

We are indebted to Mr. McCLEAN for a copy of titles of the Acts and Resolutions adopted by the late Legislature, and other documents. The whole number of Acts passed was 725.

UNWOLVESOME FOOD.—We learn that a steer was slaughtered at St. Joseph's, at Emmitsburg, on the 15th inst. When opened, a large table fork, 64 inches in length, with a bone handle 24 inches long, was taken from the stomach. How did he swallow such an article?

Quite a large number of removals have been made from the old burial yards to the Cemetery this Spring, and many lots have been improved. A commendable spirit seems to prevail among all interested to adorn the place, and render it a beautiful resort for the friends and the departed. We hope others will soon follow the example already set them, and assist in this delightful task.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A most frightful accident occurred on Wednesday morning week at a barn-raising on the farm of Mr. Christian Cavley, in Manor township, about four miles from Lancaster. While in the act of raising some heavy timber, part of that which had previously been put up gave way and fell on the men below, killing one man instantly, and injuring fifteen others, breaking their arms and legs, and otherwise mangle them dreadfully. Several of them are not expected to recover.—CONRAD S. HANBY, of Abbottstown, Adams county, was the person killed.

Great suffering is said to prevail on Red River, La., on account of the scarcity of provisions, flour being worth \$90 a barrel.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The April number of this excellent British Quarterly contains six articles, entitled as follows: Memoirs of the Court of Austria; Dryden and his times; Our Army, its condition and its wants; Lord Palmerston as Premier; Victor Hugo and his writings; Reorganization of the Civil Service; Administrative Example in the United States. The last named article exhibits the superiority of our governmental system, as compared with that of Great Britain, in a very strong light. There is, beside, the usual review of Contemporary Literature. The Review is re-printed in New York by LEONARD SCOTT & Co. Terms \$3 per annum—or, taken in connection with the three other leading British Quarterlies, (London, Edinburgh and North British) and Blackwood's Magazine, the price is \$10 per annum for the series.

PETERSON'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—The June number is already on our table, and is an admirable one. A new volume begins with the July number, affording a suitable opportunity to subscribe. The terms are \$2 a copy for one year. To clubs, three copies for \$5, five copies for \$7 50, or eight copies for \$10, with a premium—the "Gift Book of Art," with fifty steel engravings—to every getter up of a club. Address Charles J. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GOODY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The June number of this beautiful and interesting book is upon our table. As usual the Lady's Book presents a rich feast to the lover of light reading.

On Saturday night week Shriver's hotel, five miles from Harrisburg, was destroyed by fire, with much of the furniture.

TO COUNTY TREASURERS.—By the 74th section of the annual appropriation bill, all County Treasurers, and others having charge of moneys belonging to the Commonwealth, are required on the first Monday of June next, and at the close of each month thereafter, to pay over to the State Treasurer, or to deposit at such places as the said officer may designate, the entire amount of collections of the preceding month; and they are also required to make out and transmit to the State Treasurer, a statement showing the aggregate of the amount of money so received and paid, and the amount paid each day.

The new German Reformed Church in Greencastle will be consecrated to Divine Worship on Saturday, the 2d of June.

MORE PROSCRIPTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Legislature of Massachusetts, which has just closed its inglorious career, passed an act to amend the State constitution prohibiting naturalized citizens from voting or holding any office in that commonwealth. Those naturalized, however, before the amendment to the constitution is adopted by a vote of the people, are to be allowed to vote, but not to hold office.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—The late Abner McGhee, of Ala., previous to his death, made the following liberal donations: American Bible Society, N. Y., \$50,000; Methodist College, Ala., \$10,000; Samaritan Fund, Alabama Conference Methodist Protestant Church, \$10,000; Alabama Bible Society, Montgomery, \$10,000.

APPROPRIATIONS.—The general appropriation bill passed by the Legislature of this State, at its late session, contained in the aggregate appropriations amounting to \$4,600,000; of which amount \$2,000,000 was for interest on the public debt, \$129,000 for expenses of the Legislature, \$250,000 for the support of Common Schools, \$277,730 for the completion of the Potomac Railroad, and \$250,000 for re-laying the South track of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad.

The new German Law arrived at New York on the 24th inst., from California, with over \$1,000,000 in gold.

Sam and Uncle Sam.

