County Superintendent.

The following article from the Lancaster Independent Whig, so fully coincides with our own views, in relation to the appointment of a Superintendent, that we hope it will meet with he serious consideration of Directors :

No law that has been enacted in the State for years, transcends in importance or in the changes that will follow as the Common School law, just passed. Hereafter no Common School can be recognized as such, or can receive any portion of the public lunds for its support, unless there shall be taught therein "Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammer, Geography and Arithmetic ;" nor can any person receive a certificate as teacher, or be permitted to teach a Common School unless he or she pass a satisfactory examination in these branches. This is now the law; and though it does not raise the standard of acquirement very high, yet it will put the teachers office out of the reach of many who occupy without filling it.

The officer to carry this law into effect is the County Superintendent, who is to be elected by the Directors of the county, on the 5th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Courthouse, in the Borough of Allentown, and overhead, which had not been secured, gave upon the selection of a fit man for the office, will depend the success or failure of the law.

His first and most important duty is to examine teachers, in the presence of the Directors, and to grant certificates only to such as are qualified. This will be a matter requiring a manner, that he died of the effects on the peculiar qualifications. The Legislature have properly provided that he must be himself a teacher. This is right. But we also say that its, and leaves a wife and three children to he who is to examine others should himself be prepared to submit to a rigid examination in all the branchess that may be taught in a Common School. How else will be command the confidence of those whom he examines,

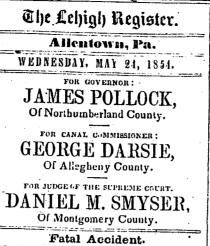
and whose very professionnal existence depends on his decision ? His other great duty is that of visiting the

schools, and of giving advice and assistance to the teachers. Here again the professional knowledge of a practical teacher becomes in and the Engine and Hose Companies were on dispensable. No other than a teacher should the spot ready for service, but the fire was exbe selected in this capacity.

Thus it is the duty of Directors to fill the office with one who has a knowledge of teaching; no other meeting either the requirement of the law or the necessities of the case. Who that person shall be we are not prepared to indicate. But it is plain that the success of the office, which must revolutionize the whole business of teaching, will depend on the selection first made. May wisdom govern the choice.

In a Dilemma.

The State Temperance Convention which met in February last, at Harrisburg, resolved that no submission of the question of Prohibition, without the law, would receive their attention, much less their sanction; that they would not vote upon it. The legislature has since passed an act submitting the naked question to a vote of the people in October next .--It will be voted upon by those opposed to Prohibition, and by a very large number in favor of it; while if the organized friends of Prohibition adhere to their position taken at Harrisburg, the forces of the Prohibitionists will be divided. The question among them now is whether they shall revoke their resolution or stand by it. They see that their refusal to vote whatever reason they may assign, will be held as assenting to a continuance of the present condition of things; while they hesitate to retrace, their steps, as they act upon the princiney are right in all their positions and should hence make no sacrifice or compromise for expediency. They are evidently in a dil. emma. There is one thing nobody disputes -that the vote on the question in October will be held to express the wishes of the people on the subject. Whatever the majority demand by their votes, the legislature will be expected to grant. The dilemma, above referred to shows that Main Law politicians may some times err and have to change position, as well as others.



On Saturday the 13th of May, a carpenter of this Borough, named Daniel Mill, who was employed by Mr. Solomon Butz, in building a nidge on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Mauch Chunk, came to his death in the follow. ing manner. It appears a number of hands were engaged at the time in framing the bridge, where by some means or other the frame work way, and the workmen seeing that they were in danger of being hirt, one made a leap on one side and Mill, who leaped on the other, was followed by a heavy piece of timber, which fell upon him and injured him in such following Monday. He was a young man of good character, of sober and industrious habmourn his untimely loss.

Almost a Fire.

On Monday Evening, at early candle light, a fire had nearly occurred in the Book Store of Messers. Blumer, Bush, & Leisenring, in Hamilton Street, in this Borough. In lighting the Gas borners, the flames struck the paper net, hung about the ceiling, and in a second all was in flames. The alarm of fire was given, tinguished, before any damage was done.

