STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Wednesday, May 6, 1857.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
of Lycoming County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND,
of Chester County.

Reassembling of the State Democratic Convention of 1857.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, the delegates to the State Convention of March 2d, 1857, are requested to assemble at the Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 9th day of June, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to complete the State Ticket, and transacting all other business pertaining to the original authority of the Convention.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW,
Chairman.

J. N. HUTCHINSON, } *Secretaries.*
R. J. HALDEMAN, }

TRUST ONLY TRUE MEN.

EX-SENATOR FOOTE, who has been for some time associated with the Know-Nothings in California, has withdrawn from that organization and returned to his first love—the Democratic party.

So says an exchange paper, and as such cases are numerous through all parts of the country, the fact is no doubt as stated. We refer to the case only for the purpose of calling attention to the danger which results from placing superficial men in positions of responsibility. We shall be glad to welcome back all the prodigals who left the simple but substantial fare of Democracy for the husks of Know-Nothingism—men of impulse and sentiment, rather than of judgment and reflection; like Wilmot and Foote:—men whose mercurial temperament and restless spirit cannot wait for the slow growth of nature to mature them, but must seek greatness by leaps. These men are always extremists on every question which arises, and fall into every new Ism. Foote was not content to be a Democratic United State Senator from Mississippi, and so expiated his folly in California retirement, and now comes back a repentant prodigal.—Wilmot was always an ultraist, as much on questions of finance as of constitutional construction; and after he is ignominiously defeated in his wild chase for Governor he too will come back again to the Democratic fold.

And when such men come in sincerity we will be glad to welcome them back and give them a good seat at the feast. But we warn our friends that such men are not safe to be again trusted as leaders They have proved blind guides once, and it will be *our* folly if we allow ourselves to be a second time betrayed. Men who turn with every new wind of opinion or clamor are generally active and officious in their party, and leave each one in turn beause they cannot find room enough to expand themselve.

We know how in 1846 men who aspired to eminence proved erratic on the tariff, and how in 1848 the Taylor mania bore off many more; while a few poor country editors in the backwoods alone held out the people's banner to the breeze. So too it was in the flood of 1854; and as one of the few who stood firm in those contests in this region, and fought the battle almost single handed and alone, we feel aright to enter a protest against giving the control of the party to the men who in dark days were the first apostates. If such men return from an honest conviction of error they will not aspire to rule the party, and dictate who shall be its candidates. If they come back from other less honorable motives we have nothing to gain from them, either of character or of strength.

Court Proceedings.

Caurt met last Monday in this place, present Judges Woodward, Kline and Evans.—Isaac Dewitt of Greenwood was appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury.

An indictment against Moses Gaumer for larceny was found a true bill. The prisoner was put upon trial, but after some evidence was given by the Commonwealth, he withdrew the plea of not guilty and plead guilty on the indictment.

An indictment against William Whipple for horse stealing was found a true bill.—He was put upon trial, but all the evidence produced consisted of confessions made by the prisoner which were induced by hopes and persuasions, and were therefore inadmissible. For want of othor evidence he was discharged.

The case of David Reinbold *vs.* Aaron Wolf on the civil list was tried. It was a claim for work and labor in digging a well. Verdict for the plaintiff for $10.

The case of Jane M. Berninger *vs.* W. A. Kline is now (Tuesday afternoon) on trial.

Trial of McKim.

The trial of McKim commenced at Hollidaysburg before Judge Taylor the early part of last week. There were some 40 witnesses to be examined on the part of the Commonwealth, and 5 or 6 for the defence. The women who accompanied McKim to Pottsville, were brought by an officer from that place, and a man named Bonner, originally subpœnaed for the defence, was brought by an officer of Chester for the Commonwealth. The Doctor with whom Norcross studied in Dunlieth, is also in attendance, as well as several witnesses from Dubuque. Koons and Wolf, the men who arrested McKim on the North Mountain, are present. On Monday McKim was brought into Court, and swore out an attachment for two of his witnesses, residing in Chester.

☞ We publish to-day the new fee-bill for Justices and constables which has received the Governor's signature and is now the law of the State. We have on hand copies of it in neat form for Justices to put up in their office as the law directs. The bill raises the fees of the officers about 25 per cent.