The Know-Nothing party, says the Rockingham Register, is an organization composed of multifarious and diverse elements. Not the least remarkable of these is the element of braggadocio. On the contrary, this is the great modus of the concern to carry on their plans—the steam power by which all their machinery is propelled. They effect to have hearts pulsating more strongly for America and American interests than all, "the rest of mankind." They love to speak of the intense devotion to human liberty, which animates their patriotic bosoms, and the cordial rancor which boils up from their inmost souls against everything that is foreign in its character. Like that pompous and boasting sect, never mentioned in the Bible but in terms of the severest criticism, they set up the ridiculous claim of not being "as other men are." In strict accordance with their native propensity to set up false claims and to accomplish their nefarious ends by a systematic course of braggadocio, is the ambitious and impertinent name by which their Organization is known. Sam! Borrowed, of course, from Uncle Sam. It is said that there is nothing in a name—that a rose would smell as sweet by any other name. Shakespeare was right, and he might have added, that a fish-germium by any other name would smell as disagreeable. The Know-Nothings think differently. Shakespeare was a fool, and they expect to prove it. Such is the arrogant confidence they repose in themselves, that they fondly hope to impose upon popular credulity by affecting to be American in their principles and even their name. Such an aspiring cognomen as "Sam," if the name be consistent with their practice and principles, will cast a gloom of suspicion upon their ambitious pretensions, and reveal the atrocious treachery which lies at the bottom of their Organization. We have always been accustomed to think one person was named after another, either on account of some resemblance, some near relationship or some family connection. If this view is correct, we submit that "Sam," in the first place, cannot claim the veneration which is implied in "Uncle." He is a self-conceited youngster not yet in his teens in this country, of questionable ancestry, proud, addicted to strong drink, proscriptive and decidedly dandified. "Uncle Sam," is grave in his deportment, venerable in his appearance, not afraid of foreigners, not given to wine, except for his stomach's sake, chivalrous in his bearing and inheriting great ancestral fame. There is no relationship or family connection between these two gentlemen. No more than between the Jew and the Greek. "Uncle Sam" is the son of the illustrious sires of the Revolution—the noble offspring of an oppressed people, determined to be free. "Sam" was born upon a foreign soil, and belongs to that genus of noxious plants not indigenous to our soil. He is the son of proscriptive intolerance and persecution. He is the puny offspring of a barbarous age, and reminds us of the ancient Pigmies waging war against the Cranes! The one belongs to a family bold in the proclamation of its doctrines, seeking no concealment and asking no favors; the other to a family covert in all its movements, shunning investigation and ignoring responsibilities. Between "Sam" and "Uncle Sam," therefore, there can be no affiliation. They are separated as wide as the poles on every subject. "Uncle Sam" looks upon his namesake with dignified disgust. He has no language with which to convey to the precocious youth the burning indignation and blasting contempt which he feels for him.

ANOTHER DECISION ON THE LICENSE QUESTION.—The very loose and bungling manner in which the new anti-licensing law has been put together, is leading to all sorts of conflicting decisions upon its provisions. While in some counties, the Courts have proceeded to grant licenses as usual, subject to the operation of the new law on the 1st of October, in others they have absolutely refused to grant them, under the plea that the new law has repealed all the existing license laws, and provided no substitute for them short of October. Judge Galbraith, of Erie, has put this construction upon the new law, and refused to grant licenses to inns and taverns in Erie county. He also decided that there was no law in existence at this time which regulated the sale of liquors; that all laws relating thereto, punishments, &c., have been repealed, and no law can be effective until October the 1st, at which time the new law goes into effect. By this decision it appears that everybody can sell liquor, until October 1st, without a license for the privilege, or the fear of incurring any penalty for its abuse.

FAMINE IN GEORGIA.—Accounts from the northern part of Georgia represent that many people in that section are without corn or the means to procure any. There is none for sale, and there is serious danger of famine. Horses and mules are turned out into the wilds to wait for grass or starve, so that no plowing can be done, and planting must be done with the hoe. Unless relief be extended, the poorer class of that section must perish.

TRUE GENEROSITY.—The Marietta (Ohio) Advocate says that many farmers in that section have refused to sell their corn to speculators at \$1 40, and have chosen to divide it among their poorer neighbors at one dollar per bushel. Such benevolence deserves to be recorded.

The Baltimore City Guards design visiting York, Pa., on the Fourth of July, accompanied by the Independent Blues Band, on which occasion they will be the guests of the Houston Artillery, Capt. J. A. STABLE.

