this resolution than a perfect hurricane of hisses, shouts, huzzas, &c., broke forth. Every man jumped to his feet, and such confusion ensued, as has never been witnessed since the tower of Babel was abandoned. Threats were made, oaths were sworn, fists were doubled, vengeance threatened, and as Cameron, Johnston, and others left the room in disgust, the President pro tem. announced that the Council stood adjourned sine die.

Thus ended this great fizzle, of which we have endeavored to give you an imperfect sketch, and thus may the same confusion ever attend men, who in bath-bound conclaves combine to rob their fellow-men of their rights and privileges; but

Who will their glory fall, O! the man work they make! Contempt for their leaders made! Contempt for the whole brigade, numbering less than one hundred!

Never be idle. If you have nothing else to do, turn to and wash that fellow that "sneaks faces" at your sister.

Daniel Webster's carriage was sold at auction, in Boston, on Saturday, for only \$17.50.

The Republican Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1865.

We are again under obligations to Hon. S. L. Russell, for Congressional documents, and to Hon. Moses McCLEAN, for Legislative favors.

We invite attention to the advertisement of the HUNTERSTOWN ACADEMY, in another column. Mr. Wilson, the new Principal, is highly recommended, and will doubtless give the fullest satisfaction.

The Keystone Bars. The agent of this company has made arrangements by which these celebrated Singers can give two of their choice, chaste, and inimitable Quartette and Ballad Soirees, in McCaughy's Hall, in this place, this and tomorrow evenings. The following from the Carlisle Volunteer is a sufficient recommendation to us:—

"Mr. Hill possesses a deep, full, rich voice, highly cultivated, over which he has perfect command, and on the whole he is one of the best Ballad singers we have ever heard.—Carlisle Volunteer.

See advertisement.

We have been favored with a beautifully gotten up copy of a piece of music, entitled "The College Polka," composed by our townsman, Prof. J. S. GILLESPIE, for the E. C. C. Society of Pennsylvania College, and published by Miller & Beacham, Baltimore. After hearing it performed by an accomplished pianist, an opportunity thus being afforded to admire its beauties, we were impelled to the conviction that the Professor is deserving of no ordinary position among the composers of the country.

On Wednesday the mercury stood at 80° in the shade, and on Thursday at 90°, being the warmest April weather we had for years. Vegetation has been rapidly developed within a few days.

Snow in April.—There is still good sleighing in some parts of New Hampshire. In the vicinity of Meredith Bridge there are drifts six or eight feet deep.

The Legislature will most probably adjourn about the 8th of May. Nearly all the important bills are yet to be disposed of.

Mr. George Elliot will make a Balloon Ascension at York, on Saturday, the 12th of May next.

Court adjourned on Saturday night. The most important case disposed of in Common Pleas was the ejectment suit of SAMUEL LONDON vs. SARAH AMANDA BYTHER, which resulted in a verdict for defendant. Counsel for plaintiff filed a motion for new trial.

The case of Executors of DAVID REED vs. ALEX. CAMPBELL—summons in debt—resulted in a verdict for plaintiff of \$125 50.

ERHAIM TOPPER against the township of Mountjoy, recovered \$28 00 damages and 6 cents costs, for the loss of a cow, by reason of the insufficiency of a bridge across a small stream.

In Quarter Sessions, MATER STERN was convicted of selling liquor to minors, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$15, \$5 to prosecutor, and costs of prosecution, with 10 days imprisonment in county jail.

JACOB STALLSMITH plead guilty to a similar charge, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10, \$5 to prosecutor, and costs, with 10 days imprisonment.

In the case of FREDERICK HEAR, for violation of same law, the Prosecuting Attorney, after developing the testimony for the Commonwealth, abandoned the prosecution, the testimony not sustaining the indictment. Verdict not guilty—prosecutrix to pay costs.

The indictment vs. FRANCIS BRAM on a similar charge was ignored by the Grand Jury—County to pay costs.

