

Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. ROWMAN.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

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NEW SERIES.

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Select Poetry.



While 'Tis Daytime Let us Work.

Every mortal has his mission
In this world of active strife,
Whether in a high position
Or a lowly walk of life.
He it is, who, now fulfilling
Every duty day by day,
Shows the mind and spirit willing
To perform its onward way.
Life's a bark upon the ocean,
Tossed and rocked by every gale;
Now scuds on with speedy motion,
Now with rent and tattered sail.
Life's a bright and sunny morning,
With some light refreshing showers,
Followed by dark cloudy warning
Of the storm that o'er us lowers.
Life's the cord of silver, binding
Man in contact with his kind;
Death is but that bond unbinding,
Setting free the earth-bound mind.
Life's the pitcher of the fountain,
Whence immortal life descends;
Tis the fragile vessel surmounting
Cistern where pure waters blend.
Life's the day for deed and action,
Death's the rest, the time of night;
He who works with satisfaction,
Works while yet the hour is light.
Forward, then! the day is waning,
Westward sinks the setting sun;
Onward! on! without complaining,
Work, while yet it may be done.

Introduction to the ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

His Excellency, WILLIAM BIGLER,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

Sir:—I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following report of the condition of the militia of the Commonwealth for the year 1854. I regret, however, to have to state that it is by no means as full and accurate as it should be, owing to the fact that whilst some of the officers upon whom the duty devolves of making return to this department of government, have totally failed to perform it, others have only discharged it in part. By reference to official papers, I find that my able predecessors, Generals LEWIS and KEEXAN, were similarly embarrassed in making their reports, and hence it is evident that further legislation is necessary to secure a faithful observance of the laws pertaining to the militia.

The act of 1849 repealed the existing militia laws, and the law which the Adjutant General was directed to submit to the next Legislature was not only not adopted, but no other was substituted for it.

The law of 1822, was, in its general outline and conception, a good one; and, at least, had in view, a desire to conform to the establishment of a uniformity in the system as contemplated by the constitution. With some modifications, it could, in my opinion, be adapted to the present wants of our State.

With all the conflicting views and opinions that exist upon this subject, it may be difficult to have any law passed that will much improve the old one in its main provisions, not that I do not think that it could be improved.

Those who are voluntarily willing to "play soldiers," should be required also to subject themselves to the performance of all reasonable military duties, and should not, with impunity, be allowed to turn the system into ridicule, as is too frequently the case now. Limiting the punishment of those in commission to no greater than that of being cashiered, there should be no objection to an officer being arraigned before a court (consisting of his brother officers), for any "neglect of duty," for "unofficer-like conduct," or for "disobedience of the lawful orders of his superior," and this should not be confined to "when the command to which he may belong shall be paraded." It frequently happens that an officer so neglects his command as to waste it away, and sometimes it has occurred that they will not either do duty or resign, and yet they cannot be reached by law. I would respectfully suggest, therefore, that the Governor be authorized to appoint a Board of, say three officers, with the Adj. General, to prepare a law to be submitted to the next Legislature, and that until the further action of that body, the law of 1822 should, for the present, be restored, except so far as it may have been modified by the plan in the act of 1849, for the training of those only who are uniformed, and by the payment of fines by those who are disinclined to perform such service.

In 1847, while holding the office of Adjutant General under commission from His Excellency, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, I had the honor to report two hundred and seventy-six thousand and seventy men as the strength of the militia of the Commonwealth; and, by an official communication from the ordnance department at Washington, bearing date March 30, 1854, I was informed that the State had been regularly credited with its apportionment from 1847 to 1853, inclusive, upon the basis of the report of 1847, alluded to above. Our quota amounted to:

| | |
|-----------|----------------|
| For 1847, | 2,085 muskets. |
| " 1848, | 2,058 " |
| " 1849, | 2,011 " |
| " 1850, | 1,966 " |
| " 1851, | 1,825 " |
| " 1852, | 1,752 " |
| " 1853, | 1,551 " |

It will be perceived that there has been a re-

gular and gradual falling off in the annual apportionment. This is owing to the fact of the coming in of new States and Territories and to the changes in the aggregate of the militia force returned by others.

In making my requisition upon the General Government for the quota due for 1854, I was notified by the proper officer, that Pennsylvania was entitled to draw but eighty-two muskets (or their equivalent) for the year 1853, being the actual quota as based upon the latest reported number of militia, (thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty), bringing the State in debt to the end of 1853, in the number of one thousand six hundred and eighty muskets, (overdrawn,) which it would require nearly twenty years to repay. In other words, that we could draw no more arms or military stores for a period of twenty years!

