THE LAST OF A NOBLE HERD.

Killing of a Monster Moose Which Has Roamed the Country for Over Twenty Years.

(From the Portland Lake Mining Gazette.)

In the year 1847 there was a famous herd of moose living in the woods around the head of Lake Bay, which, even then, were noted for their great size, beauty and excellence of their feast. This latter fact was well known and attested by many ambitious hunters who sought to add a moose to the list of their trophies. How many days and nights, and how many scores of miles, it is cramped through the woods, all in vain, it is useless to recount. But finally the day of triumph and slighter cause came, unfortunate herd were entrapped and all killed except one old leader stag, who broke away, and by dint of great strength and endurance led by dint of great strength and endurance eluded his pursuers. For a year or two nothing was seen or heard of him, but finally there came rumors of a gigantic moose roaming in the woods around the head of Torch Lake. Once or twice a year, for several years, some Indian or adventurous hunter would meet him, but the old fellow would be crashing through the bushes, away out of sight, before the hunter could get near enough for his surprise. Once a determined party hunted for him three days from the head of Torch Lake, which, strange to have been his favorite stamping ground, westward toward Lake Superior, then back again and off to the eastward, and finally gave up the chase. Another time he came out in Beesley's clearing on Torch Lake, but he quickly disappeared upon scenting a human being. This winter some Indian sprangers determined to catch him, and finding his track gave him several lively chases, but until a week ago he always escaped. Last week a half-breed, Peter Marksman, got after him, and there being a thick crust on the snow, the man could move about easily, while the sharp hoofs of the veteran moose broke through at every bound. Peter finally overtook him, several miles northwest of the Calumet mines, and quickly dispatched him with a rifle ball. He skinned him, cut up the flesh, brought it to town, and found a ready sale for most of it at 25 cents a pound, the skinning over three hundred dollars. The head was cut off and brought in, and has been exhibited to the curious at Peter Bellehumer's, during the past few days. It now belongs to Harry Beesley, Jr., who will preparе it for preservation in the rooms of the Historical Society. The head alone gives the idea that the entire animal must have been of such monstrous size as to recall the days of the mastodons, megatheriums, pterydactyl, etc., when monsters occupied both the land and the water. Beside this head none of our moose looks small and insignificant. It measured thirty-three inches from the tip of the nose to the crown of the head between the antlers. The nose is of decided "Roman" style, and measured twenty-eight inches around. The nostrils, distended, each measured four inches in diameter, and a large hand could be thrust up into them over a foot: The front of the lower jaw has eight large cutting teeth, which bite against a tough, gum-covered pad in the upper jaw, which has no cutting teeth. At the time he was killed, he was but two years in the prime of his manhood, but, not cut off entirely from the neck, and minus the tongue, weighs seventy-eight pounds. It is a great pity the entire animal could not have been preserved. Unfortunately it was killed at the season of the year when the bead is shorn of its greatest beauty—the enormous branching antlers. The new ones just rising out of the head, still encased in the skin, only making protuberances of four or five inches.

The Crime and the Folly of Suicide.

You cannot do with your life what you will; it is proper you should be accountable. But the unconverted man—and upon this subject there are large numbers of professedly religious men who are unconverted—unconsciously, perhaps, regards life as a toy. "My life is my own," he says. "It has been given to me without my asking for it, and I am dissatisfied with it, I surely have the right to give it up." Practically, most men have hazy notions of this sort; though many would shrink from accepting the stated formula. They are not shocked by the guilt of the man who, as they hear, has shot himself to get rid of the hideous tortures of a cruel and irremediable disease. They say: "How could man insist on that poor wretch dragging on, day after day, through the keenest pain, with nothing before him but the 'prospect of years of slow and acute suffering.' Less sympathy is expended on the more common form of suicide, in which a certain man drowns himself because a woman will not marry him, or in which a woman drowns herself because her husband or lover has become faithless, or because she has committed solely through the man or woman not being able to measure the proportion of the accidents of life. There never was a man or woman worth cutting one's throat for, much or young men and women are throwing light of dying at the feet of some perhaps not very intellectual or beautiful young person. The man who kills himself with unendurable illness because a certain girl refuses to be his wife is merely mad, at a time of temporary frenzy, to measure the length of life, and see what, after all, are the necessary things of existence—the things necessary to make it bearable and pleasant. You may call this incapacity, folly, or insanity, as you please; it certainly betokens either immaturity or want of mental vision. So, also, is he a fool or madman who with the pistol-ball in his raising, cuts his throat because his money departs. To put the case on its very lowest basis—excluding notions of moral duty and responsibility—it may be said that we can sympathize greatly with the man who flies from life to escape unbearable physical torture; that we can sympathize with one who flies life because he imagines that a certain woman is the only woman who can possibly make his life worth living; and that we can scarcely sympathize at all with the man who, because he has lost money, drowns himself, and wantonly relinquishes the pleasures of friendship, love, eating, drinking and sleeping. It may be asserted that he is dis gusted because he has been deprived of the means of some pleasure; but this reply is a absurd, because people without a farthing in any bank whatever do enjoy these pleasures, and find life a tolerably pleasant treasure through them.—*London Review.*