All the Tavern Licenses applied for, 22 in number, were granted. A number of applications were withdrawn during the week—among them Mr. G. W. McClellan's, but he will continue to entertain his public.

Dreadful Accident. We are greatly pained to learn, (as we do from the Frederick Citizen,) that on Wednesday last, a dangerous if not fatal wound was inflicted on the person of Mr. DANIEL WILE, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Mr. HENRY A. HAGER, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, in Emmitsburg. The pistol had just been handed to Mr. Hager, who with Mr. Wile and several other gentlemen were standing in the bar-room of his Hotel, when the pistol went off—the ball passing through the neck of Mr. Wile, between the windpipe and the vertebra of the neck. Mr. Wile was still living when our informant left Emmitsburg, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery from the effects of the wound.

Good Cattle and Good Prizes. THOMAS N. DICKS, of Reading township, recently sold a fat steer, of his own raising, three years old, which weighed on foot 1640 pounds! The price obtained was \$7 25, live weight. He also disposed of a seven-months old, weighing 640 pounds on foot, at \$4 50. Adams has by this time got rid of its ancient nickname, "the buckwheat county," and there are few that have done more to raise the standard of crops and cattle than our friend Dicks.

There is a decided improvement in the appearance of the grain and grass fields in this neighborhood, since the late rains. Of course it is impossible to predict what sort of crops we may have, but our farmers are in much better spirits than they were some two weeks or so ago. We hope that they may realize their utmost wishes, and not only they, but the farmers everywhere.

Democratic Victories in Ohio.

The spring elections afford the most gratifying evidence that the Democracy are rapidly regaining their ascendancy in Ohio. The following cities and large towns have gone against the Know Nothings and in favor of the Democrats, by a decided vote: AKRON, GILLICOTTIE, CUYAHOGA FALLS, DAYTON, NEW RICHMOND, MEDINA, TOLEDO, SANDUSKY, HAMILTON, CINCINNATI, and FREMONT.

These places gave large Know Nothing majorities last fall. In Columbus and Cleveland the bigoted and proscriptive order only succeeded by merger majorities. The Democratic ship has righted up, and we have every indication that we will politically sweep the State in October next! Speaking of the result of the election in Dayton, the Empire says:—

"The result of the election in this city yesterday proves the truth of what we have all along contended for—that the people can, if they will, defeat the Know Nothings at every election." The vote yesterday proved another declaration which we recently made—that the bottom had been knocked out of the Know Nothing Kettle, and that the institution was, at least in Montgomery county, virtually dead. We presume that all will now agree with us on this question. By reference to the returns it will be seen that Know Nothingism has been badly beaten in Dayton. When the Know-Nothing vote of last fall is compared with the vote of the few who succeeded yesterday, the conviction cannot be resisted, that the "order" has met with a decisive, humiliating defeat in every ward in the city. The exceeding meanness of the Know-Nothing majorities fully indicate the pitiable condition of the organization, and we now predict, with the certainty which unmistakable signs inspire, that a Know Nothing ticket, as such, will never be offered to the people of Dayton again!"

A letter from Indianapolis, published in the Washington Union, states that the Democracy of Indiana have triumphed over the Know Nothings in many parts of that State that went against us in October last.

The Dubuque (Iowa) Herald announces the triumph of Democracy over Know Nothingism in that city. Every candidate on the Democratic ticket has been elected.

Gen. Wright, democrat, was on Tuesday, elected Mayor of Hudson, N. J., by 56 majority, over F. B. Carpenter, K. Nothing.

At the recent municipal election in Hagerstown, the Know-Nothing ticket was chosen by an average majority of 100. The telegraph reported 600 majority—only 50 more than the whole vote of the town.

