

THE TRUE AMERICAN. The True American is published every Wednesday, in Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, and edited by Z. Ragan, on the following terms: One year, in advance, \$2.00...

CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives still continues balloting for Speaker, without much prospect for an early election. Caucus after caucus has been held, by those opposed to the Administration, and they have been unable thus far to effect a union, sufficient to elect Fuller's friends still adhere to him with a foolish pertinacity...

Three of the members from Ohio, Harrison, Bell and Moore, men too, of whom we expected better things, have opposed the election of Mr. Banks, and thus indirectly elected with the Democracy. The Democrats have at last shouldered the Administration with all its weight of iniquities, and resolved to abide its fate.

In addition to what was said in a late number relative to the necessity of Normal instruction for the Teacher, the Board of Education of the city of Cleveland, in their Report of the condition of their Schools, present an almost unanswerable argument. They say:—

"There is a remarkable difference between the teachers, in respect to their abilities to carry pupils through this course of reading and spelling, in strict accordance with the conditions of the certificates. Some will train classes so thoroughly that nine tenths of the pupils will reach the standard of attainment set up, while others, spending the same time, with the same degree of effort, apparently, fail in getting even a majority of their pupils over the ground thus thoroughly."

"Arithmetic, under some teachers, is absolutely mastered. Every example in the text book is so critically and thoroughly studied that it can not only be wrought out promptly upon the blackboard when called for, but every principle connected with its solution can be readily explained, showing root and branch of the whole matter. In other schools, this thoroughness is not observable. Lessons are gone over only partially learned; some are omitted altogether, through absence, and never brought up; pupils work at the blackboard mechanically; reasons for the steps taken in reaching the results are not given, or not clearly stated, and the whole exercise is dull and spiritless, purely in consequence of a lack of skill on the part of the teacher, to awaken thought and bring the powers of the mind into earnest action."

"When it is considered that this is true of Cleveland, a city in which are employed an aggregate of sixty-four teachers, under the eye of a learned, vigilant and skillful Superintendent, what must it be in those rural districts to which the confessedly disqualified resort for occasional employment?"

"Lack of skill," says the Report, "on the part of the teacher" causes the difference. How is this to be cured? Certainly, in no way so effectually, as in any other way at all, as through the mental discipline, the thorough training of the Normal School.

To Correspondents.—The communication of S. E. G. is too late for this issue.

To our friend in Monroe, Michigan, we say, the gentleman for whom you enquire, resides in Marietta, Ohio.

The Richmond Enquirer says there will be a handsome surplus in the State Treasury of Virginia, after paying the January interest on her bonds.

To Delinquent Subscribers.

We had taken a seat in our sanctum and commenced writing a dupe, but finding our ideas would not flow, we had entirely despaired.—throwing down the quill, and picking up a paper in order to relieve our embarrassment (mental and pecuniary,) we fortunately lit upon the following from the Newark Times, which we take the liberty to appropriate, hoping that our friends will not take it as a mere joke, but in all seriousness send us forth with our pay, and thus relieve us from embarrassments which are pressing us down.

"WHAT WE WISH!"—We wish money was as plenty as mud, and that those who owe us would as freely and surely pay their debts, as the clouds shower down upon us the blessed rain drops—how free, how happy, how like a freeman we should feel! But it is no use talking—the rains will come when Providence in His mercy sends it—and man will only pay a debt when every possible expedient to avoid it fails him. Now for the last six weeks we have not received from our patrons the one-tenth part of our expenses, and yet they expect to have the 'Newark Times' promptly, not a second behind time, and they grow most furious if it is not so. Dear friends! (dear in more than one sense,) do you do your duty, and we will do ours—give us what is our own, and all your expectations shall be gratified. The Holidays will soon be here—and we would very much like to have 'speller' enough to buy a 'salt mackerel,' any how! Jest not all, we aver we have parted with our 'last red cent,' and we ardently desire to have the 'locker' replenished.

The Ohio Statesman on the Georgia Platform.—The Surrender in Advance.

The Statesman of Thursday morning, gives in its unqualified adherence to the Georgia pro-slavery platform, and proclaims its willingness to stand upon it in the next Presidential election. This is at least frank and honest. The full indorsement of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which, it is now admitted, was introduced to defeat the wishes of the North, and for the sole and express purpose of introducing slavery into Kansas, is here avowed by the Statesman. Let this be remembered by the voters of Ohio. The declaration that congress has no power to restrict slavery in the territories, is also distinctly made. Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, and the great and good men that formed the Constitution and organized our Union, are thus repudiated and put aside, as ignorant of the works of their own hands; and the new light, which is started to aid the South in its schemes of slave extensions, has become the pole star of modern Slave Democracy. We put these facts and admissions on record for future reference.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, Dayton Empire, and other pro-slavery papers will, of course, indorse and sustain the Statesman in this declaration. The Ohio State Democrat, and the large number of papers that agree with Flood, in the opinion that there is a North, and that Douglas, Atchison & Co., are not the wisest and best men that ever lived, will please take a note of these developments, and prepare to come down, or climb up to this Georgia platform. We think these men will have a good time in getting the voters of Ohio to sanction their deliberate treason to the interests of freedom and the free North.—[Journal.]