SCHOOL CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the call and law the School Directors of Columbia County met at the Court-house in Bloomsburg on Monday afternoon and organized by electing BENJ. P. FORTNER, *President*, and A. C. MENSCH, *Secretary* of the Convention. The townships were called over when the following directors were found to be present:

Benton—William Cole, N. P. Moore.

Briarcreek—S. B. Bownan, Enos Adams.

Beaver—Tilghman Rittenhouse, Charles Michael.

Bloom—Dr. J. Ramsey, A. C. Mensch, Joseph Sharpless, E. B. Beidelman, Wellington Hartman, J. W. Hendershot.

Centre—James Kocher.

Catawissa—Matthias Hartman, Wm. Hartman, Solomon Reinhard, I. S. Munroe, Jno. Scott.

Fishingcreek—Thomas Lunger, George D. Kline, Henry Bittenbender.

Franklin—B. P. Fortner, Wellington Clayton, William Mensch, Moses Hower.

Greenwood—Joseph E. Sands, Elias Wertman, Thos E. Eves, Aaron Reece, Humphry Parker.

Hemlock—Reuben Bogart, John G. Nevins, Baltis Appleman.

Jackson—Wm. E. Roberts.

Locust—John Harner, John Yeager, jr., Geo. Fetterman, jr., Peter S. Helwig, Wright Hughes.

Maine—A. Andrews, Joseph Geiger, Geo. Shuman.

Madison.—Nehemiah Welliver, Joseph Masters.

Montour—Josiah Roberts, Jacob Arwine, Lewis Roat.

Mifflin—Phineas Smith, John R. Yohe, Samuel Nuss.

Mountpleasant—

Orange—James Patterson.

Pine—

Roaringcreek—David R. Hower, Michael Fœderoff.

Scott—S. E. Fowler, Theodore McDowell, Peter Ent, Aaron Boon, Daniel Snyder.

Sugarloaf—Peter Hess, David Lewis.

Dr. Ramsey offered the following resolution:—*Resolved* that a Committee of three be appointed to examine the candidates for County Superintendent, and that no person be voted for as such candidate without having been examined.

The resolution was adopted. A motion was subsequently made to reconsider the resolution, but was lost. The President appointed B. F. Eaton, R. W. Weaver and Andrew Madison as the examining committee.

Dr. Ramsay nominated Wellington H. Ent of Light Street, and Mr. Beidleman nominated William Burgess of Greenwood. Mr. Ent subsequently declined being a candidate.—The Convention then adjourned to Mr. Eaton's School room on Third Street, and Mr. Burgess was examined by the Committee in the presence of the Convention.

A vote was then taken, and he received 43 votes—none being cast for any other person.

The Convention then proceeded to fix the salary of the Superintendent for the coming three years. Several sums from $1,000 to $400 were proposed, and it was finally fixed at $400 a year.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.

Even the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, an opposition paper opposes the currupt project of selling or rather giving away the Main Line which is now contemplated in the legislature, and especially that part of the project which proposes to squander the proceeds of the sale. The following is from its columns:

Sunbury and Erie Railroad Bill.

This is a bill which proposes to pledge $3,000,000 of the bonds received from the sale of the Main Line, as collateral security for the redemption of that much of a loan authorized to be made by that company, and to pledge the credit of the State for the redemption of that much of the loan.

We are the warm friends of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and would be rejoiced to see that improvement made, but we regard this proposition as little less than monstrous, and calculated, if it becomes a law, to defeat every advantage which the State might gain from the sale of the Public Works. It is but transfering the schemes of robbery and plunder from one theatre to another. It is well known that the contracts for making that road are in the hands of a few bold operators on public improvements, who will be the only party benefited by the passage of this bill. And when the money which is borrowed on the credit of the State is expended, and forty or fifty per cent of it pocketed by the contractors, the Commonwealth will either have to make new advances to finish it, or suffer an unfinished road to be sold, by which time these very contractors will have enough of the State's money to purchase it, and leave the State to pay the balance. The bill was defeated in the House this morning by a tie vote, but we have no doubt will be brought up again, as these vultures are not so easily to be driven from their prey.