Know-Nothing Movements. The Know-Nothings in several States are dividing off into several cliques and coteries. In New York there are three factions: 1st, Baker's party, called Hundoos; 2d, the Allen party, called Originals; 3d, the Utica organization, called bogus or Seward Know-Nothings. In Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New Jersey there are two factions in each. All this is weakening. Unless they unite in each State, and then in all the States, they will be demolished by the Democracy.—N. York Herald.

A Just Tribute. The election in Connecticut presents some curious results, the most remarkable of which is the fidelity with which the Democrats have adhered to their party. Only about one thousand of them are missing, and the Democratic candidate for Governor leads, although there is no election by the people. Where the Whigs and Know Nothings have coalesced on the same candidates, they have carried them; but where each party has supported its own candidates, the Democrats have carried their full share.—Providence Journal (Whig).

It is said that ex-Governor Johnston will be the Know Nothing candidate for State Senator in the Allegheny district; and that Mr. Darsie, the present incumbent, will be the fusion candidate.

How NEAL DOW WAS ELECTED.—According to the Portland Argus, the Assistant Assessors in that city, who were zealous friends of Neal Dow, left off the list the names of six or seven hundred voters known to be opposed to Dow. This trick was not discovered till within a day or two of the election.

CROPS IN TENNESSEE.—The Franklin Review says the wheat crop in that region of Tennessee is unusually promising, and the only danger now apprehended to it is that it is growing so rapidly that the late frosts may injure it. If not, the crop promises to be a first rate one.

The Westmoreland (Pa.) Republican speaks in flattering terms of the prospects of the grain crop in that county.

WHEAT CHOP IN THE WEST.—We continue to have the best accounts of the coming wheat crop. From Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan, all reports are cheering—the wheat fields never looked better.

THE DROUGHT IN THE WEST.—The Herald, published at Camden, in the State of Arkansas, gives a sad picture of the long continued and desolating drought in that section, which has never been equalled, at least in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant."

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.—The New York House of Assembly has adopted a resolution proposing to amend the constitution so as to extend the right of suffrage to negroes, without the property qualification.

Gov. Pollock is quite ill, and was, in consequence, unable to attend the dedication of the Scott Legion monument at Philadelphia on Thursday, as he had hoped to do.

On the 8th inst., 101,428 bushels of grain were received at St. Louis.

ENGAGED TO ELEVEN LADIES.—An itinerant clergyman in Cincinnati has been arrested, who it is alleged, was under engagements of marriage to eleven different ladies of that city.

The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York on the 15th, from San Juan, with \$170,900 in specie on freight.

Ripe strawberries now deck the stalls of the markets at New Orleans.

Legislative.

Major FR. of the Senate, and Mr. SALLADE, of the House, have introduced bills for the repeal of the late law, entitled "An act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors."

In the House, on the 14th inst., Mr. McCLEAN, of the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to prevent hawking and peddling without license in York and Adams counties.

Mr. MORAN read in place a bill to divorce Wm. White and Eliza, his wife.

Mr. McCLEAN read in place a bill to authorize the Canal Commissioners to re-assess certain damages on the Gettysburg Extension of the Pa. Railroad.

The bill to alter the charter of the Hanover Saving Fund Society, change its name to the Bank of Hanover, and confer upon it the rights and privileges of a Bank of issue, coming up in the House, it was advocated by Messrs. McCLEAN, Free and McConkey, and passed finally by a vote of 32 yeas to 28 nays.

On Monday last, Mr. McCLEAN presented a petition from twenty-eight citizens of Adams county, and a petition from one hundred and twenty-five citizens of York county, for a repeal of that part of the Common School law which provides for the election of County Superintendents.

The House has passed finally, acts for the relief of Magdalena Hartman, and Christina Long, widows of soldiers of the Revolutionary war—both of Adams county.

On Thursday, Mr. McCLEAN presented two petitions from 75 citizens of Adams county, for the repeal of the law creating County Superintendents of Common Schools.

