

MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

Andrew J. Rhey, Editor.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, March 31, 1853.

For Canal Commissioner, THOMAS H. FORSYTH, of Philadelphia County.

For Auditor General, EPHRAIM BANKS, of Mifflin County.

For Surveyor General, J. PORTER BRAVLEY, of Crawford County.

Fire.

On Wednesday morning, 30th, inst., the engine shed at the coal bank of Messrs. Moore & Ray, foot of Plane No. 5, A. P. R. R., caught fire, and was completely destroyed.

Petter continues to take admirable likenesses in the Academy building, and we advise our citizens to call upon him soon if they desire a life-like portrait. He has the best selection of paper mache, tortoise-shell, and fancy cases that we have ever seen, and he can take as correct and perfect a likeness as Root or Whitehurst.

"The Pittsburg Post."

Mr. Harper, editor of the above paper, in his paper of Saturday last, publishes the card of a number of passengers over the Pennsylvania Railroad, written at Hollidaysburg, under date of March 17th, which complains of the detention and delays on that route, and advises passengers going east or west to take some other route.

Mr. Harper in commenting upon the card referred to, goes on to say "that there is gross mismanagement on the line of road between Pittsburg and Philadelphia," and that "the Pennsylvania Railroad is not the party in fault," "that the cars of that company are always up to time, unless unavoidable accident should prevent," and that "the delays which cause all the trouble, and give rise to all the complaint, are on that portion of the railroad owned by the state, and controlled by its agents."

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Early last week, a man named McCaffrey, in jumping off the cars at Jefferson, was thrown with his breast against a switch, from the effects of which he died on Sunday morning.

On Friday last, a carman named Egan, as he was conducting a train over the Portage Road, which was run into by another train, near the big viaduct, had both legs crushed between the bumpers. He died on Tuesday, and leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss.

A section box was thrown off the track near Jefferson, on Tuesday; one of the mules sprang out of the hatch and the fall broke its neck, causing immediate death.

Tuesday and Wednesday were delightful days—admirably adapted for the moving of household and kitchen furniture. Several of our citizens changed their residence.

Mr. James Runyan had one of his feet badly crushed between two cars, at Plane No. 4, one day last week. He is recovering from the accident.

LARGE VEGETABLES.—We are requested to state that Mr. Peter McGraw, near Plane No. 4, raised a beet, last season, which measured 26 inches in length, and 17 1/2 inches in circumference, and a head of cabbage which weighed 23 lbs. It is worthy of remark that these vegetables were grown in ground among the hemlock trees, which was not manured.

SUMMITVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Visit of the Governor, State Treasurer, Canal Board and Committee to the New Portage—Their trip—Supper at Renshaw's—Route along the road—the action of the Committee—incident between the Governor, and one of the "sovereigns."

SUMMITVILLE, March 30.

Our town was enlivened on Thursday last by the arrival of our excellent Governor, General Bickel, Mess. Morrison and Clover of the Canal Board, and a Committee appointed by the House of Representatives, consisting of Mess. Merriam, Kilbourne and Hart, who came to examine and report on the New Portage R. R. I thought of calling an especial meeting of our borough officers and giving them an extensive reception, and getting up an address in city style, but the remembrance of the Jenny Lind failure struck me; so I gave up the idea.

Gen. Pomeroy—who by the way is "very sound" as one of your friends says—in company with Judge Ives, and a few of us "unaffiliated" Democrats not in want of office, accompanied the party to Johnstown. We stopped at different points along the new work; the Governor said he was in for a full sight, so we took our time—and all had a fair opportunity to examine the road. At Pringle's Point, we got off the cars and all walked across the hill. Arrived at Johnstown in good time, and partook of an excellent supper at Renshaw's. The Governor, Committee, &c., took horse the next day at No. 4 and rode over the New Road to No. 8, and left the same evening for home. The few of us that remained called on the Colonel—smoked a pipe and got home by railroad, perfectly "sound," which is a most remarkable occurrence.