SENSIBLE.—The *National Era*, the leading anti-slavery paper in the country, published at Washington, came out last week with a long article *against* the course of the free state party in Kansas, in refusing not to take part in the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. The *Era* advises the party to "reconsider" their plan, and make immediate efforts to show their strength at the polls. The *Era* says that no test oaths are required of voters, and every inhabitant can vote, and if the free state men do not vote they will prejudice themselves in the eyes of the people and be placed at a disadvantage with the democratic party.

☞ Mrs. Anna Maria Veitangruber, who has been confined in the jail of Sullivan co., since October 1855, awaiting trial for the murder of her husband, will be tried at the May term of Court. Satisfactory arrangements could not be effected by the Prosecuting Attorney and Defence to carry the trial into another county.

What Modesty!

An Abolition paper up in "Wilmot's District," says:

"David Wilmot received the news of his nomination, sitting at home, in the midst of his family. Neither he nor his friends kept "open house" at Harrisburg or elsewhere.—He did not find it necessary to attend as an ontside delegate, even."

What a retiring, modest, unambitious man Mr. Wilmot is! When the Convention that nominated him was in session, he was "sitting quietly at home, in the midst of his family," not thinking of such a thing as his selection! *Some* men *can't* help having honors thrust upon them, no matter how much they run from them or try to avoid them. He was "sitting quietly at home, in the midst of his family." It is a downright shame to disturb such a quietly inclined man, and force him to be a candidate for Governor—especially when there is not the least chance on earth for him to be elected. But the chronicler of David's virtues might have added, that he has spent the last six months in pettifogging, pipe-laying, wire-pulling and such little modest trickery to blindfold and humbug the Know Nothings and get the same unlooked-for nomination; and that by resorting to every kind of legerdemain, which he understands to a modest extent, he had everything cut, laid up, and dried long ago, so that there was no more need for him at Harrisburg during the Convention, than there was for stone dressers in the city of Jerusalem at the building of Solomon's temple. The most innocent looking creature to be found is a fox, the morning after a visit to a farmyard; and of course Mr. Wilmot would be "sitting quietly at home in the midst of his family." Modesty will injure that man in some way yet. He even had too much of it to resign his judgeship last fall before stumping the State for Fremont, for fear he should trouble the people to elect another. Modest David Wilmot.—*Lycoming Gazette.*

The Poisoning Case.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, whose editor has recently returned from a visit of some weeks to Washington, in referring to the late poisoning sickness in that city, and the concurrent testimony of numerous physicians in all parts of the country that the symptoms could only have been produced by poison, refers to the fact that the malady originally broke out at Mr. Buchanan's first visit to the hotel; it ceased when he left for Wheatland, and upon his return, after a fortnight's absence, became again more violent than ever. The President elect was warned by anonymous letters not to eat or drink in that house; and under the advice of friends, although he returned to the hotel from a feeling of regard for its worthy proprietors, he never broke bread or emptied a glass there, until he took up his residence in the Presidential Mansion. Occasional visitors who did not board there, but used the bar, were not afflicted, while nearly all the occupants of the dining room were more or less prostrated.

Works on Geography.

In the schools of this county there has been much improvement within a few years in the introduction of a uniform series of books in reading and arithmetic. It is to be much desired that this progress should go into other branches of study. In Geographyy Monteith's Manual has been generally introduced for primary scholars, and has proved an excellent work. There is none better. Messrs. Barnes & Co., the publishers, have recently issued a new and enlarged edition of the work, but one which can still be used along with the old edition until new books can be procured for the whole class. It contains quite as much geography as most scholars retain through life; and at the conclusion has elementary chapters on astronomy and a little geometry, which are useful and entirely within the comprehension of those who might use the book.

For more advanced scholars the same publishers have McNally's system of Geography which embraces maps and reading matter in one volume, and is yet comprehensive enough for any of our Upper Grade schools. There is no such uniformity of books in advanced Geography as is desirable, and where it can be done the Directors would consult the true interest of the scholars by introducing this book.

MORALS FOR THE YOUNG, by Emma Willard, a teacher of reputation, is another good little work from the same publishers. It is the best book of the kind where such is desired. Orders for these books will be faithfully filled if addressed to A. S. Barnes & Co., No. 51 & 53 John Street, New York, or to Jno. W. Patton, Lancaster, Pa.

Tremendous Blast of Powder.

Yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Fitch, Cook, & Co. left off the heaviest blast at Quarryville, so said, that ever was left off at the Bolton mountains. In this case 1500 pounds of powder were let off. The mass of Rock upheaved was twenty-five feet in depth, and twenty-five feet wide by fifty feet long. At least 3000 tons of rock were removed, 1000 tons being thrown from fifteen to one hundred rods distant.

One solid mass of rock, weighing at least fifteen tons, was thrown a distance of thirty rods; fences in the vicinity were completely destroyed, and the tops of trees taken off as if done by an axe. The tops of apple trees in an orchard near by were taken completely off, presenting a desolate appearance. The public road which runs at the foot of the hill was completely filled; many of the larger rocks requiring to be blasted before they can be removed. One mass which lay on the road, after being divided into four parts, could with difficulty be removed by a six ox team.

It generally requires, in opening a new quarry, an outlay of some $1,000 to remove the waste rock which lies over and above the paving stones.—*Hartford Courant.*

☞ The bill to separate the office of Superintendent of Common Schools from that of Secretary of the Commonwealth has received the Governor's signature, and has appointed Henry C. Hickok, Esq., to the former office. He is familiar with its duties, and the appointment is a good one.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

Dr. John R. Everhart, of Westchester, who is now sojourning in Paris, writes a very pretty letter from the metropolis of civilization. We find it in the last Westchester *Republican.*

PARIS, March 30th, 1857.

DEAR B.—*Bon voyage* to the long and rainy winter, to smoking chimneys, oil-cloths coats and umbrellas! The buds and birds have come at last to fill the gardens of Paris with the fragrance and music of spring. The French are out like bees seeking for pleasure, as these for honey. They saunter thro' the Jardin des Plantes to throw ground nuts to the monkeys and feed the pigeons from their hands. They stroll around the fountains of the Place de la Concorde—watch children fly painted balloons in the green alleys of the Tuilleries; or launch baby boats amongst the wild fowls in the artificial lakes; or enjoy the puppet shows in the Champs Elysees, or the military manœuvres of Zouaves in the Champs de Mars. They ramble out amongst the shrubbery of Versailles; amongst the marble graves of Pere la Chaise, and through the shady avenues of Fontainbleau. They seem to forsake their homes to pursue their happiness in the streets, discuss meals and everything but politics, in the Boulevards. The Empire is not to be debated, the ear of the police, the tongue of the babbler and the birds of the air forbid it.

With this cautious embargo on French loquacity, Napoleon, once called "the little," has worn his crown like a great monarch.—He has made his day the Augustan age of France—made his capital as magnificent as Cæsar's—avenged the winter of Moscow by the winter of Sebastopol—and is about to enter the Celestial Empire hand in hand with the Conquerors of the Nile.

The Constable of Hanover square, has become the constable of Europe. The people who laughed at him in Strasburg, swear fealty to him at the Tuilleries. The Potentates who denied him a refuge, seek his friendship. The forlorn stranger of New York makes princes of his Baltimore cousins. The heir of a banished dynasty, the last Napoleon has just finished the gorgeous tomb of the first, on the borders of the river, amongst the remnants of his living gaurds, near some of his buried Marshals, and inscribed on it that pathetic, patriotic dying aspiration of the exile, "I desire that my ashes may repose on the banks of the Seine amongst the people I love so well."

The Imperial Nephew has realized the wish of the Uncle. The destiny of the latter is fulfilled in the former. History satisfies poetical justice.

To day I saw again the royal infant in a carriage drawn by four horses, surrounded by guards and lacqueys. The hope of France was modestly sucking his fingers, and hardly seemed to appreciate his circumstances.

Negroes are rather at a premium here, no prejudice exists against them, the color is popular. This illustrates the diversity of tastes. The French are fond of garlic and are never offended by the odor of it. They admire Washington more than Gen. Pierce. They represent our Indians with long beards. American bankers, Green & Co., have failed, to the misfortune of some of their country men here. Blessed are the poor for they lost nothing.

Yours,
JOHN.