LOOKS WELL.—The country just now looks well. The trees have all put on their green foliage; the fields are green with the waving grass and the flowing wheat; the flowers are out in gaudy colors and all things are beautiful. After all give us a country home in the bright spring and summer time!

The latest Parisian intelligence announces that "bonnets for the coming summer have an entirely new fashion."

The Virginia Election.

WISE'S MAJORITY 10,000.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 9 P. M.—Mr. Wise sweeps the Southern counties from the sea to the Kentucky line. Leitchers' Midland Counties pile up immense majorities for Wise. Mr. Wise is undoubtedly elected from 5,000 to 10,000 majority.

All the Democratic Congressmen are elected to a certainty except Kidwell and Lewis—these are in doubt.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 25, 10 P. M.—In thirty Counties heard from Wise's majorities show very little difference from Pierce's vote, when the State was carried by over 15,000.

Faulkner is re-elected by a small majority. The Democrats gain in the Legislature, and the Know-Nothings give all up as lost.

Coming Out. We are informed that several gentlemen of this town, who joined the "supreme order of the Star Spangled Banner," have come out.—Deceived, humbugged, bamboozled into it, they felt it their duty, as honest men, to quit and be once more freemen. Let honest Democrats who have been persuaded to join, come out from the embrace of their ancient enemy. Let honest men come out from the foul association, and leave the vile tools and tricksters who got it up, and who work and spy for it, to their impending and inevitable doom.—Hagerstown Mail.

The War.—The public mind in Europe has come to the conclusion that the war, instead of being "sharp and short," as was first suggested, will be long and bloody. The London Times says: "It is mere self delusion to talk of peace now. We must make up our minds to fight it out with a stout heart and a strong hand." Yet we see that Lord Palmerston is still deluding himself and Parliament with the hope that the war may yet be closed by negotiation. He is "holding the door open," but as long as a barrier of conditions stands in the way opposed to Russian designs, no Russian Minister will enter. The nation is for war, vigorously prosecuted. The Ministers are for peace if they can get it—but with no possibility of getting it.

The expedition for the relief of Dr. Kane, to be commanded by Lieut. Hartstein, is now ready for sailing. A bark of three hundred and twenty-seven tons and a propeller of two hundred and fifty will go upon this expedition, amply provided with two years' rations. The vessels will carry 300 tons of Pittston (Pa.) anthracite coal for the use of the propeller, and for ordinary consumption. The number of men going out on this expedition will be forty-seven, including four officers to each vessel.

The Crops.—A western paper says it recently had a visit from a gentleman who had traveled through a great part of the Western and Southern country, who reports that throughout the entire Union a prospect of a large crop of wheat in the highest degree favorable. This but confirms the general impression; even in the distant Californias, our advices tell us that the plant of cereal grain has exceeded that of any other year. Wheat seems to have engaged the farmer's attention in that far off State, and it promises to yield more than is needed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On last Wednesday evening week a fire broke out in the Mont Alto Iron Works. Notwithstanding the efforts of the people of the neighborhood, the fire was not extinguished until it had destroyed a large amount of property. Of the exact loss we are not now advised, nor could we easily make a guess. A large tract of pasture land was also on fire, and the grass entirely destroyed. This will be a great loss to the surrounding farmers as it was the principal, if not the only dependence of their cattle.—Chamb. Spirit.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CUBA.—The Savannah Georgian is assured by gentlemen direct from Key West, that Commodore McCauley, on his return from Havana, freely gave out in private conversation that our difficulties with Cuba were entirely and peacefully settled.

The Post-Office Department has framed a series of instructions for the guidance of Post Masters, upon the introduction of the new system for the registration of valuable letters. The plan is to go into operation on the 1st of July next, on and after which date any letter can be registered and receipted for, upon payment of a fee of five cents, extraordinary care being taken to insure its safe delivery at its destination.

The Baltimore County Advocate, of Saturday week, has the following paragraph:

MR. JOHN H. SCOTT.—We had the pleasure of seeing this gentleman on Tuesday last, as he was taking his first ride in the country, since his injury by the frightful accident on the Railroad at Rider's Switch, on the 4th of July last. His left leg is not yet well, but he is able to move about on crutches. It will still be some time before it is perfectly healed; and even then there will be considerable lameness. He seems in good spirits, considering his long confinement and sickness.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The citizens of Harrisburg have contributed \$1,500, and thereby assure the holding of the next State Agricultural Fair at that place. The days fixed for the Fair, are Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of September next.