I discovered at once, that the error consisted in reporting only the uniformed militia as the strength of the State, of which fact I succeeded in convincing the department, as will be seen by the reply of the head of the ordnance office, in which he says: "Your explanations respecting the diminished number of militia reported by your immediate predecessor, are satisfactory, and the apportioning of arms to the State of Pennsylvania will accordingly be made upon the basis of the return of 1847;" consequently I was enabled to draw for the present year, seven hundred and ten muskets and two hundred and fifty rifles, with accoutrements complete, one hundred and fifty light artillery sabres, and two hundred extra sets of infantry accoutrements, to be issued with repaired guns, nearly all of which have been disposed of to those entitled to receive them; not, however, being more than one-half enough to supply the demand.

By the second section of the supplement to the act of 1849, each assessor is required, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to make return to the inspector of the proper brigade, of all delinquent militia men in his district; and yet, notwithstanding I directed a circular to all the brigade inspectors in the State, calling their attention to this fact, not more than about one-third of the delinquents have been returned to this office. As will be seen by the table annexed, the uniformed militia number, 16,663; Delinquents, 90,294; Making, 106,957.

I have made an abstract of this report to His Excellency, the President of the United States, as required by law, and requested him to direct that our next quota be based upon three hundred thousand, as the strength of our force, assuring him that future legislation would point out some mode by which this fact can be clearly demonstrated. To base our quota upon a less number than that reported in 1847, would be manifestly unjust to the gallant citizen soldiery of Pennsylvania, who so manfully responded to the call of their country, during the late war with Mexico; and who now stand ready to promptly obey any call that may be made upon them by authority of law.

I have visited all the State arsenals, and found the SUPERINTENDENTS faithfully discharging the duties devolving upon them. During the past summer, the Harrisburg and Meadville arsenals have undergone slight repairs, and are now in good condition. The arsenal at Philadelphia having been sold to the Central railroad company, and they being desirous to appropriate the building, as well as the lot, to their own use, made it necessary to remove the stores, there deposited, to some other place; consequently, under the advice of your Excellency, and experienced military gentlemen in the city, a temporary building was rented in Vine street one door west of Seventh-st., at an annual cost of \$100. On the north and west sides of this building, are located carpenter shops, and on the east, a grocery, making it rather an unsafe depository for the public stores, in the absence of any insurance.

The \$20,000 appropriated to purchase a lot and put up an arsenal, is altogether insufficient for the purpose intended; and, after twice visiting Philadelphia on the subject, and consulting a number of military gentlemen, it was deemed advisable to postpone the purchase of a lot until it could be ascertained whether or not the authorities of the consolidated city would not make a liberal appropriation, to be added to the State appropriation, in order that a building might be erected that would do honor to the Commonwealth, and so constructed as to afford protection to the city in case of riot or invasion. It will be necessary, however, to come to some determination soon, and if the city declines to appropriate, I would respectfully suggest that the \$20,000 be applied to the improvement of the arsenal at Harrisburg, with the view of removing the arms and stores now deposited in Philadelphia to that place, thereby disposing with an arsenal in Philadelphia altogether.

During the months of June, July and August last, general, field, regimental and company officers were elected to serve for five years; and as many of them are fresh from the ranks of the people, and not "booked" in their duties, more than ordinary difficulty has been experienced in getting full and accurate returns from their several offices. This difficulty, however, will be obviated in a short time.

There is a commendable military spirit in the Commonwealth at present. New companies are organizing in different parts of the State, whilst several fine companies, now uniformed, are destitute of arms, which has caused many complaints and much dissatisfaction. The impression seems to be very generally entertained that the Adjutant General has it in his power to furnish arms, &c., whenever asked for, notwithstanding he has only the command of about thirteen hundred muskets annually, or their equivalent, which, when divided among the cavalry, artillery, infantry and rifle forces, give but a small amount to each. This year we had but nine hundred and sixty rifles and muskets issued to the volunteers of the entire State. I

mention this fact distinctly, in order to draw the special attention of our citizen soldiery to the limited means placed at the disposal of the Adjutant General.

I think it would be but just and fair that the State Legislature should appropriate something more for the encouragement of volunteers, than the mere pittance now given to companies for armory purposes. The entire surplus military fund should, at least, be appropriated to maintain an organization which is the pride of the Commonwealth in time of peace, and our sure defence in time of war.