What Iron Works Do.

Flour is selling in Allentown and Catasau at nine dollars to nine dollars and filly cents per barrel. In Philadelphia it sells for eight to eight dollars fifty cents. At the former places there are nine Anthracite Furnaces, which give employment directly to thousands of workmen. Lehigh and Northampton counties are a fine wheat growing region, yet flour is worth more with us, than it is in Philadelphia by nearly one dollar a barrel. This fact, which is

realized in every part of our country, where iron or other manufacturing is successfully carried on, proves, what the advocates of a tariff have always asserted, that the home market is not only the most reliable, but the best. Let Farmers think of it. -

A Costly Companion.

It is reported that Mr. IVm. Craig, and his son Charles, of Easton, were at Philadelphia a short time ago, and stopped at the Girard House, in Chesnut Street, where they formed an acquaintance with a Mr. William II. Steven, who gave Boston as his place of residence, and who fleeced these gentleman out of \$200 in cash, two gold watches and a diamond brest-pin .--It appears Mr. Cruig had a slight acquaintance with Steven, before they met at the Girard House, and upon this Steven managed to engratiate himself in Craig's favor to such a der gree, that when he asked him for the loan of \$200, and his watch, for the purpose of making a display it was at once given him S:even also borrowed a watch from Mr. Craig's son, and after displaying his jewelry and money for a few hours, took a sudden leave, without pays ing his bill.

Bigler's Bank Vetoes.

The corrupt party presses of Pennsylvania, are puffing up Governor Bigler's veto message of the Allentown, Catasanqua, Donegal and Mount Pleasant Deposit Banks, upon the ground that the individual libility clause had not been contained in the bills. Although the Governor had already signed quite a number of Bank charters during his term without the liability clause, but says, that he has done so under a mistaken idea, that the law of 1850 had covered his darling scheme, and now since he has discovered that it does not, will not allow any Bank bill to become a law, unless the great 'preserving principle' is contained in it.

In Lebigh County we think the people ought to be satisfied, and no doubt are, that the "individual liability" principle in Bank charters is a complete humbug, and is nothing but a license to swindle the citizens out of their hard earnings "according to law." As evidence of this, we have only to refer back a few years, when the Beach Bunk was in operation in Allentown. This Bank, we believe was the first hand of Government. These circumstances are chartered in Pennsylvania that had Gov. Bigter's "darling elause" in it, and Moses Y. Beach and this country, with the extensive adaptation knew how to carry it out to perfection. When of iron to new purposes, so as to create a dethat Institution was forced to wind up, it had a mand beyond existing means of supply very macirculation of over \$40,000, but not in Lehigh tertally enhancing the price aboard, and thus county. The good people could not be hum- operating as a premium on our own manutaebuged with this "individual liability bank," ture of the article. Under this condition alone but "the promises to pay" were taken to Ohion is found compensation for the reduction of the and there paid out to Farmers for their grain, duty in '46, which would otherwise have closed their horses and their cattle, and before they finally the furnaces and forges of Pennsylvania alties and punishments for frauds or miscon. knew what they had for their production the as it had brgun to do, before its operation was duct in others, as is prescribed by said act and Bank was wound up, and they had nothing stayed by the impetus which the discoveries of in the case of the absence or inability of any but a "promise to pay" on a little strip of pa. gold gave to the world's business. Thus accipers, with the "individual liability" clause dentally fostered, our iron manufacture has sudprinted on the same in glowing letters. Such dealy recuperated, and is now in a vigorous ina law, we think, will prevent honest men from fancy, full of richer promise to our State than is taking stock in such an Institution, and rogues will take advantage of it.