The Annual Exhibition of the Junior Class of Pennsylvania College came off on Tuesday evening last, in Christ's Church, in presence of a large audience, addresses being delivered in the following order:

"True Nobility"—by S. Angley, Jr., Patterson, Pa.
"Individual Effort"—W. Leisher, Chambersburg, Pa.
"Influence of Alcohol on Science"—J. W. Schwartz, Gettysburg.

"Ways of the Crescent"—C. P. Muhlenberg, Lancaster, Pa.
"Loyalty"—G. Neely, Hanover, Pa.
"The Man of One Idea"—J. S. Catter, York, Pa.
"Public Men"—W. M. Weidman, Lebanon, Pa.
"Mysteries of Providence"—A. L. Shibley, Shipensburg, Pa.
"Poland"—M. Flory, Derspring, Md.
"Jonn of Arc"—A. Hoy, Zion, Pa.
"Nature always Active"—W. Eichelberger, Charlestown, Va.
"Claims of the Indians"—Wm. Hay, York, Pa.
"Dissipation of Public Opinion"—G. A. Long, Newton, Pa.
"The Missionary and the Soldier"—W. M. Holly, York, Pa.
"Final Triumph of American Principles"—D. R. Miller, Pinegrove, Pa.
"Beat of the Ten Thousand"—H. W. Kahn, Greensburg, Pa.
"Utilitarianism"—J. Weidman, Lebanon, Pa.
"Penicillings by the Way"—D. E. L. Mieling, Taneytown, Md.
"We stand on our Vast"—E. B. Krauslich, Fogelsville, Pa.
"Power of Love"—T. W. Dosh, Strasburg, Va.

The music, which was of the first quality, was furnished by the "Worth Infantry Brass Band," of York, Pa.

FIRE IN YORK.—Shortly after 12 o'clock on Friday morning last, a fire broke out in the stable of Gen. Jacob Barnitz, in the rear of his brewery, York, which, with two others adjoining, was consumed. Gen. B. lost a valuable horse and cow, with a quantity of hay and straw. The loss is probably eight hundred dollars, but mostly insured. Incendiarian.

The Occultation of the planet Venus was witnessed here on Wednesday evening, presenting a most beautiful spectacle. Early in the evening, the new Moon and Venus were seen close together, the moon a little below. The eastern portion of the moon in its revolutions around the earth, was soon apparent, as it gradually approached the planet, until the latter, after appearing for a few moments as a brilliant spark on the dark edge of the moon, was shut out altogether from view—appearing, half an hour afterwards, on the lower side.

Venus is distant from us, at this time, about a hundred millions of miles, and the moon only two hundred and forty thousand miles. Of course, the latter, being the nearest body, and having to pass in its track round the earth directly in a line with the position occupied by Venus, would hide the planet just as it hides the sun when it passes between us and that body.

THE REMOVS OF WAR WITH SPAIN.—The Washington Star says there is no truth in the New York Post's statement that Secretary Guthrie has written to a friend or friends in Kentucky to be cautious, in their business, as war with Spain is inevitable. The statement that the government is concentrating troops in Florida is also said to be unfounded. No troops have been ordered there since December last, when the condition of the Government's Indian relations in that quarter made it necessary to add to the number for years kept there, up to that time, by the addition of two companies of artillery. Since then, none others have been ordered to that quarter, nor is there any idea now entertained of sending more to Florida.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR. MARCY AND THE SPANISH MINISTER.—The New York Post professes to have been credibly informed that immediately, or very soon after intelligence of the assault made by a Spanish cruiser upon the El Dorado reached Washington, Mr. Marcy had an interview with the Spanish Minister, which resulted in an immediate and unconditional admission by the latter that his government has been guilty of a trespass upon our commerce, and a promise to send instructions at once to Governor Concha to see that hereafter no vessels sailing under the American flag, however suspicious it may appear, shall be fired at or brought to, unless within three marine leagues of the shore, which is the extent of marine jurisdiction conceded to all nations having a sea exposure. The Post infers that the instructions of the Minister have ere this reached General Concha.