I have made no sales of old arms, &c., during the year, but have directed several brigade inspectors to make sale, with instructions to account for the same in the settlement of their accounts with the Auditor General and State Treasurer.

For statistical information, I would respectfully refer your Excellency to the accompanying tables.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. ROWMAN,
Adjutant General, P. M.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Bedford, Dec. 30, 1854.

Translated from the French for Home Journal.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

A wedding was recently celebrated at La Madeleine. Numerous equipages were stationed at the doors of the church during the ceremony. The curious, the flâneurs, crowded in among the invited guests. All were desirous of beholding the bride, and to scrutinize the newly-married couple. Ordinarily, such questioners gain nothing but commonplace gossip; but in this instance curiosity had been much excited. The espousals which had just taken place were the finale of a comedy, which produced a lively interest in the Faubourg Saint Honoré.—The title to this historic drama ought to be "A Woman's Vengeance."

The lady in question was not a widow, as one might suppose from the facts disclosed, which denote a woman well accustomed to the vicissitudes of life. She was a maiden just arrived at majority, in the full bloom of youth, strikingly beautiful and with distinguished attractions. Add to these much intelligence, and a moderate fortune, and you will readily conceive that the lady did not lack admirers who were anxious to win her favor. And, indeed, there were half a dozen from whom she selected one. A young gentleman, whom we shall call M. Felix, that being his Christian name, had the good fortune to inspire her with an ardent passion, which seemed to be reciprocated, or rather was really so; but the stability of which was not proof against circumstances which afterwards occurred.

The fortune of M. Felix was very moderate, barely sufficient to enable him to sustain a position in the fashionable world. This, to one of a sentimental turn of mind, was rather inconvenient. No hope of accession gilded the horizon—no splendid inheritance awaited him; judge, then, if the happy lot which was tendered him—a union with a beautiful woman, loving and beloved—was rejected!

But this peaceful happiness was disturbed by an unexpected occurrence. The horizon of his hopes, hitherto so gloomy, was suddenly illuminated, and a brilliant future suddenly dawned upon him. He became heir apparent to an immense fortune. An uncle who had long lived in the greatest poverty and obscurity, upon a lucky accident, had become exceedingly rich. Now this fortunate individual was sixty years old, and not a relative in the world, save this nephew, M. Felix, therefore, was considered his heir to estates producing a yearly rent of forty or fifty thousand livres, and was duly installed in that position.

The mind of the fortunate M. Felix was much elated with this extraordinary change in his circumstances, and he launched forth on the sea of dissipation and extravagance without reserve. The tranquil pleasures of matrimony lost their charms; all his former plans were abandoned; and he gave himself up to a life of gayety and frivolous pleasure, breaking his engagement without the least scruple, and leaving his affianced bride to console herself as best she might.

And how did the deserted lady receive the desertion of her lover? What sentiments filled her bosom at this cold blooded abandonment? We shall not at this time disclose her feelings. The sequel will sufficiently describe them.

After this rupture with her unfeeling admirer, the lady appeared in society more charming than ever; she met him without the slightest apparent emotion, and becoming introduced to the uncle, she put forth all her powers of pleasing—all the graces of wit and beauty—to captivate the sexagenary millionaire. In this she was completely successful. The old gentleman became a willing captive. Mademoiselle became the consort of the uncle of M. Felix. Three-quarters of his estate was settled upon her by the contracts of marriage, and for the residue, the chance of inheritance by M. Felix is very slender.

Such are the facts gleaned by the curious, who thronged the entrance of the church of La Madeleine, on Monday last.

A NEW PHASE OF ROBBERY.—We learn the following facts respecting a recent robbery committed on board the cars of the Central Railroad. On Friday last a young woman took the cars for the West, at a station a short distance beyond Utica. Her baggage was checked for Buffalo. After proceeding a short distance upon the journey, a woman who was a fellow passenger, affecting a desire to relieve the loneliness of the young lady, took a seat with her, and became very sociable. She was, in fact, quite attentive, and, among other marks of familiarity, offered her protegee her bottle of smelling

salts, which was accepted and used. Soon after inhaling the pungent odor of the vinaigrette she became powerfully affected by the influence of some subtle soporific agent which it contained, and fell asleep. She remained in this unconscious condition for some time, and on recovering from her stupor discovered that she had been robbed of her purse, baggage checks, &c. On arriving at the Clyde station, she made known the facts to the conductor, and the railroad men made up a sufficient sum to take her to her destination. This circumstance develops a new and dangerous scheme for the robbery of unsuspecting persons on the railway trains. Doubtless the female adept had caused her victim to inhale the vapor of chloroform, and thus had her fully in her power while she perpetrated the robbery. If they carry on their operations to the extent of taking baggage, also, it is a still more serious business. Let every one be cautious about encouraging the approaches of plausible strangers on the cars.—Rochester American.