We give room to an extract from an article on exchange and money in the St. Louis (Missouri) Price Current, a paper deservedly popular in the west, where the good people have been so awfully imposed upon, by just such Eastern individual liability Banks, it says :

"It is sellom individuls are compelled to take their individual property to pay the debts of a banking institution, even when stockholders of Banks are made by law, individually liable. They manage by some hocus pocus means to shirk out of it. We could mention numerous instances, but one will suffice for an the power of our competition, and who forsee in example. The "Commercial Bank" of Perth, its extension, under even the limited protection Amboy, failed in 1851. The stockholders were made individually liable by its charter. Has anything been made out of them? We believe not, though abundantly able. The creditors of the Bank are the sufferers. The people of the Western States have seen the foly of individual liabilities of stockholders of Banks, and have therefore abandoned the system, and are adopting the only true system of banking, a General Banking Law, requiring end of the necessity of tariff protection, when the circulation to be secured by the pledges of State Stocks."

"Many scheming financers become almost monomaniacs upon banking, and really believe their concerns are in a solvent and prosperous condition, when to the practical man of business they are insolvent and on the verge of bankruptcy. An independent paper is a great annoyance to scheming financers." "The Banks in the West, in general are well

and in good condition. We have a few fancy concerns organized and received their charters from distant States, the issues of which are brought out West for circulation."

Important to Tavern Keepers.

Protection of the Iron Interests. If the farmers of this State, the lumbermen,

he millers, the colliers, the carpenters, shoemakers and manufactures of every degree, are not stultified beyond redemption, they will rise to a man to protest against the outrage which is about to be perpetrated against the domestic iron interests, in the repeal of the duty on railroad iron. If there is one proposition clearer than another in political economy, it is the policy of home production, of bestowing home industry upon home materials, and of placing producer and consumer side by side. In spite of the repcal of the tariff of '45, which was rapidily breaking the ground all over our State, whereever iron might readily be found, and was build. ing up furnaces and forges in the wildernessin spite of the destruction of this beneficent law, circumstances within the last three years have, with the feeble aid of the act of 45 restored this persecuted branch of Pennsylvania interests and placed it on a footing requiring only time and non-interference to attain the growth and the multiplication of railroads through Europe

in all the useful arts of life. Lands have been cleared, houses built, and shops opened. Farmers and mechanics, in places where neither could incseasing daily in numbers and means among

the sturdy iron men-The parties aiming the llow are, first a few railroad companies out of the State, which find upon the profits of the Pennsylvania iron manulacturer. But the chief and original couspirators are the British Iron Masters, who already feel

of the present tariff, its ultimate strength and se. curity. They know full well, that if let alone, the tron regions of the State will be rapidly settled by farmers, mechanics, and miscellaneous manufacturers, that the cost of producing iron will be thus very materially reduced on the dou. ble ground of a market at the duors of the forges and mills, and of active domestic com petition. In this reduction they also forsee an American Iron will have the advantage of so great an amount of capital, ingenuity and labor engaged in its production, that like American heavy cottons, it will not only be produced as cheaply as the English, but compete with danger which English masters are now deterunlimited credit for bribery and corruption .---And they will succeed now as they have suc-

ceeded in former instances, unless the voice of Pennsylvania arrests them promptly. It therefore behooves our citizens of all classes, the age icultural and mechanical most especially to

Election Laws.

The following is an act of the General Assembly in relation to elections in the Commonwealth, which we deem important to our readers. This measure will relieve the Legislature hereafter of a great deal of trouble and vexation, as well as time. Election Districts should be fixed by ded, and which was addressed by Hon. David the Courts as it is presumed they know more about the facts of each case than the Legislature : AN ACT in relation to establishing and changing the places for holding general elections throughout the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania in General met, and it is here, by enacted by the authority of the same, That upon the petition of one third of the qualified vo. Judge boldly declared the Nebraska question to ters of any election district of this Common. be an issue, and one that would overthraw the wealth presented to the Court of Quater Session democracy in every free State of the Union, that of the proper city or county for the purpose, it attempted to back its passage as a party question. shall be lawfol for such Court to order one elec. The address called upon our State Representation district upon the question of the place of tives to pass immediately, the anti-Nebraska'resholding the general, special and township elec. olut ions, which have for some time been pend tions for such district, subject to all the provi. I ing before that body; and in case of its refusal sions not inconistent herewith of the fifty sixth to pass them, then, the democracy of the State section of the act of the second of July, Anno are called upon to meet in Convention, to take Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirtynine, entitled an act relating to the elections may require. of this Commonwealth, and that the elections div