MASSACHUSETTS FANATICISM.—The Governor's veto of the Personal Liberty bill, or the bill to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law, and effect the removal of Judge Loring, has been sanctioned by a communication from the Attorney General, pronouncing the bill unconstitutional. The Senate passed the bill over the veto by a vote of 32 to 3, and the House by a vote of 310 to 70.—The decision of the Attorney General makes the bill of no account.

Frederick Getting, of York Pa., was drowned in the Susquehanna on Wednesday last.

Liberia has ten thousand emigrant population, and two hundred thousand native.

The Fools at Work.

Verily, says the Boston Times, we are culminating to the zenith of temperance, falsely so called, as appears by the following petition, which is going the rounds of Massachusetts for signers. Unless the mad career of fanatical demagogues in Pennsylvania be checked at the ballot-box next October, we may soon look for a similar request:

"To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled:

"The undersigned, inhabitants of _____ in the county of _____, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, not only entertaining fears, but strongly believing that the penalties for breaches of the act entitled 'an act concerning the sale and manufacture of spirituous and intoxicating liquors,' are wholly inadequate for suppressing the traffic of said commodities, most earnestly petition your honorable body to modify the act so as to make any breach of the provisions of the same punishable with death: or to pass an act in addition to said act that shall embody the death penalty for all breaches of the statute aforesaid.

"And your petitioners beg leave to represent, that inasmuch as there is no objection to class legislation, and because apothecaries and druggists are greatly given to dram-selling, trusting to their blue window bottles for protection against their infernal hypocrisy—they would implore your honorable body to provide, that all persons engaged in said calling, who may be found guilty of any breaches of said statute, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, to be forfeited one-half to the informer, and one-half to the Commonwealth, before the execution of said offending apothecaries and druggists, and that, after payment of the same, said offending party or parties shall be hung by the neck until they are dead. It being understood that all apprentices, clerks, porters or employees of whatever name, are equally amenable to and punishable by the several provisions of said statute.

"And as in duty bound we will ever pray."

Mr. Hiss Once More.

BOSTON, May 23.—In the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, this morning, Chief Justice Shaw delivered his opinion in the case of Joseph Hiss, praying to be released from arrest for debt on the ground that at the time he was legally a member of the Legislature. The Judge decides that the House of Representatives had an inherent right to expel Mr. Hiss, and having exercised that power, Mr. Hiss could not claim any privilege of exemption peculiar to members of the Legislature; and, therefore, he is remanded to the custody of the jailer.

The Presbytery of Shenango, Wis., of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, at a meeting held on the 17th ult., adopted the following resolution with reference to secret societies:

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this Presbytery, the principles of our church exclude from communion the members of the secret societies called Know-Nothings, and the members of all such secret societies, and that the Presbytery direct sessions to enforce this opinion."

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OLD SCHOOL.—From the report of the board of missions, made to this body at Nashville, it appears that the receipts of the board during the year were \$184,000, much larger than in former years. In the various mission churches there are 50 missionaries and 145 teachers, 672 communicants and 4,798 children in the schools.

We see it mentioned that the locusts have appeared in great numbers in parts of Alabama and Mississippi.

SCARCITY OF SUGAR.—The brig Monte Cristo, which was dispatched from Baltimore some time since to Attakapas, Louisiana, for a cargo of sugars, has returned in ballast; the article, it is stated, being so scarce that she was unable to procure a cargo. Advices from Guayama, Porto Rico, to the 11th inst., state that the sugar crop would fall very much short this season, owing to the vast injury done to the canes by drought.—There was, however, a large stock on hand.

INDIAN WAR ON THE PLAINS.—Accounts from the Plains, says the Baltimore Sun, received through various channels, agree that the Indian tribes are assuming a very hostile attitude against the whites. Several tribes combined, numbering three thousand warriors, having thrown up fortifications at the source of the Grand River. It is reported, however, that the savages seem inclined to act on the defensive, although the provocations made are of such a formidable character as to leave no doubt that an indiscriminate slaughter of the whites will occur the first favorable opportunity.