What report the committee will make I have no idea; but if they or any who want information on that subject—call on our friend the General, he will make it appear as clear as anything can be to any sensible man, that the New Road will be able to do twice the work at half the expense of the old road.

I suppose the Committee will report in a few days when we will know more about it.

They have a good joke on the Governor, which they tell or rather he tells himself.—When the party came to the head of No. 6, the Governor was standing on the front of the car; as the cars stopped one of the sovereigns, as the Governor came up opposite, saluted his Excellency with "Bill Bigler come down here, see here, come down;" well the Governor jumped down, thinking of course the man had some business; as he looked perfectly sober. When the Governor found himself down he was not a little confounded when the man quietly remarked, "See here, Bill Bigler, ain't you the Governor of the United States of Pennsylvania?" "Yes, of course," replied the Governor; "Well, Governor, ain't you going to treat?" "Oh, no," said the Governor, "we have a Committee in the cars that does all the treating—call on them." They do, do they? rejoined our Yankee friend, "well, if they do the treating, will they do the eating too, I want to know that;" this was rather a stumper, the Governor made no reply, but "left." But he was bound for his treat, and the last thing the Governor heard as the cars moved off was "Halloo, ain't you going to treat?"

Blair County Affairs.

We learn from the Standard that the trial of James Shirley, for the murder of his wife, commenced on Friday last, and would not conclude before to-day or to-morrow.

Henry Cain and Martin Donahue, convicted of Larceny, were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Edward O'Reilly, convicted of Larceny, sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Daniel and Martin Keith and Peter Burns, convicted of an aggravated riot, and assault with intent to kill, sentenced: the Keiths to 15 months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and Burns 1 year in the same institution.

An Irish woman from one of the railroad sections, was hastily buried in the Catholic graveyard in Hollidaysburg last week; afterwards information was made to the police force that she came to her death from the maltreatment of her husband, and suspicions were abroad that she had been murdered. The body was disinterred and a post mortem examination made by Drs. Rodriguez, Christy and McKee, who discovered that she had died of disease of the lungs. The husband who had been arrested, was discharged.

On Monday evening, a young man named George Shade, employed as driver on the railroad, in Gaysport, while hauling two sections of a boat, fell upon the track, and two wheels of the truck passed over his left arm completely crushing it. The arm was amputated, and the sufferer is doing well.

A new locomotive, named the "Jupiter," is at Gaysport. It is intended for the heavy grade at the foot of Plane No. 4, and is, no doubt, "a screamer," having no less than eighteen wheels to support the engine and tender.

A sale of furniture &c., takes place at the Exchange Hotel in Ebensburg, on Thursday next.

Nominations and Confirmations. WASHINGTON, March 29.—The President nominated to the Senate, to-day, ex-Senator Dickinson, as Collector; ex-Senator Dix, as Sub-Treasurer; and Charles O'Connor, as District Attorney for New York. The nominations took the Senate by surprise, and it is said were received with a laugh all round, and then confirmed immediately.

The Hon. Volney E. Howard, of Texas, appointed as Land Agent, to represent the United States before the Board of Commissioners on California Land Claims, took the oath of office to-day.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

Dates from Buenos Ayres to Jan. 29 had been received. The city was still closely besieged, and skirmishes were taking place daily. The Governor had issued a proclamation requiring all males to unite in driving off the insurgents, and consequently nearly the whole population was under arms. There was no prospect of the siege being raised, Urquiza having immense influence over the country people. Produce was scarce and business was suspended.

The Trial of Spring for Murder.