rected by said section shall be conducted by the officers of the last preceding general election who shall conduct the same in the same manner in which the general elections are by law required to be held and conducted with the same pensuch officers to serve, the vacancies shall be filled in the same manner described by said acts.

Section 2. That the Courts of Quarter Sessions shall have authority within their respective coun, gold to California. It has gathered around it, ties to divide any borough, ward or township, site shore; and Right would then lead him into two or more election districts, or to form an joining townships, so as to suit the convenience find a living market before, have now customers of holding clections and appoint the election second of this act Provided, That no district so

ters, and the proceedings had in the case of such erection or alteration of the lines of townships.

Both Houses of Congress have passed a bill providing for an increase of the present high salaries of clerks and other employees in the ment." A host of clerks, on salarics of \$600, them in the markets of the world. Such is the smaller salaries are to get more, but those al- and at last took the liberty of reminding Pierce mined by all means, fair or foul, to avert. For their thousands per annum, are to come in for, Pierce apologized for the delay, and said that the dent Whig.

> Struck by Lightning .-- Master James Smith aged about 12 years, son of John Smith of M. Esq., near Woods borough, in this County, was struck by lightning, during the storm of the 26th markable escapes from instant death by lighten. was struck by lightning and the fluid in its decent when on a level with the youth's head, left the trunk of the tree tore the glazed cap from his head and saparating portions of it passed down both his sides, in its course, rending in twain his out. side garments, scorching his shirt, burning his person, melting the iron spring of a penknik in

The Wilmot District in Motion.

We learn from the Bradford Argus, that a meeting of the Democracy of Bradford county opposed to the Nebraska bill, was held at Towanda, on Tuesday the 2d inst., at which Col. Gordon F. Mason, formerly State Senator, presi-Wilmot, and who is said not to have neglected in his speech to rap the knuckles of dodging gentleman upon the Democratic ticket for Governor of Pennsylvania.

When Judge Wilmot had concluded his speech, he offered a paper-in substance an address or declaration of principles, to the democracy of the State-which was passed by the meeting unani. mousiy. In his speech and paper both, the such action thereon as the exigency of the case

Indian Theology - The precise idea which the Western Indians enteriain of a future life is this :. As soon as the Indian throws off the flesh, he would find himself standing on the bank of the river, the current running with great rapidity .----Across this river was a slender pole supped of its bark, and lying close down to the water .----The Indian who had lived a good life, than sees a bright object on the other side; that was "Right." He would then, desirous of embracing the object he loved so well in the world, walk across the pole nomindful of the raging torrent election district out of parts of two or more adof the inhabitants thereof, and to fix the place man who followed "Wrong" all his life, when officers pursuant to the provisions of section fall into the foaming stream, and be swept down, attempting to cross the pole after death, would formed shall contain less than one hundred vo. ; would be carried round for many centuries, uninto a whirlpool surrounded by rocks ; there he their means inadequate to their enterprizes; and division or alteration shall be the same as in the wards the centre of the vertex, and finally engulphed in an immense bottomless hole. What became of the unfortunate sinner, the Indians Increase of Salaries at Washington: could not surmise, further than he lived forever.