UNITING INDIA AND EUROPE TELEGRAPHICALLY.—The Porte has granted to an English company the right to construct a submarine telegraph between Constantinople and Alexandria, to be continued thence to India, so that the western coast of the Pacific will soon be in telegraphic communication with England, thence by the Atlantic cable to America, and, at no distant day, to San Francisco. The imperial firman granted two years for the construction of the line from Constantinople to Alexandria, and four for a line along the Red Sea, the southern coast of Arabia and intervening spacetill it reaches the Province of Scinde, when it will connect with lines already established in British India, one of which extends to Bombay on the Western coast, whilst another traverses this great peninsula, from Kurrachee to Calcutta, and crossing the Gulf of Bengil, extends to Pegu, the great port of the Burman empire, only two hundred leagues from the frontier of China. It is stated that both will be commenced immediately, and the first completed within the present year, while the second will not tarry long. The English Government being so much interested in this enterprise by vast movements in Persia and China, is giving it an earnest support, several vessels having been sent to make soundings between Alexandria and Rhodes.

☞ The Legislature has done a heavy business in the establishment of new banks.—No less than nineteen bills have passed both Houses, authorizing an additional capital of $6,350,000. With the exception of a few, located where bank accommodations are absolutely necessary and are not to be had, the majority of these charters have in store an abundance of evil for the people of this State. Without supplying an urgent necessity many of them, we have a right to believe, will give us a full supply of all the troubles and disasters of which reckless and unrestricted banking is so productive. The following is the list of Bank Bills passed, with the amount of capital of each Bank:

Bank of Lewisburg, capital, $200,000; Pittston Bank, 200,000; Corn Exchange, Philadelphia, 500,000; Kittaning Bank, 150,000; Octorara, 150,000; Coatesville, 150,000; Allegheny, City, 500,000; Commonwealth, Philadelphia, 500,000; Doylestown, 150,000; Shamokin, 150,000; Farmers and Drovers', Waynesburg, 100,000; Catasaqua, 400,000; Citizens' Deposit Bank, Pittsburg, 500,000; Easton Bank, 200,000; Union Bank, Philada., 500,000; Central Bank, Hollidaysburg, 300,000; Pottstown, 200,000; Union Bank, Reading, 300,000; York County Bank, 200,000.—Total, $6,350,000.

THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.—Major Benjamin McCullough, of Texas, has been appointed Governor of Utah, and the *Union* says he will probably accept it. Brigham Young would find Major McCollough rather a tough subject to bring into spiritual subjection.

The Norcross Murder—Trial of McKim.

The trial of David Stringer McKim for the murder of Samuel T. Norcross, near Altoona, in January last, commenced at Hollidaysburg, the county town of Blair, on last Thursday evening. The usual difficulty in obtaining a jury was experienced, and it was not until Friday afternoon that the case was opened by the District Attorney. The latter gave a history of the case, which it is not necessary here to repeat, as most, if not all our readers are familiar with it. The facts in brief, are that Norcross started from Illinois to return to his home in New England. He had several thousand dollars in his possession, and being in delicate health, he had accepted the proffered service of McKim to attend to his wants.

The two got out of the cars at Altoona, and walked up the road together on the 16th of January. Soon after Norcross was found lying upon the railroad track, in a dying condition. His throat was cut and his skull was fractured by blows with a club. The murdered man died without being able to speak. McKim fled, and his trunk came on to this city, but he never appeared to claim it. After the lapse of a considerable interval, the fugitive was arrested at a desolate place in the interior of the State.

After the District Attorney had concluded his opening remarks, the first witness, John Callahan, was called.

John Callahan sworn—I live in Logan township, two and a half miles above Altoona; on the morning of the 16th of January last, as I was going to work about seven o'clock, when I got into this cut, I saw a man in the ditch on his knees; he was on his two knees, wavering back and forward with his back to Altoona; before I reached him I tho't it might be our watchman, when I got close I found his cap off his head; it was a kind of skin cap; he was uttering some words, but I do not know what he meant to say; I saw, as he was raising his head, the cut across his throat; I passed but few remarks; it was a pretty large cut, pretty near clear around the throat; under his ear, about his jaw there were cuts, but I do not know whether one or two; I did not remark which side of the head they were on; Mr. McKenna and his men I informed of what I had seen, and my foreman and his men came up; a locomotive came along, and we took the body to Altoona, and a party of us remained at the scene; one of them found a razor and a club upon the ground; after the razor was found they wanted me to go to Altoana and take the razor; I did so, and gave it to some one; there was a travelling bag found also upon the ground; it looked like a fiddle with a green cover on it; I do not know what else was found. [The razor found by Norcross' body was shown witness, and he remarked that it looked like the one he had seen.] The club, a stick about two inches in thickness and four feet in length, the witness also thought was the same. The carpet bag and fiddle bag, to the best of his opinion, he thought the same; also a shawl that had been around Norcross.