The testimony elicited in the case of Art Spring, last cognomen in Philadelphia, on a charge of being the murderer of Honora Sly and Ellen Lynch, occupies considerable space in the papers of that city. Among the witnesses examined was Art Spring, the son of the prisoner. The Ledger says he told his story in an able manner and with great minuteness, fully corroborating the different statements of the witnesses previously examined in reference to the circumstances with which he was connected. The whole statement of the boy bore the impress of truth upon its face; it was consistent throughout. During the time he was delivering the evidence, the father moved to the Western end of the dock, so as to get a better view of his son than he had of the rest of the witnesses. The conduct of the father was not marked by any unusual emotions.

Arthur testified that he was born in Philadelphia; was eighteen years old; has three young sisters in the Asylum in Washington; that he had been found under the body of one of the murdered women, was given to him by a boy in Washington, named Jas. Goon, who is believed to be the murderer he missed to weeks, which his father, before the Thursday to murder was committed, had \$5 in money, which he said he got from Mrs. Harrington, and \$32 obtained from Thos. Ford. His father, some time previous, he said, told him a woman named Julia Conner was about to loan him \$30; the real name of which woman, the witness Tuesday before the murder, ascertained was Mrs. Shaw, one of the murdered.

The first to be named in Carroll, on the night previous to the murder, was next inquired of. Spring told his son he was going here to rob them, and the witness alleges he accompanied him for the purpose of preventing the outrage and protecting the inmates. With his father first proposed to go to the house to rob, the witness refused to go, but the prisoner finally promised he would only ask Mrs. Shaw to loan him money, when he consented to accompany him. While at the house, the prisoner hinted to the witness that he would "fix them." The witness said if he was "going to do anything like that," he would leave the house, and was then brought in, and while all hands were drinking, Carroll and his brother, who had been drunk, commenced fighting with Mrs. Carroll which ended in a fight between Carroll and Spring, during which the latter pulled something out of his pocket, which the witness picked up and found to be a piece of leaden pipe wrapped up in paper, not so large as the piece shown the witness before the grand jury. They soon after left the house, and on their way to Victoria, the prisoner requested the witness not to show the leaden pipe away, for he would "fix them for that yet"—that he would hit both of them on the head and end them, whereupon the witness threw the pipe away, as he said he would carry no weapon with which his father could commit murder. In consequence of this remark, his father did not speak to him until the next day.

On Wednesday his father returned to Carroll's for his hat, but kept a watch over him all day, and at 10 o'clock at night came home, and told witness he had been down at Carroll's, and he found out that Mr. and Mrs. Carroll were going to a ball the next night; he said Mr. Lynch was in New York, and there would be no one in the house but them two women; he said he would fix them off; he didn't say anything about it further until Thursday morning; he said he was going down there that night, and wanted witness to go there with him; said he would not go; he asked him five or six times, and he got angry, and did not speak to witness until out of witness's sight that day. The witness next testified that previous to leaving on the errand for Miss McGuire, he went up stairs and finding his father in his room, with his coat off, and tieing a handkerchief on his head, told him where he was going. He replied "very well." Witness returned about 10 o'clock, and feeling certain his father was in bed, remained, in the bar-room, reading the Police Gazette, until the baker struck the door to the house, and him to go and see if there was any salt in the house, and here we give the testimony as reported:

"I went and got him some salt; while looking for it, I heard a noise at the back door. I went and opened the door, and saw my father outside; I said I thought you were in bed; I did think he was in bed down to that moment; in one hand he had his shoes, and in the other he had three twenty dollar gold pieces and a ten dollar gold piece; he put the gold into my hand; I gave the baker the salt, at that time I had the gold in my hand under the candlestick; the money was wet; I came back; he took the candle from me and told me to bring some water up stairs; I got a pan of water and took it up stairs; he had his coat off; there was a light in the room; he asked me for the money and I gave it to him; he then told me to go down stairs, and if they asked if he was in bed to say yes; when I went up with the pan I observed the condition of his shirt; the breast of it was full of blood; he had on a pair of drawers that were unbuttoned and two linen ones; I saw this when I went down; I asked him what crime he had committed, and he said he had killed them "two G-d-d-m-b's"; he was then washing the shirt; staid down stairs about a quarter of an hour; I told McGuire if he was waiting for father he was up stairs; some one came in and drank and I went up stairs; father was then washing his shirt; I looked at his coat to see if there was blood on it; I washed it off; I meant to conceal his crime as far as I could; I asked him what two women he had killed; and he said Mrs. Carroll and Mrs. Shaw; I said do you mean Mrs. Carroll; he said no, I mean Mrs. Lynch and Mrs. Shaw; he left the shirts on the table to dry; they are the same shirts I saw in the grand jury room; (the witness identified the shirts) the windows were shut down; he said it was no harm to kill them, for they were common women any how."