A man by the name of HOLLISHEAD, of Hopewell township, York county, was run over and killed by an express train about three miles from York, on Friday week. He was standing on the track, but as the train approached, stepped aside, not sufficiently, however, to prevent being caught by part of the machinery and thrown down on the track.

SUFFERING IN CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.—The Cambria Tribune says:—There has been great mortality among the cattle of Cambria county, during the last three months. Scores of cows and other cattle have died of sheer starvation, or from the effects of disease superinduced by feeding unwholesome food.

BOSTON, May 21.—The jury in the case of Dr. Brown vs. the New Haven Railroad Company has returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages in \$16,000. Dr. Brown was injured at Norwalk and sued for \$20,000.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A gang of persons suspected of being extensively connected in certain counterfeiting apparatus, burglars' tools, &c., were found.

An exchange says that the time fixed upon for the end of the world by the followers of father Miller—the 19th inst.—was postponed on account of the Virginia election!

The Massachusetts legislature, at its late session, did one good thing. It passed a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Rev. Dr. Anderson, Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary at Canonsburg, Pa., died last week.

At Boston, on Monday, there was a "flurry" of snow, and the day before a fine rain.

One of the Cayenes. (K. N.'s)

The notorious prison bird Dr. Hines was examined in Louisville on a charge of swindling, and committed to the "cave," having failed to give bail in \$1,000 for his good behavior. The doctor got up in the court-house and made a speech, entering into a general philippic against the New Orleans officer present, whom he charged with persecuting him through malice, because he had invariably been a staunch supporter in that city of Native Americanism. The Know-Nothings present loudly applauded this portion of the doctor's speech; but they acted very ungenerously in permitting their "staunch supporter" to go to the workhouse for the want of a thousand dollars bail.—Balt. Republican.

The Progress of Proscription.

If it be right and just to proscribe a man because he entertains certain views upon questions of religion and church government, how is the application of this principle to be limited? If a majority here may say Catholics shall not hold office, nor enjoy the full privileges of citizenship, why may not a majority in another place declare the same thing in regard to the Baptists or Presbyterians? If the principle is recognized, it must and will inevitably lead to this, that whatever denomination is obnoxious to a majority of the people, will be deprived of their civil rights. Already has this been manifested in Kansas, where Methodists have been forbidden to cross the boundaries of a certain county. For some reason, or perhaps without any reason, the people of that county have become hostile to that branch of the church, and this is the manner in which they show their hostility. We have time and again contended against this sectarian bigotry and religious intolerance, and long ago we warned our readers of the consequences of encouraging illiberal and proscriptive views. But the seeds were sown, and these are some of the first fruits. Unless they be uprooted, we very much fear that we shall have to mourn in anguish when the harvest is all gathered.—Harrisburg Patriot.

OBJECT OF THE KINSEY EXPEDITION.—In a letter, published in the Brownsville (Texas) American Flag, as from Col. Kinsey to a citizen of that place, dated at New York, April 6, and apparently written with some freedom, the Colonel says:

"I look upon the Central American expedition as full of promise. It requires but a few hundred Americans, and particularly if Texans, to take the control of all that country—country which is destined to command the commerce of the world. I have grants of land and enough to make a start upon safely and legally. I intend to make a suitable government, and the rest will follow. Many of my friends have already gone out, and more are going—all of the right stamp for such an expedition. I expect to be able to leave in a few days. The people of Greytown (San Juan del Norte) have requested me to take control of their place, and to establish myself there first. They are anxiously looking for me. This will be the point from which I shall start, and where I hope to see my Rio Grande friends."

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.—The Union contains a table showing that since the passage of the graduation act, from 1st of October, 1854, to 31st of March, 1855, there has been sold at the several land offices in Missouri 1,880,363 acres of land, for the aggregate sum of \$608,696. The same paper says: "The quantity of land sold in the whole State from the 1st of August to the 1st of October, 1854, and amount received in payment is as follows:—Land sold 414,717 acres; amount received \$85,243. Total amount of land sold from August 1, 1854, (or since the passage of the graduation act of August 4, 1854,) to March 31, 1855, is as follows:—Land sold 2,295,080 acres; amount received \$693,910.

Terrible Tornado in Illinois—Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, May 24.—A terrible tornado passed over Jefferson and Oak counties, Illinois, and other places north and west, yesterday. A house situated about one mile from the Illinois and Wisconsin railroad, containing nine persons, was taken up by the wind and scattered in different directions. Four of the persons were instantly killed, and the others are not likely to recover.