Wm. B. CLARKE, formerly Whig candidate for Governor of Maryland, died suddenly yesterday week.

Two families in Hendricks county, Ind., engaged in a fight last week about some land, in which one man was killed and half a dozen others wounded.

GOOD ADVICE.—The journals in the West are all urging the farmers to put in abundant crops of spring wheat, potatoes, corn, and whatever may serve as a substitute for wheat.

Important Correction.

The Harrisburg Herald calls attention to an important proviso in the new license bill that was omitted in the first publication of the law at Harrisburg, and generally throughout the State. It was added to the bill as an amendment in the Senate, and is in these words:—

"Provided further—That so much of any act or acts of Assembly, as require a license from a city or county Treasurer to authorize the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, be and the same is hereby repealed."

This clause refers to the licenses for restaurants, eating and oyster-houses and groceries selling by the quart, and unconditionally repeals Treasurer's licenses. As they are invariably, we believe, granted about the first of May, none but tavern keepers will be permitted to sell under the old law until October next, or until their licenses expire. Proprietors of eating houses, groceries, &c., cannot procure license until October, as has generally been supposed; and all those taken out, or to take effect, since the passage of the new bill, are necessarily null and void.—Chambersburg Rep.

Opposition to the Liquor Bill. New York, April 15.—The leading hotel proprietors, liquor importers, &c., held a meeting at the Astor House last night, to concert measures in view of the disastrous effects of the liquor law upon their business. It was determined to raise a fund to fee the most eminent lawyers, and fully test the constitutionality of the law. Over \$8,000 were subscribed and they adjourned to meet again next week.

Terrible Shipwreck—Five Hundred Lives Lost. BOSTON, April 15.—Letters from Sydney state that a vessel, name unknown, has been wrecked in Bampton Shoals, and five hundred Chinese and a portion of the crew lost. Her captain and eight men only were saved. These made for Cape Dennis in a boat, but on landing were attacked by the natives, and five of them killed, leaving but three survivors out of 550 souls.

The Great Four Mile Race at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—The question of superiority between Lexington and Lecomte was decided on Saturday last, by a four mile race over the Metairie Course, New Orleans. Lexington won in a single heat, nearly distancing Lecomte. Time, 7.22—ten and a quarter seconds less than Fashion's time. Lecomte was withdrawn after the first heat. The speculation as regards the time made by Lexington in his run against time—7.19—not being equal to Lecomte's—7.26—are now at an end. Lexington is now, undoubtedly, the fastest horse in the world. He and Lecomte are half brothers, Lexington out of Alice Carneal, and Lecomte out of Reel, and both sired by the famous old Boston, the great competitor of Fashion.

THE "ELEPHANT" ABOUT.—P. T. Barnum has on his farm near Bridgeport, Conn., a large elephant. He is said to be very docile, walks three times as fast as a pair of horses, and drags a large sub-soil plow, driving it from 16 to 21 inches deep. This same animal was used in India, to work on the roads, pile lumber, &c., and it is said that he don't stick up his nose at any reasonable work that his present owner places before him.

BANKING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—During the present session of the Pennsylvania legislature, 22 bank bills have been reported in the House, with an aggregate capital of \$4,180,000; and in the Senate there are 21 similar bills on file, with a capital of \$6,800,000. Besides these are some 30 other bank charters, it is said, with an aggregate capital of \$8,525,000 ready to be introduced. The people of Pennsylvania may look out for a financial crisis one of these days that will cause them to remember the present legislature with feelings not at all pleasant.—Balt. Sun.