The witness then detailed the particulars of the manner in which the two women were murdered, as narrated to him by his father on the night of the tragedy. It appears that Mrs. Lynch, on coming down stairs, to see to the rescue of her sister, exclaimed "Mr. Spring, if you save my life, I'll give you all the money I've got," when he struck her a violent blow.

The purchase of the shirts and stockings with the \$10 gold piece, and the payment of a \$5 gold piece to Mrs. McGuire for board, were testified to by the witness, who also identified the shirts; the piece of pipe was also identified by him as belonging to McGuire's collar. The point of the dirt was shown and likewise identified. The prisoner returned home a little before or after 11 o'clock, and was awake nearly all night. The witness further testified:

"After breakfast, on Friday morning, I was down to where the murder was committed; father told me to go down there; he told me to go and see what the excitement was; I went down; there was a crowd there, I mingled with the crowd and heard them talk; I was there when the Coroner came in; I went back; my father was sitting in the bar-room; Mr. McGuire's brother John was with him; I got an opportunity of speaking to my father; I told him he was a sorrowful man; he said why; I told him there were three or four innocent persons arrested for it; he then said, "Oh, lam all right." I have not spoken to him since."

The cross examination of the younger Spring (who is about eighteen years of age) produced no variation in his testimony, which was corroborated by numerous witnesses, and the ruffian murderer was convicted of murder in the First Degree.

Good Advice.

A Messenger of Adam & Co. Express, gives the following good advice to persons sending packages by express. We commend it to the attention of "all whom it may concern." "Make up your parcels in good thick paper; or if the paper be light, use two or three thicknesses, tie up with strong cord or twine, and mark them in letters as legible as the signature of John Hancock in the Declaration of Independence. Paper-boxes are poor things to trust for outside packages. It is curious to see the shape that hats assume in paper. Hatters and milliners use light wooden boxes for this purpose, and make a great saving by it. Don't pack a raw turkey, half a peck of cranberries, a stone jar of pickles, two thin glass bottles of preserved sweets, and pickled horse-radish, a bottle of ink, a daguerrotype, two or three letters, and a parcel of expensive lace and infant apparel, with a handful of hay, all in the same box. It is possible that some of them would spoil."

In fact, to tell the whole truth, we once saw a case, or rather a box in which it had been tried, and, as sure as you are born, it was a sight to behold. The close atmosphere of the box had first, as his long legs double the contents, of course, and as the stone jars of pickles had pitched incontinently into the "weaker vessels," the horse radish and jellies had united, with no advantage to their own flavor, and very profitable for the album, daguerrotype, lace work and infantine clothing, which they had completely saturated."

Dromedary Riding.