President Pierce and Forrest .-- Forrest, the actor, occasionally played the Locofoco politician, Executive Department of the government. Last He has been a favorite of all the Locofoco Presi. year a large increase was also made, extending dents from Jackson to Pierce. Pierce, soon af. to all the Clerks and diplomats appointed under ter the 4th of March, '53, invited him repeatedly the new administration. Together with the cre- to dinter, and the invitations were excepted.ation of new offices with fat salaries, and in_ Pierce asked him if there way anything he could creasing the pay of old ones, the "powers that do for him, and Forrest said there was not ---be" are making rapid progress towards effecting Pierce asked the same question the second and "an economical administration of the govern, the third time, and Forrest the second and the third time, made the same answer. Forrest, how. \$1,200, \$1,500 and \$2,000, or more, are to receive ever wishing to be accommodating, at length additional pay, amounting to several bundred told Pierce that he should like to have a friend, dollars each. Government must now pay its of. whom he named, appointed to an humble situa. ficers a great deal more, for doing less work, tion, which he named. He shall have the ap. than other classes of employees get. This is pointment at once," said Pierce with emphasis. reform. Not only the class of clerks with the Forrest waited patiently for a reasonable time, ready well pampered officials in the receipt of that the promise made had not been kept .---an increase of pay. But the Treasury is full matter should be set right the next day; but the and "to the victors belong the spoils"-Ind-peni next day came and Forrest's friend was not ap. pointed and the next day came, and another per. son was appointed.

"Madam," said Forrest, in speaking of the aft fair a short time afterwards to a lady of Wash. ington City, the told me a chronic lie. ult., and remained insensible for several days.- to dine with him, but Forrest neither accepted subsequently sent a note to Forrest inviting him We are happy to learn that he has recovered from the invitation nor answered the note. Pierce. the shock, This is perhaps one of the most re. Downling to give up the actor at last sent a friend to remonstrate with him against his inciviliy. ing, on record .-- Whilst leaning against a tree, it and insist upon his d ning with him. "Tell the President I shall not dias with him," said the in. dignant player.

Difficulty in Quakerdom.

A new order of "Friends" has sprung up in the society of "Kennett Monthly Meeting," Chester county, who style themselves the 'Piogressive Friends.' A Committee of the old line Quakers have published a notice forbidding the Progressives from holding sessions in their meeting house. The Yearly meeting of { the Progressive Friends is advertised to be held in the Meeting House, at Old Kennet, Chester county, on the First day, the 21st of Fifth month, 1854, but the other side, the "old logies," have given notice, that if their meeting houses "are hereafter forcibly ontered, they alone, who thus enter them, must be answerable for the consequences." Both sides present a long list of names, and some difficulty is expected to grow out of the matter.

Hennsylvania Schate .- The third of the entire body of Senators, whose terms have expired this year, and are to be filled next fall, are 1st and 2d Districts, Philadelphia. Wm. A. Crabb, and Samuel G. Hamilton ; Ath, Chester and Delaware, Henry S. Evans; 7th, Lan. caster, Edward C. Darlington and Ezaias Kinzer; 8th Dauphin and Northumberland, John C. Kunkle ; 10th, Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Car. bon, E. W. Hamlin; 23d, Washington and Green, Maxwell McCaslin ; 24th, Somerset, Bedford, and Fulton, H. B. Barnes ; 26th, Juniata, Union and Mifflin, Eli Slifer ; 27th, Westmoreland and Fayette, John McFarland. From the political affinities of these districts, there is no probability of any change of the partizan charactor of the next Senate.

Mr. Watson, living in Kentucky opposite Cairo, Ill., killed one hundred and three deer during last year.

TAn indignation meeting at Elizabethtown Ky., has adopted resolutions requesting the Ward jurors to leave that county.

Corn and Potatoes.

The continual rains and wet weather has kept many farmers from getting through their Spring work. Indeed we have heard of oats being sown last week, which is at least two weeks later in the season than usual. By this time the Corn and Potatoes have all been planted in former years, and many farmers who intend putting out a large crop, will not get through this week yet. The weather however is very favorable for the wheat and Rye crop. The grass is short, but we think, will fully recover by the time the season for cutting will be at hand. Haymaking will probably be a little later than usual, as also the grain harvest.

Child Poisoned.