CHICAGO, May 24th.—Later accounts from the region of the tornado say the locality has an incredible appearance. It is impossible to learn the extent of the damage.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PETERSBURG, VA.—AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Petersburg, Va., May 18. A large fire occurred here last night, in the centre of the city, by which twelve stores were entirely consumed, as follows: On Bong-brooke street—Falconer, Plummer & Co., hardware store; Geo. W. Stell, shoe store; N. Hartman & Co., clothing store; Muir & Sons, china store; On Synamore street—W. G. Ford, cigar store; Samuel Hall, hat store; R. S. Thompson, tin store; Watson & Alston, commission merchants; Watkins, Son & Co., do. do. (On Old street—Hutch, Bros. & Co., and Hutzle Bros., clothing stores; E. Robert, restaurant. The loss is estimated at \$150,000, part of which is insured.

Many of the walls fell this morning, burying several little boys, since which two have been extricated from the ruins, one of whom is dead, and the other is supposed to be dying at the time of closing this dispatch. The property was owned by Messrs. R. B. Bolling, F. E. Bives, Judge May and others.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM PUT TO SHAME.—The King of the Polynesian, published at Honolulu, puts to shame the Know-Nothing doctrine, simply and with few words in his recent manifesto, which we published, in which His Majesty Kanehamehah III, now no more, was pre-eminently the friend of the foreigner; and is happy knowing he enjoyed their confidence and affection. He opened his heart and hand with a royal liberality, and gave till he had little to bestow and his subjects but little to ask. In this respect, the Emperor cannot hope to equal him; but though he may fall far behind, he shall follow in his footsteps.

COUNTERFEITS.—A man named Cady was arrested at Cincinnati, a few days ago, with \$5,530 in counterfeit bills on the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and subsequently \$15,000 more of the "same sort" was found in the house of a female.

A DUEL IN THE DARK.—A late California paper mentions a duel which was fought by a Yankee and an Englishman in a dark room. The Yankee not wishing to have blood on his hands, fired up the chimney, and to his horror, down came the Englishman.

Emigration to Minnesota is at present very large, and the emigrants are crowding into St. Paul by thousands. Many could find no other shelter than that of their moving wagons, with which they are cramped out in the vicinity of the town.

DEAD SHOT.—It is said that one of the "town agents" in Maine, who is an apothecary, sells an article for medicinal purposes, and puts up the same article in vials, and labels it, "Dead Shot for Bad Bugs!"

AN OLD FIRM.—We noticed a letter yesterday in the hands of one of our merchants, directed to Adam & Eve, Nashville, Tenn. The old folks have come together again.—Pittsburg Post.

Extraordinary Case of Extradition.

The Boston Daily Advertiser, in noticing the departure of the packet ship Daniel Webster from that port for Liverpool, with a large number of passengers, many of them on tours of pleasure and recreation in the Old World during the summer months, records the following case, which shows to what extremes intolerance leads:

"Among the crowd of human beings on board that proud vessel was one poor woman, with an infant daughter. Her passage and that of her child were paid by the rich and powerful commonwealth of Massachusetts. She left our free and happy shores unwilling and reluctant. She went away against her own free will, constrained by force of the civil authorities of the State. Her cries, as she begged not to be thus cruelly banished, were, we are told, most piteous, and such as to cause the accidental witness of the scene to burn with indignation.

"The offence of this unfortunate woman for which she was thus violently and ignominiously expelled from Massachusetts, was the fact that she was born in Ireland and is called a pauper. Her infant daughter, who unconsciously shares her mother's sad fate, is a native of the commonwealth of Massachusetts; but she too partakes of the hard lot of poverty which it has been reserved for Massachusetts to make a crime, and a crime which Massachusetts punishes as no other crime is punished in America, by banishment—banishment from one's native land."

The name of the unfortunate woman is Mary Williams, and the substance of the law under which she is thus cruelly shipped off is as follows:

"It puts it in the power of any justice of the peace to send any man whom he may judge to be a State pauper out of the country, and to any other country where he may decide that the man belongs, and he may deliver him up for that purpose to any constable or 'any other person.' This power includes lunatics as well as the sane people, and it may be exercised whether the pauper consents or not. The justice is the sole judge of the law and of the facts. There is no trial by jury, and no appeal; nor can the habeas corpus, even if these wretched people could avail themselves of it, be of any use, since the justice is, by law, constituted sole judge of law and fact."