Bayard Taylor, in a recent letter from Southern Arabia, published in the New York Tribune, in which he describes a ride across the great Arabian desert, says that he had seen the peculiar dromedary riding, "I found dromedary riding not at all difficult. One sits on a lofty seat, with his feet across over the animal's shoulders, or resting on his neck. The body is obliged to rock backwards and forwards, on account of the long swinging gait, and as there is no stay or fulcrum, except a blunt pomel, around which the legs are crossed, some little power of equilibrium is necessary. My dromedary was a strong stately beast, of a light cream color, and so even a gait, that it would bear the Arab test; that is one might drink a cup of coffee while going on a full trot, without spilling a drop. I found a great advantage in the use of the Turkish costume. My trousers, which contain eighteen yards of muslin, though they only reach to the knees, allow the leg perfect freedom of motion, and I have learnt so many different modes of crossing those members that no day is sufficient to exhaust them. The rising and kneeling of the animal is hazardous at first, as his long legs double the contents of the rule, and you are thrown forward and backward again, but the trick is soon learned. The soreness and fatigue of which many travellers complain I have not experienced. I ride from eight to ten hours a day, read and dream in the saddle, and am as fresh and unwary as when I began the journey."

Saw Mills.

The Boston Journal says: "The old practice in making boards, was to split the logs with wedges; and, inconsequent as the practice was, it was not easy to persuade the world that it could be done in any better way. Saws were afterwards introduced for the purpose of preparing timber and boards, and "bits" were then invented for the action of the two handed saw. This mode of sawing logs was greatly in use in New England, where water power could not easily be obtained, in the early part of the present century; and, probably, there are places yet where they are known and used in the service. Saw mills were first used in Europe in the fifteenth century; but so lately as 1555, an English ambassador, having seen a saw mill in France, thought it a novelty which deserved a particular description. It is amusing to see how the aversion to labor-saving machinery has always agitated England. The first saw mill was established by a Dutchman in 1623; but the public outcry against the new-fangled machine was so violent that the proprietor was forced to become a mill owner in another country. The mill was not used in England for several years, or rather generations; but in 1758, an unskilful timber merchant, hoping that after so long a time, the public would be less watchful of its own interests, made a rash attempt to construct another mill. The guardians of the public welfare, however, were on the alert, and a conscientious mob at once collected and pulled the mill to pieces."

At five o'clock yesterday evening, a portion of the roof and of the southern wall of Clark & Thaw's large warehouse, on the corner of Penn and Wayne streets; fell with a loud crash, burying a laboring man named James Purcell in the ruins, and inflicting injuries so serious a nature as to render his recovery highly improbable. John Gray, foreman of the warehouse, and Patrick Fitzgerald and John Ward, laborers, were somewhat hurt, though not dangerously. Mr. Clark, a member of the firm, saved himself from injury by jumping on a coal boat lying by the warehouse door. The boat on which Mr. C. secured a footing, and which was laden with dry goods, was broken in, and the cargo slightly damaged. A quantity of flour in the upper story fell through, and several barrels were staved in. The cause of the accident is believed to be a deficiency in the foundation of the building, which covers a large area. The loss, which has not yet been fully estimated, will amount to a considerable sum, and the case of Mr. Purcell, who, as is above said, will hardly survive, a Coroner's jury will officially determine the cause of the unfortunate occurrence.—Pittsburg Union, March 26.

U. S. Marshal.

The Uniontown Gazette, published at the home of Maj. WESLEY FROST, the newly appointed U. S. Marshal for the Western District, says: This is a tribute to the working democrat, and another evidence of the good sense and discriminating wisdom of President Pierce. Wesley Frost is one of the best men in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; an: like most of our good men, has carved his own way to eminence from humble origin. He has the energy, honesty and ability to make a competent, faithful and efficient officer, and the urbanity of manners and dignity of deportment to make a highly popular one. We congratulate the people of the Western District upon this fortunate appointment, and especially the working democracy from whose noble ranks President Pierce has made the selection. As long as the President pursues this policy, his Administration will be strong in the affections of the people.

Why not? The following story of an accident which happened to a near-sighted gentleman at a ball in that city. He waited upon his partner to a seat after a "love of a polka," when he espied the embroidered edge of a supposed handkerchief at the feet of his divinity. He hastily seized it, when the "Py, py, sir" of the lady informed him that he was taking improper liberties with the gollops of her japon.

Dreadful Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Loss of Life.