New Method of Book-Keeping.

Some time since a barber was brought before the police court of Paris, charged with having customers in his house after midnight. The examination is thus reported:

Barber—It is the fault of this person, Mr. Judge, who is in the court, as he has not time to be shaved until late at night.

The President—You ought not, at all events, to disturb the public peace by the noise you are issuing from your house, as if you had been committing murder.

Merlon—He was shaving; that's almost the same thing. (Laughter.)

The President—Was it you, then, Merlon, who was crying out as if you were being flayed?

Merlon—Yes, in fact he was flaying me (a general laugh)—he was cutting me horribly.

Barber—It is very true, but I made a mistake.

Merlon—Did you mean to cut me?

Barber—I do not say that—(prolonged laughter)—I certainly did not mean to cut him so deep. (Loud and continued laughter.)

The President—Did you then cut him on purpose?

Barber—Indeed I did, in the spirit of my order. You understand, one does not like to be lower than one business.

The President and Merlon together—And why?

Barber—The whole affair is this: Mr. Merlon is not to be trusted, as he does not pay the ready money. He used to come in the number of shaves for which he owed me; when he had revive, he used to say he had only six, so that I lost both my razor, my soap, and my time. At last I devised a method of keeping a reckoning not to be disputed.

The President—How was it?

Barber—Every time I shave him, I make a notch in his cheek (general laughter); when we come up, I look at his cheek—so many notches so many shaves—(renewed laughter)—but the other day the razor turned in my hand—I made the figure too large, and it was this that made him cry out and disturb the neighborhood.

Amidst general laughter the barber was condemned to pay the full penalty, and the President advised him to renounce in future his *new system of keeping accounts.*

Statement of the Public Debt.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement for the month of April, just issued from the Treasury Department:

BEARS NO INTEREST IN COIN.	
Five per cent. bonds, issued for the March 3, 1864	$27,022,000 00
Five per cent. 10-40 bonds, act of March 3, 1864	194,567,350 00
Bonds of 1861, at 6 per cent	183,000 00
5-20 bonds, 6 per cent	1,402,612,000 00
Amount outstanding	2,107,878,950 00
Interest	45,066,189 25
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Three per cent. certificates	246,000 00
Navy pension fund, seven per cent	14,000,000 00
Amount outstanding	67,224,000 00
Interest	1,047,790 50
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Demand and legal tender notes	$356,063,845 00
Gold and fractional currency	25,250,323 40
Gold certificates of deposit	16,307,000 00
Amount outstanding	407,721,368 49
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	570,131,364 00
Interest thereon	353,935 75
Total debt principal outstanding	2,588,341,382 04
Interest accrued	46,628,296 08
Gold and silver in advance	3,206,796 00
Total	43,491,500 08
Total debt principal and int't	$2,635,082,888 12
Coin in the treasury belonging to the Government	$92,931,732 96
Coin in treasury for which certificates of deposit are outstanding	16,307,000 00
Total	$116,235,487 96
Debt less cash in treasury	$2,518,797,091 09
Debt less cash in treasury April 1,	2,528,196,461 41
Decrease during past month	9,399,370 32

No bonds were issued to the Pacific Railroads during April. The statement, however, shows an increase of accrued interest of $246,261 on the bonds of said roads since the last statement.

CITY BULLETIN.

NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—The 35th anniversary of the Northern Home for Friendless Children was celebrated at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, and was as have been all the anniversaries of this institution, in the highest degree interesting and successful. The Academy was well filled, and no for the most part unusual, the weather would have been crowded to excess. At the appointed hour the exercises commenced with a grand military *entrée*, composed of two columns of soldiers, armed and equipped in the uniform of the Union, the tallest member of which was scarcely more than a foot, the shortest, a mere infant, who drew down the plaudits of the house, the military marched off the stage with flags flying and amid the bustle of drums, to the stirring tune of "Yankee Doodle," performed on the piano by two little pink-robed damsels. The exercises were then taken charge of by A. M. Sangster, and the entire programme ran through with. The entertainment differed in many respects from any of the former anniversaries of the Home, being greatly varied, and consisting of more than one novel and interesting feature. The whistling chorus of the boys, accompanied by the low warbling of the girls, produced an effect strikingly pleasant and unique. The solos and chorus were all of a decidedly high character, considering the youthfulness of the performers, while the recitations and dialogues were performed with a naturalness rarely attained by mere boys and girls. The music was throughout well selected and executed, and were received with considerable enthusiasm by the crowded audience. The whole affair was a decided success, and those who had charge of it may congratulate themselves upon this gratifying fact.

The appearance of the children seated on the elevated platform was strikingly beautiful. The girls were arranged in the rear, and behind, while the boys were uniformly clad in well fitting blue jackets and trousers. Another striking characteristic was the healthy appearance of the children, and to this must be ascribed very creditable deportment, their one behavior throughout being all that could reasonably be expected or required. Another noticeable feature was the entire absence of the bandy-legged and bandy-shouldered children when brought before each an audience so that assembled on this occasion. The confident deportment was not the result of forwardness, but of the methodical training and discipline to which they have been subjected, and which is so familiarized them with the part or parts such was respectively expected to perform, that they seemed to perform the duties assigned them as veteran professionals.

J. E. Weissell, Esq., presided, Rev. E. W. Hatter offered a brief prayer, J. M. Mitcheson, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trustees, presented an abstract of the annual report. Mr. M. was quite happy in the brief manner with which he introduced the report. Rev. J. L. Withrow was the orator of the evening, and he delivered a most beautiful, not only upon the appropriateness of his remarks, which were given in eloquent language, but upon his charming delivery. He said all that was required and said it well and in a few words. The following statement of the home we find in Mr. Mitcheson's report:

Cash in treasury at the Home May 1, 1868 $3,[illegible]
Received up to May 1, 1869 [illegible]
Total [illegible]
Paid out [illegible]
Total [illegible]
Number of children admitted [illegible]
Number of soldiers' orphans 233—315
Average number in Home during year 216
The soldiers' orphans represent eighty different regiments. There are also a number of children of United States marines.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—On Saturday James Haggerty, against whom a number of bills of indictment are pending, charging assault and battery, was placed under the bonds of the Quarter Sessions and surrendered himself. His bail, amounting in the aggregate to $10,000, had been forfeited, and recognizance had been sued out, the process being in the hands of the Sheriff, and the property of the bail advertised for sale. When Haggerty reached the court on Saturday, Judge Brewster had concluded the business of the day, and had left the court room. The defendant, however, was taken into custody and sent to Moyamensing.

FALL OF SNOW.—With the rain storm of yesterday we had a slight fall of snow, an unusual occurrence for a May-day.

MAN SHOT.—On Saturday evening, Thomas Fitzsimmons was shot in the leg, causing a fracture of the bone, at a coal yard, foot of Tasker street. The shooting grew out of a trouble at the yard between John Morrell, foreman, and John Riley, a carter, which resulted in Morrell being attacked and beaten after hours, for he was about leaving to go home. Fearing the best beating of the man, and knowing he could not cope with them, he procured a pistol from the private watchman in the yard. When they came up he was knocked down, and, as he says, he was upon his feet and knocked until he was beaten on the hand by a black-jack, when he discharged his hold of it, and the discharge of it was accidental. Morrell was taken into custody, and released on bail, the physician's certificate that the wound was not a dangerous one.

The injured man, exonerated Morrell from any intention of shooting him, and stated that he was attracted to the wheat through a desire to ascertain the cause of the disturbance.

SERIOUS BY THE JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS.—The journeymen plumbers for some time past have been considering the propriety of requesting of their employers an increase in their wages. The amount they asked upon was $3 50 for outside and $4 for skilled workmen per day, an increase of fifty cents and one dollar respectively. A number of employing plumbers have agreed to give the advance asked by the ordinary workmen, but are unwilling to pay the prices demanded by those skilled. The latter, it is mooted by those more skilled, are determined to enter upon a strike, to commence to-day.

FIRE IN NEWTOWN SQUARE.—About one o'clock on Saturday evening a man named Thomas Wearern, 50 years of age, fell down a neighbor's house in Newtown and Tasker streets, and fractured his hip and shoulder joint. Henry Graham fell at the same place at half-past one o'clock and broke one of his ribs. Wearern was taken to his home, No. 1127 Siegel street.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning, an unknown white man was found drowned in Cohocksink creek. He was five feet ten inches high, with brown hair, sandy mustache and imperial, wore a black cloth sack, sandy vest, with bell buttons; gray flannel shirt, gaiter boots, and had two padlock keys on his person.