A Capital Hint.

John Rowan, Esq., of Kentucky, having been called upon from several quarters to become a Democratic candidate for Governor of that State, declined to assume the position for reasons alluded in a letter to the Louisville Times. He says:

"I am unwilling to peril the fair prospects of the party by becoming their standard bearer in the next contest, for the simple reason that my wife is a Catholic. I see that a highly respectable Wing paper (the Commonwealth) estimates the number of Know-Nothings in Kentucky at fifty thousand; and as I have been informed by good authority, that no man who has a Catholic wife can be a member of that society, it is fair to presume that they would not vote for a man so circumstanced. If this be true, fifty thousand citizens of Kentucky would say to me, 'What though you are a native of Kentucky, and your ancestors were among the promoters of this fair land: what though your grandfathers, Lytle and Rowan, lost the earnings of their lives—the first by the torch of the Indian, the last by the moneys of the Continental Congress—what though they did toil on fighting the Indian and felling the forest, and under all these difficulties educate a portion of their families, and that portion not unknown or undistinguished in the histories of Ohio, Kentucky, and the nation; and what though you may be qualified to discharge the high duties of the office you aspire to; we, fifty thousand citizens of Kentucky, living happily around our hearthstones, won for us by the daring of such men as you sprung from, are determined that you shall not become Governor of Kentucky, Mr. Rowan, because your wife, exercising the privilege guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and the constitution of every State in the Confederacy, to worship God as she pleases, is a Catholic. It matters not to us that the ancestors of that wife were of those who landed with Lord Baltimore, and established the good old colony of Maryland, (to this hour the home of refinement and hospitality,) the first to invite the Reformed of Christendom to come and worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.'"

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

When I compare together different classes, as existing at this moment in the civilized world, I cannot think the difference between the rich and the poor, in regard to mere physical suffering, so great as is sometimes imagined. That some of the indigent among us die of scanty food, is undoubtedly true; but vastly more, in this community, die from eating too much than from eating too little; vastly more from excess than from starvation. So, as to clothing, many shiver from want of defences against the cold; but there is vastly more suffering among the rich from absurd and criminal modes of dress, which fashion has sanctioned, than among the poor from deficiency of raiment. Our daughters are often brought to the grave by their rich attire, than our beggars by their nakedness. So the poor are often overworked; but they suffer less than many among the rich, who have no work to do, no interesting object to fill up life, to satisfy the infinite cravings of man for action. According to our present modes of education, how many of our daughters are victims of our *amour propre*!—a misery unknown to the poor, and more intolerable than the weariness of excessive toil. The idle young man, spending the day in exhibiting his person in the street, ought not to excite the envy of the overtasked poor; and this number of the ground is found exclusively among the rich.—Channing.

Hoof Brand.

The following are the directions of Dr. Gadd for this disease, and we regard them as the best we have seen on this interesting subject to every farmer, few of whom are acquainted with this important knowledge. The shoer, however, has much to do with this disease; for in many cases he can produce it by improper shoeing; and can cure it, in its early stages, by proper shoeing. Many horses are injured in their feet, some of them for life, by unworkmanlike shoeing, and how few owners of horses know it!—Ed. Ger. Tel.

"In all cases we must endeavor to give the frog a bearing upon the ground; and in order to do this the shoe ought to be removed. A dry, brittle, and contracted hoof may be improved by repeated pollicing with soft soap and rye meal, applied cold. So soon as the hoof softens, let it be dressed, night and morning, with turpentine, linseed oil, and powdered charcoal, equal parts. Yet, after all, a run of grass in a soft pasture, the animal having nothing more than tips on his feet, is the best treatment. A very popular notion exists, that cow manure has a wonderful effect on a contracted hoof; but

it is the candid opinion of the author, and no doubt the reader will coincide, that filth and dirt of every kind are unfavorable to healthy action. Such remedy, aside from its objection on the score of decency, savors too much of by-gone days, when live-cels were sent on errand down horse's throats to unravel their intestines. If any benefit belongs to such an objectionable application, it is due to the property it possesses of retaining moisture: therefore cold pohtices and water are far superior. Clay and moist earth, placed in the stall for the horses to stand on, are far superior to a stuffing of wet oakum, which can be removed at pleasure. In order to keep it in contact with the sole, we have only to insinuate two strips of wood between the sole and shoe, one running lengthwise and the other crosswise of the foot. It affords considerable pressure to the foot, is cooling and cleanly, and is far superior to the above articles."