BALTIMORE, March 28. A most distressing accident occurred about 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about seventy miles west of Cumberland. The train ran off the track, and a number of passengers were killed and wounded. The particulars have not yet been received, but five are known to have been killed, and a number of others are more or less injured. Among the killed are Mr. Daniel Holt, of the firm of Messrs. Holt & Maltby, oyster dealers of this city, a young woman and child, and two strangers, names unknown.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The accident occurred at 3 o'clock this morning. The train was coming east from Cumberland. It consisted of a baggage car and three passenger cars, drawn by one heavy and one small engine. When passing the "eight feet filling" on section 76, descending a curved grade of 116 feet to Cheat River, the heavy engine started the rails binding the rails to the ties.—All the train passed over safely except the two last passenger cars, which by the parting of the track were thrown down the river side of the embankment, falling the frightful distance of over 100 feet and making four somersets before they reached the base, when they were shattered to fragments, and many of the unfortunate inmates were either sadly injured or instantly killed.

There were forty passengers in the two cars. The following are dead: Daniel Holt, of Baltimore; Aurelius Tallie, supposed to be from South Carolina; Lewis Delle, a French emigrant returning home from California; Richard Clayton, of Wellsville, Virginia; a young lady and a middle aged gentleman, supposed to be from Kentucky; a small stepson of Robert Murray, the supervisor on the road; and a child of Mr. Gage, of St. Louis, on his way to New York. Mr. Gage and his lady were both much injured. They are with their three other children now at Cumberland. A train left Cumberland this morning for the locality of the sad occurrence with physicians and comforts for the sufferers, who will be brought to Cumberland at five o'clock this evening, when full particulars of the accident, together with the names of the wounded, will be received.

THEIR DEPARTURE.

Cumberland, March 28, 7 o'clock, A. M.—The express train from the scene of the deplorable accident has just arrived. The following additional names are to be added to the list of killed and wounded:—F. S. Cross, injured severely in the back; Adam Zole, of Rockingham, Va., slightly injured; George Culbert, of Fauquier county, Va., slightly; Abner Flournoy, of Salem, Fauquier county, Va., and H. A. Turner, of Baltimore, with his wife and four children, bruised, burnt, &c., but will get well; G. A. Travener, of Alexandria, Va., injured in the back, but not fatally; C. Sanders, of Shelby county, Ky., severely burnt and cut; Dr. Cadwallader, a merchant of Louisville, thigh broken in three places and injured in the breast, considered dangerously hurt; bro-bro-men Gardner and Morris, both severely injured.

The bodies of the dead will be brought down to this place to-morrow.

Mrs. Ogle, of Philadelphia, was in the train, with ten other passengers, escaped uninjured.

THEIR DEPARTURE.

Cumberland, March 28.—Miss Isaac, of Indiana, who was in the train, on her way to Philadelphia to visit her friends, and who was in charge of Dr. Cadwallader, was instantly killed. Dr. Cadwallader will probably recover.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Accident—Another Victim.

CUMBERLAND, March 29. The cars, to-night, brought the body of Eliza S. Wyton, (residence not known) making the eighth victim by the recent deplorable accident. Breakman Gardner and Dr. Cadwallader, of New Albany, Indiana, are reported to be doing as well as the nature of their injuries will admit. All the wounded here are doing well, and are considered out of danger.

Confirmations, Appointments, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 28. The Senate to-day, confirmed Hon. Hugh J. Anderson, of Maine, Commissioner of Customs; Richard P. Hammond, Collector at San Francisco; and Philip A. Koch, Appraiser at San Francisco, and Henry W. Mercey, of Illinois, U. S. Marshal. The President has nominated Nathaniel Hawthorne, of Mass. (the Biographer), Consul at Liverpool; Thomas P. Pierce, (a distant relative of the President), Postmaster at Hillsborough, N. Hampshire; Benjamin Jackaway, Indian Agent of the Choctaw Agency. The Senate will probably adjourn finally on Monday.