ESTEEMED ON HIS DEVISE.—Collector W. H. Barnes, of the Sixth district, collected over $1,000 on Saturday. He has appointed James N. Kerns, Chief Deputy Collector; Malin Crosby, Deputy Collector, and Col. A. L. Magilton, Chief Clerk, retained.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.—The work of improving the streets in Camden is going forward with energy and satisfactory results. Many streets and avenues are being laid out, graded, curbed, guttered and paved, and various other improvements made which contribute largely to the interest of the city. It is now contemplated to make an order to be made for the grading of Eighth street, between Market and Mount Ephraim, and other streets are to be lighted with additional lamps. Notice has likewise been served on the property owners and agents of lands in South Ward, to the effect that if the sidewalks in front of their respective premises are not placed in proper condition by the 15th of April next, the city will have the place where the bills for the same in the hands of the City Solicitor for collection. Those who are so notified, therefore, need such repairing, will save expenses by having the work done before that time. The same measure should be adopted with reference to the sidewalks in Middle and Fourth Wards, for in many places they are dilapidated and dangerous.

THE STATION-HOUSE.—The station-house is a place where we see many different phases of human character and characteristics. The order of its inmates is distinguished by the presence of individuals of all possible traits. Even with the station-house in Camden Some such lodging who are robust, healthy, and capable of performing the most arduous and laborious kinds of physical labor, but they prefer to "tramp" and beg their daily subsistence from place to place. The station-house. Other are found there who profess to be sick, and are placed there that they may be cared for. Some are from New York, or Delaware, and are "traveling on business." Again, there are those whose looks and manners indicate that they have seen better days, but, reduced by Drunkenness, Poverty, and Misfortune, they are the lowest of the lowest. Many cases might be quoted, nearly all of which had their origin in intemperate habits. These persons are not visible bruises, for they exhibit few other instincts of the animal characteristics, which, from place to place during the day, and sleeping like roosts at whatever chance places they.

JUDGE'S FARE.—Through the active instrumentality of the Republican members of the legislature of the New Jersey Legislature, one act was passed taking the fees of petit jurymen in Camden county at two dollars for each day's attendance at any of the County, and also five cents mileage each way, when said jurors reside more one mile from the Court-house. This is an act of justice to three jurors, for it takes most of them away from their work, at which they could realize more than the sum Previously they received only one dollar.

ANNUAL MEETING.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, held in Camden a day or two ago, the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year, Benjamin Cooper, Samuel Richards, John P. Crozer, Jr., Samuel Welsh, Charles Macalister, John Jacob Astor, Samuel Wetherill, Gaston Bedford.

SWEDESBORO.—The new railroad from Woodbury to Swedesboro, it is now asserted, will be finished by the first of July. It has already given a favorable impetus to that staid old village, and the prospects are that it will be a place of importance. Manufacturing establishment, and other enterprises will soon be established there.

NORMAL SEMINARY.—The work on the new Methodist Seminary at Vineland has been resumed, and will be prosecuted vigorously to completion. It is understood that all necessary arrangements have been made, and no further interruption is likely to occur. The institution will be of great advantage to the educational interests of South Jersey.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

BRIG ALICE, Pendleton, 11 days from Cienfuegos, in ballast, to Master.

HAVANA—Schr J Frazier, Hodge—63 hours to Master.

TRINIDAD—Brig Lizzie Wyman, Gamage—22 hours to Master.

CHARLESTON—Brig Ada Hall, Hall—4 days to Wm Cummings & Co.

Schr Ellen S Boyce, Boyce—3 days to Master.

Schr Mary E Smith, Smith—3 days to Master.

Schr Ellen Stanwood, Stanwood, Sherman—4th inst off Cape Henlopen.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO ARRIVE.		
Cuba	Liverpool.....New York	April 28
Scotia	Glasgow.....New York	April 28
Hecla	Liverpool.....New York	April 28
Hecla	Liverpool.....New York	April 28
City of Paris	Liverpool.....New York	April 28
Germania	New York.....Hamburg	May 1
Germania	New York.....Hamburg	May 1
Germania	New York.....Hamburg	May 1
Bremen	New York.....Bremen	May 1
Bremen	New York.....Bremen	May 1
Bremen	New York.....Bremen