The fugitive slave law, about which the Massachusetts legislature is rendering itself so supremely ridiculous, contains no such harsh and unfeeling provisions as the above.

The Boston Advertiser says: "The treasury of the United States bore the expense of the rendition of Anthony Burns. The treasury of Massachusetts paid for the rendition of Mary Williams. But then he was a negro, a man and a brother, while she was only a white woman—a woman and a mother."

THE McDONOUGH ESTATE.—The New Orleans Picayune publishes a recapitulation of the accounts of the executors of the late John McDonough, as filed in the Fifth District Court, on handing over the estate and affairs to the commissioners and agents hereafter to manage it according to law. The receipts, up to the 9th instant, amounted to \$750,258 50, and the expenditures to \$511,125 97, leaving a balance of \$239,132 53, which has been paid over to the commissioners and agents. The Picayune says:

"The expenditures have been larger than they are likely ever to be again in the same space of time. They were run up by law expenses to sustain the will, repairs, improvements, and similar unavoidable and casual demands. As one effect of the judicious manner in which they have been incurred, we may mention that the rent-roll of some \$30,000 has been doubled since the executors took charge of the estate. It now amounts to about \$60,000 a year, we understand. The commissioners and agents have already taken full charge of the estate from the executors."

Brantz Mayer, Esq., one of the commissioners, left New Orleans on the 12th instant, on a visit to Baltimore.

While England is drumming up recruits in the United States to fight the Russians, it is a fact worth recalling that in the revolutionary war she tried, with as little success, to enlist Russians to fight the Americans. When the British government was buying men, as if they were mules or pack horses, from the petty German despots, Lord Mahon tells us in his history, "the cabinet had also entertained some home of Russian auxiliaries; but the negotiation for that object could not be maintained." Such, indeed, was the contempt which, even at that period, attached to the English mode of raising troops, that Frederick the Great imposed upon the subsidized Hessians, who were marched through his dominions, the usual toll for as many head of cattle, since, he said, they had been bought as such. Even George III, himself, in a letter to Lord North, declares, "in plain English, they were making him a kidnapper.—Boston Post.

The King of Belgium is a Protestant, though his subjects are mostly Catholics. The King of Saxony is a Catholic, though the greater part of his subjects are Protestants. The King of Greece is a Catholic, though most of his subjects are of the Greek Church. Of the 15,500,000 European subjects of the Sultan of Turkey, 11,370,000 are of the Greek Church, and 200,000 are Catholics, while only 3,800,000 are Mahomedans.

Miss Lucy Stone has taken her time and got married. The happy man who, by this act, has lost his identity, is Mr. Henry Blackwell. We say, lost his identity, because he will never be known among men hereafter but "as the man that married Lucy Stone." The man was tied under a joint protest of the parties against the existing laws and customs governing the marriage relations; and stipulations were exchanged between them for the entire freedom of the person and property of each, from the control or claim of the other. So that Mrs. Lucy and Mr. Blackwell-Stone are not one, as a legal fiction declares man and wife to be, but two separate and distinct individuals, joined in a sort of partnership of the affections. But the Buffalo Courier thinks the articles of agreement between Lucy and her husband are exceedingly defective. It inquires: "What provision is made for the reciprocal carrying of the baby at night, what time it squalls and will not sleep? No liquidated damages are provided for, in the event of the loving Lucy and Henry refusing to be bound by the award of the arbitrators. If Lucy puts the baby's clothes on, should not Henry, in equity and good conscience, pick them up and replace them whenever they drop off? If Lucy patiently endures the tyranny of nature in the lactal arrangements for the benefit of infant humanity in search of sustenance, should not Henry engage to feed the babies upon victuals from and after their second tooth?"

LARGE CAT.—At this day of brag chickens, eggs, babies, and big things in general, it may not be amiss for us to state that a gentleman near Williamsburg, Blair county, in this State, now owns a cat which weighs one hundred and twenty-four pounds. Our informant, a gentleman from that place of unquestionable veracity, represents the animal (having often seen it) as being as large as a sheep, and a terror to all the dogs in the neighborhood. He states that within the last year the owner has been offered large sums of money for it, but refuses to part with the animal for any amount. It is still growing.—Waynesboro' Record.

Empty—The Jail.