The Census Bureau is about being re-organized. The clerical force is to be increased to about 40 by reinstatements and perhaps new appointments. G. W. Featherstonhaugh has posted A. McEaton, of Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

It is generally believed that the Cabinet agreed to-day upon the following Philadelphia appointments: Charles Brown, Collector; N. B. Edred, Naval Officer; R. C. Hale, Surveyor; Capt. Day, Navy Agent, and G. G. Westcott, Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

The following nominations for Philadelphia have been sent to the Senate, for confirmation: Collector of the Port—Charles Brown. Surveyor—R. C. Hale. Navy Agent—Capt. Day. Post Master—Mr. J. Miller. Naval Officer—Judge Eldred. Director of the Mint—Mr. Peit. Marshal of the Eastern District of Pa.—Colt. F. Wynkoop.

Female Women.

The editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, is in love with female women.—He appears to adore them, but he hates the male women.—Hear him talk: "We respect, admire, and love a female woman. We admire her in the beauty of her person, her moral presence, and her position; we respect her simple truthfulness and innocence, and we love her as the embodiment of the highest charms and sweetest attributes of humanity. But a male woman, who can fear? We cannot read of monster meetings in which women perform the principal parts; of lectures on the subject of marriage, to all classes by female tongues; and of the potpourri of female spouters who go about the country, without an involuntary emotion of disgust. Many of these women have families of tender age at home, and husbands who should have tender heads. Home duties are forsaken, and the misguided mistresses go about teaching other people their duties! What comfortable wives they must be! What kind and assiduous mothers! How they must bewail a home that is too small to hold them!—Gods of war! We would as soon live with a hyena, or a steam engine! Don't come this way, we beg of you!"

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

THE DEATH PENALTY.—The Assembly of Wisconsin has passed a bill abolishing the penalty of death for the crime of murder, and substituting imprisonment for life. The vote stood 26 in favor, and 28 opposed. The friends of the bill are a c minority in the Senate.

The Cincinnati Atlas of the 26th says: "Last evening, Alexander Duncan, ex-member of Congress, left his home, in Madison, with a load of lumber to his farm, about three miles distant from the town. No intelligence being received from him, a member of his family went out in search of him, and found him lying on the road, insensible and covered with blood. The horses and wagon were standing near him.—When our informant left Madison the physicians were examining his wounds, and had come to the conclusion that he had fallen off the wagon, and the wheels had passed over his body. He has since died of his wounds.

We are authorized, says the Pittsburg Gazette, by Gen. Wm. Larmer, to state that he is not, and will not be, a candidate for nomination for Governor before the next Whig Convention. He is truly grateful for the numerous testimonials of public favor he has received, and for the flattering expressions of the press in relation to a candidacy for the gubernatorial Chair; but he is at present engaged in a work of much importance to Pittsburg and Southwestern Pennsylvania, which will require his undivided attention for some two or three years to come.

A SAD SUICIDE.—A Paris letter to the Boston Journal says:—"The young Count Camerata killed himself on Friday morning by blowing out his brains. He is the son of the Princess Bacciochi, who in turn is the daughter of Eleanora Bonaparte, eldest sister of Napoleon the First. The Count Camerata was therefore a near relative of the Emperor. It was at first attempted to explain the suicide by that standing explanation of all such events, temporary mental derangement, brought on it was said by brain-fever. But as it is known that the left hand affairs in the nearest order, there is no doubt that the self-murder was the result of a deliberate determination formed some days previously. Rumor now ascribes it to gambling, debts, and a love affair.

IMPUDENT.—A subscriber who has been taking up paper from the commencement, without ever paying for it, had the audacity, a few days since, to write us a letter (signed unpaid) to change his paper to another office.—Exchange paper.