Cross-examined.—No one went with me to Altoona with the razor. It was between one and two hours after I saw the body that the razor was found. I cannot say that that is the club.

Thomas McKernan sworn—I am the foreman of a gang of men on the Pennsylvania Railroad; on the 16th of January last I got word that a man was dead on the railroad; I called on my assistants to see to the place, and on my way I called upon Valentine Dillon to go along; we found the man about two miles above Altoona; his throat was cut; it was a very large cut—nearly all around. I think it was on the chin, one over the eye, and I think one on the right side of the face; his eye was broken in. When I first saw this man he was trying to get on his knees, but he either fell on his face or side, and then turned, and kept turning and exerting himself until we got him on the engine. Upon the ground in the neighborhood of the man I saw the largest portion of a razor scabbard, a black carpet sack, a green baize violin bag and a club; about half an hour after this time we found a razor about fifty or sixty feet above where we found the body. [Witness was shown razor, and, to the best of his belief, thought it to be the same article. He also believed the other articles to be the same that were found, including the club.] Norcross was put on an engine for Altoona; I recognize the vest [vest shown him] as having been upon the person of the wounded man. It was a very cold freezing morning. There was blood on the rails forty or fifty feet above the murdered man, it was frozen and had in it part of the wool of a red comforter, like this now before me. [Red scarf of Norcross shown him.]

Cross-examined.—I believe all the articles before me to be the same from their general appearance; I am sure it was blood I saw upon the rail; I picked up the club and examined it; put it back where it came from; I have not seen the articles since until this week; I recognize the vest by the color and the stuff; I recognize the razor by its color and the blood upon it. (Razor shown him.) I think it is still blood upon it. (Witness described dress of Norcross.) The shawl was upon the man, across his breast, and clasped in front; his boots I never saw, unless I saw them on Norcross; Norcross I should judge to have been about five feet seven inches in height.

Valentine Diller testified to the finding of the body, its removal to Altona, and the blood found on various parts of the track.—He identified all the articles except the coat. His cross-examination elicited nothing worthy of note.

Moses Douty, Esq., sworn—Is a Justice of the Peace in Altoona; passing the Exchange Hotel, heard of the accident or murder; went in, and found the man lying upon the settee, unable to articulate; took two letters from him, in order to ascertain who he was; also, a silver watch, breast-pin, and porte monnaie, containing a ten dollar gold piece, a gold dollar, and a one dollar bill on the Fox Lake Bank. Articles produced and identified.

John M'Charters sworn—Keeps the Eagle Hotel in Pittsburgh; identified Fox Lake Bank bill as one he had given in change to a man named Norcross in payment of his bill. [Hotel register of the Eagle Hotel produced.] Norcross came to my house on the 14th, had his name registered, and, also, as he said, that of his friend, David McKinney, of Philadelphia; saw Norcross and defendant in company frequently; when former paid the bill, saw a twenty dollar gold piece in his possession, and other money.

Samuel M'Masters, clerk of the Hotel, testified to first seeing Norcross and defendant at the hotel in the morning, after coming out from breakfast. That McKim leaned over the counter and and told him, confidentially, that he had great trouble with Norcross; that he was subject to fits, and at times it would take two or three men to hold him; that the night previous he, Norcross, had slipped out of bed, and awoke him—the defendant—by attempting to beat his brains out against the wall. Witness was further informed by defendant that he was taking Norcross from the West to his friends in the East, and that he had great trouble with him, as he made every endeavor to commit suicide while laboring under one of those fits.

Jacob Shimbro, the ostler at the Eagle Hotel, testified to taking the baggage from the Pennsylvania and Ohio baggage room in Allegheny, to the Pennsylvania depot in Pittsburgh, and to seeing the men at the depot in company. He does not recognize McKim, but remembers the trunk.