The high price of breadstuffs and provisions is the subject of universal complaint. At Boston, butter sells at wholesale at 40 cents per pound, and other things in proportion. The New York Courier is of the opinion that prices have reached their highest point, and that a decline will soon take place. It bases its opinion on the fact that there are one million five hundred thousand bushels of flour to come forward before harvest from the Western States and the Canadas, which are awaiting the opening of the canals in that State. Fifty thousand bushels of potatoes are on their way to the New York market from Nova Scotia, under the reciprocity law. The crop of Nova Scotia last year was very large. Free trade has, within a few weeks, opened this market to consumers, and the chances are that a liberal supply will come forward, under the present high prices. At Oswego, N. Y., produce, under the reciprocity law, is pouring in from Canada. During three days last week the receipts were as follows:—15,677 bushels of flour; 34,345 bushels of wheat; 85 bushels of potatoes; 235,000 feet of lumber and 14 kegs of butter.

DESTRUCTION OF ANTS.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:—

"We give you a sure remedy—procure a large sponge, wash it well, press it very dry; by so doing it will leave the small cells open—lay it on the shelf where they are most troublesome, sprinkle fine white sugar on the sponge (lightly over it) two or three times a day, take a bucket of hot water to where the sponge is, carefully drop the sponge in the scalding water, and you will slay them by the thousands, and soon rid the house of these troublesome insects. When you squeeze the sponge, you will be astonished at the number that had gone into the cells."

SINGULAR DEATH.—Mr. Wm. H. Whittaker, of Cincinnati, while at breakfast on the 13th inst., eating a piece of bread, swallowed a small hard substance, which lodged near his stomach. Soon after it created so much pain that he took an emetic, and on the next day threw the substance up. It proved to be a piece of single nail, about half an inch long, which had been broken, and was sharp and ragged at both ends. It appeared to have been part of a nail used in securing the hoops of a flour barrel, which had got into the flour, and thence into the bread. After the nail came up Mr. W. was easy for two or three days, when inflammation set in, causing his death on Thursday week.

ODD-FELLOWS' COLLEGE.—The Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows, of Virginia, has adopted the Martha Washington Female College, at Abingdon, and will take measures to make such arrangements as will insure to the indigent daughters of every deceased Odd-fellow the benefit of a good education.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 15th.

Commodore McCauley's Cuban Instructions—Their Approval by the Whole Cabinet—A Protest Against the Detention or Search of Our Vessels—Subsequent Acts of the sort to be Punished by Force.

The instructions, whatever they are, that have been given to Commodore McCauley, met with the approval, it is said, of the whole Cabinet. We may, therefore, readily believe them to be judicious, and as well calculated to prevent future aggressions on the part of Cuban authorities, as to present them. The most reasonable version of the instructions is that Commodore McCauley is to convey to the Captain-General a protest against the search and detention of our vessels on the ocean, and beyond the jurisdiction of Cuba, on any pretense whatever.

He will notify the Governor that, if their acts, thus deemed aggressive by the United States, be repeated, our vessels shall be protected from them. If the protest and notice be answered, the Commodore will, upon the first recurrence of the aggression, capture or sink the aggressing vessel of war. Our merchantmen will be allowed to trade, but not to proceed on their course, and if the Spanish vessel of war shall resort to force, Commodore McCauley will forthwith engage the Spanish, as an enemy. If these be the instructions, they are somewhat more moderate than has been reported.

Force, on our part, is to be used only in regard to future cases, and not for the purpose of punishing acts that have been committed. It will be observed, however, that the instructions, though they require a notice to the Cuban authorities as preliminary to an attack on a Spanish vessel of war, do not contemplate any appeal, as heretofore made, to the government of Spain. The issue is to be made with the authorities of Cuba.

Success of the Revolutionists. CHARLESTON, April 14.—The British steamer Clyde arrived at Havana on the 8th inst., in six days from Vera Cruz, bringing advices six days later than those by way of New Orleans. Everything indicates the speedy fall of Santa Anna. Moreno's disaffection and subsequent capture and execution were all fabulous, got up to entrap Alvarez.

Col. Bires was recently discomfited at Cajores, and his whole regiment dispersed by the revolutionists; those attempting to cross Popagango river were driven.