CHEVALIER WIKOFF has been liberated from prison at Genoa, where he was confined on a charge of attempting to force a young English lady to marry him. He has since made his appearance in Paris. His adventures and trials have made quite a hero of him. It is rumored that the Chevalier has written a history of his courtship, in the course of which he makes all sorts of revelations.

IRON TURNPIKE.—Iron will be a great material for almost everything at the proper time. A company is being organized at Cincinnati, Ohio, to have the turnpike from the head of Western avenue, at Brighton, to Cumminsville, Spring Grove and Carthage, with iron pillars. The sides of the road will be filled in with dirt, and ornamented with shade trees.

EARLY HOURS FOR PARTIES.—They have become decidedly the fashion. Go at eight—supper at ten—carriages at eleven—pillows by twelve—dreams by quarter past. Such are the present degrees of custom. The change is universally approved of, and people wonder why it is not more general. The "Lay of the Headache" would be a timely poem.—Home Journal.

WITHOUT A MATE.—The census of Lexington, Ky., discloses the fact that there is one female there in a most deplorable condition; males 2,754; females 2,753. Showing that there is a poor feminine creature over there without a mate, and without the means to obtain a mate, unless some fellow wanders into town soon, or she emigrates to some other point. We predict that if she isn't attended to soon, she will slip for Salt Lake, the Mormon city of the Saints.

In Australia, if one of the diggers enters a baker's shop, to purchase a wedding cake which costs forty dollars, he throws down a fifty dollar bill, and takes a handful of doughnuts in change. It's something to be a baker out there.

Keep brookes and buckles shoes, silk stockings, tight small clothes, a waistcoat with lappets a velvet coat with a standing collar, a cocked hat and sword, form the new French costume.

One Cent a Mile Railroad Fares.—The State Engineer and Surveyor, M'Alpine, in his report to the Legislature of New York in 1852, says: "An important fact is also established, which, up to this time, had been doubted by most men conversant with railroad transports, which is that passengers can be transported at an expense of less than one cent per mile. This result is obtained as a rule, when the average loads are ninety passengers each mile run."

Loss of Life in the Kaffir War.—A private soldier in the rifle corps, writing home from Kaffirland, on the 10th of December last, says:—"Since the commencement of the war we have lost 1,400 white men, that is to say English, and the number of Caffirs killed is 16,000, besides 70 chiefs, but still there is a wonderful many of them living yet—too many for what good they are; but those that are living are very badly off. I know they would all like to go to the States, but they are afraid to do so, for fear of being shot as rebels or transported as felons."

Death of a Revolutionary Soldier.—On Saturday morning, Peter Bonneau, Esq., died in Philadelphia, at the age of ninety-six. He was in good health until the morning of his death, passed a hearty supper after 12 o'clock on Friday night—the fast of Good Friday then being over—about 2 o'clock he expired. Mr. Bonneau, came to this country with Lafayette, he being at that time but nineteen years old. He served during the Revolutionary war and participated in the active struggles of that contest. The old French citizens knew and respected him, and he was the associate of Girard, Biennon, and other worthy men, who were known and respected during former years. For the last thirty-seven years Mr. Bonneau has been blind. He was beloved by a large number of our citizens, and he leaves a name and reputation which have ever been associated with honor and integrity.

Lime-Water for Hens.

During the last season Mr. Jos. Wilcox, of this town, having occasion to administer lime-water to a sick horse, inadvertently left a pail of the preparation in his barn, which remained there for some months, serving as a favorite drink for his hens. He soon afterwards discovered that the laying of his hens was apparently increased to a considerable extent. Being convinced of the importance of the (to him) new discovery he has during the present season kept his hens constantly supplied with lime-water, placed in troughs within their convenient access, and the result was an increase of nearly four-fold as compared with previous experience. The new mode of the discovery (though it may not be new to all) is claimed only as applicable to the mode all of imparting the lime in this case; its use in another form, for the same purpose, having been previously understood by many.—Wayne Sentinel.