On Friday afternoon, the 19th of May, a lit le son, about two and a half years of age, of Mr. John Hunkey, of this Borough, came to its death in the following manner. It appears the mother of the child had purchased a vial of corrosive sublimate, to kill bed bugs, and while engaged in using it, the child happened to get hold of the feather, which was placed in the bottle, and licked it off; the tast of the poison induced the child to spit, when the mother discovered that it had swallowed some of the deadly drug. The father immediately administered a strong dose of Castor oil, which produced instant vomiting, after which the child was easy for a short time, he then give it some milk and in a few minutes after it expired. Parents cannot be too careful, when using poisonous drugs to keep them out of the reach of their children.

Hand Lamp Bursted.

On Saturday evening last, one of the board ers at the Allentown Hotel, lit a fluid hand lamp to retire to his room, which when filled, proper care was not observed in cleansing and closing the top. In passing out of the room, the draft blew the flame which ignited the fluid nside of the lamp, and caused the same to explode in his hand. People ought to be very cautious how they handle fluid lamps,

On Tuesday in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, a case was tried for keeping a disorderly house. In the second count of the indictment the defendant was charged with selling liquor without license. The disturbance which caused the indictment, took place on Sunday, and there was evidence of the sale of liquor on that day. Mr. District Attorney

Reed took the ground that the license did not cover sales of liquor made on Sunday. Judge Thompson charged the Jury that the defendant's license did not give him the privilege of selling liquor on Sunday, that the Supreme Court had so decided, and if they believed liquor had been sold by the defendant on Sunday, he could be convicted on that count. Mr. District Attorney Reed expressed his determine nation to carry out this principle of the law .--This is one of the most important decisions which has been given by the Court. It will tend to suppress entirely the traffic in liquor on Sunday.

Horrid Death.

On Friday last, while the ten o'clock train from New York to Easton, was passing near Elizabethtown, New Jersey a well dressed man was standing near the track, and as the cars literally cut to pieces ; his head flew away some discovered that the man was insance. So a par

The Eclipse.

An Eclipse of the Sun,-will be visable through out the whole of the United States, on the afternoon of the 26th of May next, which will be larger than any that has been seen in this country for many years. At this place its duration will be two hours and twenty four minutes, beginning at about 4 o'clock, and ending about half past six o'clock in the alternoon.

A Beautiful Work .- The Dress-Maker's and Milliner's Guide is indeed a very handsome quarto publication, by S. T. Taylor, 407 Broadway, New York, issued six times a year, at the reduced price of \$3.

The number before us, contains four elegant fashion plates imported from Paris, several and full descriptions. The work must be exas many accidents happen through negligence. handsomo dress or disavow the latest fashions. ment for offenders.

ove in this matter. Iron manufacturers them. selves, however, must at once take the initiative to secure an expression of popular opinion in whatever mode may be deemed advisable .-- Com nercial List.

Weighing Cattle by Measure.

The only instrument necessary is a measure, with feet and inch marks upon it. The girth is the circumference of the animal just behind the shoulder blades. The length is the distance from the shoulder blade to the rear of the buttock The superficial feet are obtained by multiplying the girth and length. The following table con tains the rule to ascertain the weight of the ani mal:

If less than one foot in girth, multiply super ficial feet by eight.

In less than three and more than one, multioly superficial feet by eleven.

If less than five and more than three, multiply uperficial feet by sixteen. If less than seven and more than five multiply uperficial feet by twenty three.

If less than nine and more than seven, multiply superficial feet by thirty-three.

If less that eleven and more than nine, multiply superficial feet by forty-two Example.-Suppose the girth of a bullock t be six feet three inches ; length five feet six inchcame up to him he threw himself across and was es; superficial area will then be thirty four, and in accordance with the above table, the weight twenty feet from the road. It was afterwards will be seven hundred and eighty-two pounds. Example .- Suppose a pig to measure in girth. senger who came over on the train informed us. | two feet; and length one foot nine inches. There would then be three and a ball feet, which, multiplied by eleven, gives thirty eight and a half

pounds as the weight of the animal when dress, ed. In this way, the weight of the four quarters can be substantly ascertained during life.