Joshua Cressod, sworn—On the 16th of January, I was baggage master on the express train on the Pennsylvania railroad; the the first place that I can identify these two trunks is at Philadelphia, when they were not claimed; that was on January 16th, the train left Pittsburgh at 9½ o'clock on the 15th; the checks on the trunks are placed on baggage destined for Philadelphia; no owner appeared for these trunks that night; the trunks being unclaimed, I delivered them into the charge of the Baggage Agent, Philadelphia.

T. E. Garret, sworn—I was baggage agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia on January 16th inst; I received the trunks from Mr. Cresson, baggage master of the express train—(witness examined the trunks)—one of them is marked on the bottom, "D. McKim, Dunlieth, Illinois;" the trunks were unclaimed; another trunk of Norcross' was delivered by me to Mr. Poland, a relative of the deceased, on the 25th of January.

On Saturday morning the trunk of Norcross was to be opened and examined.

The court then adjourned.

Counterfeit Detection.

Dye's Detector presents the following rules for the detection of counterfeit bills. To persons of taste and judgment, they will be useful. Let every reader of the "Star" cut them out and preserve them:

First—Examine the form and features of all human figures upon the note. If the forms are graceful and features distinct, examine the drapery—see if the folds lay natural; and if the hair of the head should be observed, and see if the fine strands can be seen.

Second—Examine the lettering, the title of the Bank, or the round handwriting on the face of the note. On all genuine bills this work is done with great skill and perfectness, and there has never been a counterfeit but was defective in the lettering.

Third—The imprint or engraver's name. By observing the great perfectnes of the different company names—in the evenness and shape of the fine letters—the counterfeiters never get the imprint perfect.

Fourth—The shading in the background of the vignette, or over or around the letters forming the name of the bank—on a good bill is even and perfect—on a counterfeit irregular and imperfect.

Fifth—Examine well the figures on other parts of the note containing the denomination also the letters. Examine well the dye work around the figures which stand for the denomination, to see if it is of the same character as that which forms the ornamental work surrounding it.

Sixth—Never take a bill that is deficient in any of the above points, and if your impression is bad when you first see it, you had better be careful how you become convinced to change your mind—whether your opinion is not altered as you become confused in looking into the texture of the workmanship of the bill.

Seventh—Examine the name of the State, name of the bank and name of the town in which the bank is located. If it has been altered from a broken bank, the defects can be plainly seen as the alteration will show that it has been stamped on.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 4.—The Conrad Steamship Africa arrived about 4 o'clock, this afternoon, with Liverpool dates to the 18th ult.

The English papers announce that Queen Victoria has given birth to another princess.

The capital of the bank of France is about to be doubled.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon will soon visit Algiers.

There are continued rumors of French conspiracies.

The steamship City of Baltimore arrived at Liverpool, on the 14th ult.

FRANCE.—The Republicans propose running Carnot, Cavaignac, and otoers, for the Legislature.

The demand of Turkey or Persia for restitution of territory has been referred to France and England.

The French Government has decided that the introduction into Algeria of Indian and Chinese field laborers shall be encouraged.

The French Repulicans have determined to ascertain their strength at the approaching election by putting up MM. Carnot, Cavaignac, etc., as candidates for the Legislative Chamber. They intend proposing them in Paris and in the Departments.

ENGLAND.—The English and Persian treaty has not been concluded.

It is rumored that the four Powers, wearied of the Neufchatel trifling, are about to impose terms on Prussia and Switzerland.

It is re-affirmed that France and England are meditating in the Spanish-Mexican quarrel.

☞ The President has appointed Christopher Carson, the "Kit Carson" of Fremont's expedition, Indian Agent for New Mexico.

OLD MEN IN OLD TIMES.

MODERN DEGENERACY.