A HAPPY RE-UNION.—An interesting incident was related to us yesterday by a friend, which we consider worthy of making a note of. A young man named Samuel Cline, son of Henry Cline, a resident of Elizabeth township, reached his father's dwelling on Wednesday of last week, having been absent from home about a year. He was one of the crew of a pair of coal-boats which left this city, and were sunk in the Mississippi, in January, 1854, at the time so many fatal accidents occurred, burying in a watery grave a number of our laboring citizens. The crew consisted of twenty-one persons, only three of whom reached the shore—the pilot, and a gentleman whose name we did not learn, beside himself. The two former have since died—the pilot, two hours after gaining the beach. The other succeeded in reaching his home, in Lawrenceville, but survived scarcely a week, the hardships he experienced being too much for his constitution to endure. Young Cline had been at the mercy of strangers from the period of the disaster until reaching home, being sick the greater portion of the time, and unable to procure sufficient means to pay his fare hither. He states that he was seven hours in the water, and floated down the river eleven miles. The story is too long and heart-rending to relate. The anxious father had received no intelligence from his son during his absence, and had nearly given him up for lost. His almost-broken heart was filled with joy when Samuel stepped into the house, and the lad was so overcome with gratitude that he had been permitted to gaze once more on the smiling faces of those most near and dear to him—the aged father, kind mother, and loving sisters and brothers—and to sit beside the old homestead hearthstone, that he was unable to restrain his emotion. The pleasure of the re-union is partly overshadowed, however, as the young man shows indications of not long remaining a member of the family circle.—Pittsburg Union.

A TRAIN WRECKED ON THE PRAIRIES.

Advices were received, says the Chicago Journal of the 29th ult., last Saturday evening, to the effect that the train which left for Springfield early last week, on board of which were the Speaker of the House, the members of the Legislature from this county, and almost a quorum of other members, the clerks of the two Houses, &c., were in imminent peril. About forty miles from Wilmington, it appears that the train came to a snow drift, about fifteen feet deep. The locomotive being nearly out of water, the engineer and conductor proceeded to the next station to get a supply, when, on arriving, the tank was found to be frozen, so that the engine could not return, and the passengers—250 in number—were left to pass the night. Being out of fuel, the first onslaught was made upon the emigrant cars, the seats of which answered the purpose. Next the wants of the inner man claimed attention, and an attack was made upon the express car, which very soon fell into the hands of the victors, yielding a substantial share of spoils in the shape of oysters, en route for the cruise of his Excellency Governor Matteson. When morning broke, the party found themselves alone upon the deep, but spying a house some four miles distant, an able bodied corps of sappers and miners were despatched for a little aid and comfort. The house proved to be the residence of a worthy farmer, who forthwith loaded his team with fuel and provender, and took off the women and children. A couple of gentlemen took a conveyance across the Morris, twenty miles distant, where they struck the rock Island train, some few others started on foot for Pontiac, ten miles distant—but a greater share remained at the scene of disaster. When last heard from, the Speaker of the House, axe in hand, was presiding over a wood-pile—the Chairman of Banks and Incorporations had under consideration a snow-bank 15 feet deep and 20 miles in extent—clearly a bank of "deposit." The Committee on Internal Improvement were dispatched after mincepies and sandwiches, while the lobby, "my Lord Coke" in the Chair had resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Country.

Hoof Brand.

Mr. Farnham, on learning of the circumstances, despatched a locomotive from Joliet, with provisions to the train, but we do not learn whether it reached them or not. The depth of snow, if on a level, would be from three to three and a half feet, although the drifts range from fifteen to fifty feet in depth, all through the country, with what results to the railroads we give elsewhere.