Magnitude of Russia .- Russia is the greatest unbroken empire for extent that ever existedoccupying vast regions of Europe and Asia, and nearly one sixth of the habitable globe. It is forty one times the size of France, and one hun. dred and thirty_eight times that of England .---Yet it is too small for the ambition of Alexander, who is reported to have said, "I insist upon having the Baltic to shake upon, the Caspian for a bathing place, the Black sea as a wash hand basin, and the north Pacific ocean as a fish pond." He "encroached on Tartary for a pasi"

full sized patterns for dresses, mantillas, do., ure, on Persia and Georgia for a vineyard, or Turkey for a garden, on Poland for a farm , on ceedingly useful to dress-makers and milliners Finland and Lapland as a hunting ground and and of interest to ladies, who do not despise a took part of North America as a place of banish.

toes and heels of both boots .- (Md.) Ilerald.

Futul Result .- Our readers will remember, that a few weeks since, a lad named George. Richl, in Northern Liberties, was bitten by a rabid dog, at a tan yard, where he was employed .---He immediately visited a physician, and burned the bitten part with custic, and without any oth. er medical aid, the wound healed up. The lad continued at his work as before the occurrence until early on Monday morning, when he went to the yard he became sick at the stomach, and returned home, apparently suffering great pain. The bite of the dog recurred to the family, and they supposed the boy was afflicted with hydrophobia. Dr. C. H. Taylor was summoned, and as soon as he observed the symptoms, was con. vinced the fears of the family were well ground, ed. The usual remedies were given the unfor tunate youth, whose convulsions and sufferings were terrible to witness. At the sight or sound of water he would go into convulsion.

The youthful sufferer continued in this dread ful condition until one o'clock on Wednesday morning, when death put an end to his agony .--For some , time before death he would become frightfully convulsed at times, and although but fourteen years ago, it required the united strength of several men to restrain him. During his paroxysms, he would give ulterance to such. cries as " don't drown me"-take away the waier," de., which gave fearful evidence of the op. erations of the human life is too sacred to be sacrificed in this horrible manner for the sake of the useless canines, which are suffered by their owners to run the streets nonnuzzied .-Philadelphia Sun.

Farm Journal-The May No. of this period ical is received and commends itself strongly to the support of those who desire to keep pace with the advancement of agriculture.

This statement came to us so very direct that -Louisville Journal.

We are a Great Country .- While Russia comes me of his pockets, and heating a tin box, which to us for steamships and engineers, and Turkey he had in another pocket, to such a degree as to and France for pistols, even England avails hersent his flesh, and finaly found its way out at the self of the investive skill of our mechanics. -

ordnance and engineer corps, to visit our estab. lishments, and gather all necessary information and facilities for introducing their advantages at. home

"These genilemen-Col. Burns, Capt. Warlow and Mr. Anderson-are now making a minute . inspection of the Armory here, taking notes of its various details and machinery, and have ore dered copies of some of them made at the Ames manufacturing establishment in Chicopee, to besent to England."

The Thirty second State - A bill has been inroduced into Congress, providing for the admission of Oregon into the Union, as a State, and the legislature of Oregon are taking the preliminary. teps for calling a convention to form a Constitute tion. In the year 1856 Oregon will probably be the: thirty_second State of the Union.

News From Europe.

The news from Vienna, of May 51k gives further accounts of the bombardment of Odessa, from which it appears that all the fortifications, the batteries, and military stores were destroyed. The powder magazine blew up, and twelve vessels of war were sunk. The loss of the allies was, only five killed and six wounded.

PRUSSIA .- It is certain that Russia has. proposed to the Prusian government a. Treaty of Commerce, on the most liberal basis. The anxiety of the Gzar to make Prussia far.

vorable to him is well known. Russian agents, in the smaller German States, are showing the greatest activity in endeavouring to prevent their allusion, to,

.....

the Treaty of Alliance. The allied fleets have, thus far. captured twenty-five merchantmen; which they, sold to neutral houses.