Modern luxury is not favorable to long life. In the patriarchal era, if translators of the scriptures are correct in their interpretations of the Mosaic measurement of time, an ancient Hebrew was quite a youth at the age of a century or so, and could scarcely be considered settled for life before he had reached his second centennial epoch. Now, however, a man is venerable at fifty, and although Old Parr saw his 159th birthday, and the census occasionally brings a centenarian to light, seventy is usually the extreme limit of human existence. The fact is, we moderns eat too much, drink too much, loaf too much, and work too little. We spoil our stomachs with over indulgence, and the result is impure blood, vitiated secretions, a disordered system, and premature decay.—The root of half the fatal diseases of the race is dyspepsia, a complaint unknown, it is presumed, in the days of Moses and the prophets, when turtle soup, terrapin stew, rich *pates* and champagne were uninvented. As these, and hundreds of other indigestibles, however, form an indispensable portion of the *carte* of the nineteenth century, and human nature or rather artificial appetite will invoke dyspepsia with all its kindred horrors, one of the great objects of medical science should be to provide a cure for them. This we really think has been accomplished by Holloway. His Pills seem almost to realize the fable of the *Elixir Vitæ*. There can be no manner of doubt, (unless we choose to reject a mass of testimony which would be deemed conclusive by any court and jury in Christendom) that they are the most potent and unfailing remedy the world has ever seen for indigestion, and all disorders of the stomach, the liver and the bowels. We do not advise our readers to tempt an attack of these maladies by neglecting the condition of health; but if the mischief is done, we most earnestly recommend this famous laxative and stomachic—for strange to say, the Pills combine the two qualities—as the speediest, the safest, and the most infallible means of cure. In so doing we simply act upon our own convictions, founded on personal observation, as well as on volumes upon volumes of unimpeachable vouchers.—*Boston "Traveler."*

THE GOLD WORLD.—A new work just published, entiled "Remarkable Facts," contains the following statement:

"Estimate the yard of gold at $2,000,000, which it is in round numbers; and all the gold in the world might, if melted into ingots, be contained in a cellar twenty-four feet square and sixteen feet high. All the boasted wealth already obtained from California and Australia would go into an iron safe nine feet square and nine feet high—so small is the cube of yellow metal that has set populations on the march, and roused the whole world to wonder.

The contributions of the people, in the time of David, for the sanctuary, exceeded £6,800,000. The immense treasure David is said to have collected for the sanctuary amounted to £889,000,000 sterling (Crito says 798 millions)—a sum greater than the British national debt. The gold with which Solomon overlaid the "most holy place," a room only thirty feet square, amounted to more than thirty-eight millions sterling.

☞ The Commissioners of Lawrence Co., Pa., having subscribed $175,000 stock for railroad purposes, on the recommendation of the Grand Jury, the people of Shenango, Perry and other townships have called meetings, protesting against any guarantee of the interest on the bonds of the Commissioners, and pledging themselves to "resist to the utmost, by all lawful means, the payment of either interest or principle of said bonds, and to contribute funds to retain the services of suitable legal counsel to test their legality or validity." The matter has kindled a great excitement.

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.—Ex-Senator Dickinson, of New York, in one of his orations, thus speaks of the effect of introducing politics into the pulpit: "It has done more to demoralize the public mind than any other social evil, for it has planted death in the seat of life; it has done more to desecrate the cause of religion than the worst opinions of Paine—more to raise up an army of scoffers than the writings of Voltaire—more to manufacture infidels than the seed sown in the revolution of France: and when all these influences shall have been exterminated or forgotten forever, the plague spot of political pulpits will rest upon society like a deadly incubus."

A BORER EXPELLED.—Some time ago Speaker Getz of the House of Representatives exposed some corrupt attempt on the part of H. F. McReynolds to extort money from some members interested in the passage of a certain bill. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and last week Mr. Lonaker the chairman reported to expel Mr. McReynolds from the bar of the House, which report was adopted by the House.—The person so expelled was in the winter of 1856 a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, but for some reasons that paper early last winter gave long public notice that he was no longer in any way connected with it.

INTERESTING.—The census of the United States shows that we have two millions and a half of farmers, one hundred thousand merchants, sixty four thousand masons, and nearly two hundred thousand carpenters. We have fourteen thousand bakers to bake our bread; twenty-four thousand lawyers to set us by the ear; forty thousand doctors to "kill or cure," and fifteen hundred editors to keep this motley mass in order by the potent power of public opinion controlled and manufactured through the press.

THE "HOG CHOLERA" is prevailing to an alarming extent in Kentucky, Indiana, and in fact, all along the Ohio river. In two pens in Kentucky in less than a week some 400 hogs died, and we hear accounts of smaller numbers in other sections. The hogs that thus die are converted into grease, and sold to the stearine candle makers at about 9 cts. per lb. This is bringing hogs to *light!*