A terrible accident took place on Friday last, on the Dixon Air line, to one of the operatives employed in opening the way through a monster drift. A track layer, by the name of Porter, one of the most active, energetic and efficient men upon the whole line of the road, had volunteered his services to help the train through the snow, and was standing on the side platform of the locomotive when the latter was

put in motion. A body of snow striking against him caused his foot to slip from the platform.—It was caught by the driving wheel in such a way as to wrench the leg entirely off at the knee-joint.

The poor man fell backward over the railing of the platform, while his leg with the boot still on, fell upon the track beneath the locomotive. Porter was taken up and carried as quickly as possible back to Dixon, when the remaining portion of his limb was twice amputated; first, just above the severance from the leg, and afterwards still higher up, on account of the bone being shattered. When our informant left Dixon, Porter was regarded as likely to recover from his awful wound.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

Horrible Suffering.

Four families, consisting of four men, four women and thirteen children, left Germany for the New World. On the voyage two of the women died. On landing in New York, a portion of the large party of emigrants on the ship were sent back as paupers. The four families, having a small amount of money, were allowed to land. Having acquaintances in this region, they determined to reach Pittsburg.

During their journey hither, they had a scanty supply of food, and clothing altogether insufficient for the inclemency of the season. The emigrant cars were oftentimes poorly heated, and in changing from one train to another, they were frequently compelled to stand shivering in the frosty air for hours, like so many beasts. The women, we are informed, had neither cloaks, shawls, nor under skirts. It is not wonderful, therefore, that when they arrived at this city they were all sick, half-naked and half-starved. Their acquaintances, who were also extremely poor, received them into their houses in Allegheny, where the ladies of the Benevolent Society found them.

The children were the most severely affected by the sufferings which they had undergone.—Their heads were swelled to twice their natural size, and it was at first thought they were attacked by the measles. It proved, however, to be an eruptive disease, caused solely by cold and starvation. Their limbs were frost-bitten, and there they lay in agony upon the floor, without clothing, food, bedding or fuel. The men were also groaning with pain, having denied themselves food, in order to divide what morsel they had amongst their children. The women were suffering too—their breasts and shoulders being perfectly raw and bleeding with the intense frost.

In this condition the ladies referred to found them. Every effort in their power was made to relieve them. Physicians were called, bedding, clothing, food and fuel obtained, and a room rented where they would be more comfortable. The services of proper attendants were also procured. But the delicate forms of the little sufferers had experienced too severe a shock. On Sunday, the 28th, two of them were buried. Another day of last week saw two more laid in the silent grave. Thanks to the exertion of the physicians and others, the rest have been spared, and are now in a fair way of recovery—except one of the men, who seems most heroically to have deprived himself of food during his journey from New York, in order to supply the wants of his little ones. He has been taken to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital but his recovery is doubtful.

The remaining nine children have been adopted by different German families residing in the neighborhood.

The condition of the western and southern roads is desperate on account of the snow.—There has been no communication with Saint Louis for eleven days. Seventeen locomotives are either frozen or buried on the Chicago and Mississippi road.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Harrisburg Herald has been informed that on Saturday night, week, the house of Mr. John Crum, of Dauphin county, was destroyed by fire, and that the owner perished in the flames. The general supposition is that Mr. Crum was killed for his money, and the house fired by the murderer. Mr. Crum's daughter was away from home on Saturday night, and there was no one else in the house.

A writer in the Boston Journal thinks that of three hundred thousand children in this country who die under ten years of age at least one hundred thousand might survive but for the effects of salutaris. He relates a story of sickness in a boarding-house at Williamstown, Mass., caused by eating biscuits, puddings, &c., full of salutaris. Out of fifteen boarders, thirteen were taken sick, and were confined a long time; two of them died, another barely escaped death, and the others recovered after severe sickness. Prof. Tatlock and Rev. Mr. Crawford, who ate but little of the food, escaped illness.

Military.—The Adjutant General of New York has announced that the Commander-in-Chief will not disband, at discretion, any auxiliary organization, but only in case he is expressly required by law to do it. The Adjutant General also reports that the records of his offices apply no means of discovering whether any regiments, battalions, or companies, are organized in violation of law.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn that on the morning of the 24th of January, Mr. Francis Friend, who resides in the Accident district of this county, left home on business which detained him till next day. On his return, on opening the door of his house, the first object that met his sight was his wife lying dead upon the floor, with her child, about two years old, lying by her side, nearly frozen to death. Mrs. F. was in perfect health the day before. A jury of inquest was summoned by Truman West, Esq., who came to the conclusion that the deceased died of apoplexy.—Cumberland Allegonian.