Governor Maximo Ortiz, whilst on the march from Ichheim to Tehuacan, fell into an ambush, and his whole force of six hundred were nearly annihilated.

The accounts from the South are favorable to the cause of the Revolutionists. Alvarez is supreme in Guerrero, and the opinion is universal that Santa Anna will be obliged to fly. It is also evident that the allied powers have stimulated the Mexican internal commotions to bring Mexico on the other side and identify her with Cuba.

Horrible Affair.—A Family of Seven Persons Murdered! The Washburn (Ind.) Gazette extra, contains an account of the discovery of the bodies of a family of seven persons, near the place of the name of French, who had been brutally murdered. It appears that the family consisted of French, his wife, and five children. They were very poor, and lived in a cabin, and in September last, another family of the name of Hubbard, went to live with them. During October, a neighbor proceeded to the cabin to see French, and was told by the Hubbards that the family had moved away, and that they had purchased all their corn, garden produce and furniture, valued at the aggregate at not over \$50. No suspicion of foul play was aroused, until recently, when the Hubbards were arrested on suspicion of murdering a man named Boyles. The house was then searched, and a portion of the ground floor dug up, which resulted in the finding of the body of an infant, very much decayed. The Gazette then, after referring to the summoning of a coroner's inquest, says:

"In the presence of a large company they proceeded to examine the place where the infant had been discovered, and, horrible to relate, found seven bodies, consisting of the entire French family! Their skulls were all broken in, and the legs of the old man French and his wife were broken, so that they could be doubled up and forced into the hole, which was three or four feet deep. They were laid in a heap—the father and mother at the bottom, and the children on the top. The babe was about fifteen months old, and the oldest child about three years old. There were three girls and two boys. The children were much decayed, but the parents were still sound, and easily recognized by those who had known them."

There is not the least doubt that the Hubbards are guilty of this wholesale and damning murder. It is almost too horrible for belief, but the facts are as above stated, and the conclusion is irresistible. The Hubbards are all in jail. There seems to have been no other motive than the obtaining what few worldly goods this poor family possessed, which were not worth over fifty dollars."

A Husband Poisoned by his Wife. Mr. Arthur Ragin, a respectable citizen of Piqua, Ohio, died last week, from the effects of poison, administered by his wife. She has been arrested and made a full confession, implicating a man named Mowery. She states that she wrote a letter to Mowery proposing that he should persuade Ragin to go out West with him, and, while there, he was to get rid of him by shooting or by poison, and suggesting that oyster soup was a good article in which to put the poison, and that, when the plan had been fully carried out he was to telegraph her of Ragin's death, when she would be enabled to draw his funeral benefits, (thirty dollars) from the Temple of Honor and forward it to Mowery, and then there would be no difficulty in her joining him and living together. Mowery, however, never received the letter, but subsequently urged her to elope with him, which she refused. He then, she says, urged her to poison her husband, which she finally did by putting arsenic in his coffee. Mrs. Ragin and Mowery have both been committed.—The parties have heretofore been highly respectable, and strict members of church.

What is a Ton Weight? The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania recently decided that according to the laws of this State a ton weight consisted of 2,000 lbs., and that a greater number of pounds could not be legally enacted in purchasing a ton of coal, notwithstanding the custom of giving 2,240 in one part of the state, and 2,268 in another. The United States District Court at Philadelphia, on Monday, however, decided in a suit in admiralty that the legal weight of a ton of coal is 2,240 lbs., and that the coal dealers have no more right to give less than grocers would have to give less than sixteen ounces to the pound.—As the constitution of the United States gives to Congress the power to "fix the standard of weights and measures," it is supposed that the act of 1834, passed by the Assembly in Pennsylvania, must yield to the highest authority, and all the laws of the State prescribing the size of the yard measure, the cubic contents of a bushel and of a gallon, are null and void where they differ from the United States standard.

April showers bring May dowers.