How LONG WILL IT LAST.—The Nashville Gazette asks the question, 'How long will the American party last?' and answers, 'as long as there is patriotism in the land; as long as an American heart beats for its country; as long as our people rally around home, principle, republicanism; as long as the stars and stripes can catch the eye and thrill the soul; as long as the memory of the great, the heroic and the good of our fathers is cherished; as long as there is an enemy to our institutions in the land; as long as politicians insult common sense, the rights of the people; as long as office-seekers, like hawks and vipers, hover about to plunder the public treasure and pervert duty and service into speculation; as long as the words of Washington have a resting place in our minds—so long will the American party last.' When the American party ceases to exist, no appeal to the patriotism of the country will be necessary. The foes of the Union will have triumphed.

It is stated that private telegraphic despatches from Halifax announce that the proposals from a number of American houses, for the contract of beef and pork, have been accepted by the British Government. There is a rumor that all of the bids from this side have been accepted; but this is probably exaggerated.

Don't PAY FOR FREIGHT.—The present low rates of postage and the high charges of ocean mail service keep the Post-Office Department in debt to the General Government, and call for annually increasing drafts upon the Treasury. It is stated, in advance of the Postmaster General's Report, on what appears reliable authority, that the deficit in the Post-Office Department for the present year will be about two millions and a half of dollars, or some three-quarters of a million more than last year. There has been added during the year some 3,700 miles of road service to the operations of the Department.

From the Herald of Freedom. THE KANSAS WAR.

MURDER MOST FOUL.

By the following, received by mail last night, it will be seen that matters were a different aspect from that at first given by the telegraph. Read: LAWRENCE, Sat. Nov. 14.—Our town was thrown into a high state of excitement on Tuesday last by the intelligence from near hickory Point, in this Territory, that Charles W. Dow, a young man about twenty two years of age, was most barbarously murdered by a party of demons who rejoice in the appellation of 'border ruffians.' Mr. Dow had been to a blacksmith shop where several of these demons incarnate were congregated. One of them drew a rifle on him, and threatened to shoot him on the spot, but finally set down his weapon without injuring any body. Mr. Dow started to leave, and got away a few rods when his attention was directed towards the shop by the explosion of a percussion cap. Looking around he received a charge of buck shot in his bosom from a wretch named Coleman, and fell dead upon the spot.

An attempt was made to arrest the murderer, but he was secreted by his pro-slavery abettors, and escaped to Missouri.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 4 o'clock A. M.

A meeting of the citizens convened to day on the ground where the murder was committed, and inquired into the facts at length. The proof corroborates our statement; that one of the most cold-blooded murders on record had been committed by F. N. Coleman, as principal, abetted by Hargus, Burkley, Jos. Moody, and Wagoner, as accessories before the fact. A series of resolves were passed, a committee of vigilance was appointed to investigate the facts still further, to search out the offenders, and devise means to bring them to justice. Coleman and his party had fled.

The meeting continued in session till a late hour, and adjourned.

Between the hours of nine and ten o'clock in the evening on Monday, Mr. Jones, the Sheriff of Douglas county, who received his appointment from a bogus Legislature attended by a posse of fourteen officers, visited the house of Jacob Branson; and arrested him for security of the peace, on the oath of a couple of the abettors in the above transaction.—Mr. Jones, did not read or even make Mr. B. acquainted with the character of his warrant, but told him he must go with him immediately or he would 'blow B. to hell in a minute.'

[Mr. Branson lives near the scene of the late murder, and Mr. Dow has made it his home at Mr. B's house. This is probably the height of his offending.]

The posse, with Mr. Branson, proceeded towards Leocompton, via Blanton. Arriving at the latter place, they were stopped by a party of Mr. B's neighbors who had learned of the arrest, and followed him and by a nearer route headed them near J. B. Abbott's house, in Blanton. There were but fifteen of the rescuers. They threw themselves across the road; and requested B. to leave the party. He did so, although ordered to remain with the posse, or he would be shot down.

Jones dispatched an express to the Shawnee Mission for aid. He said the Governor had given him the assurance that ten thousand men should be at his services immediately, if needed, and declared they should be on the grounds forthwith.

It seems that Coleman on making his escape, fled to Gov. Shannon. What cheer he received from that quarter we are not advised; suffice it to say that he made his way to Leocompton, accompanied by a guard to keep him from being injured while passing through Lawrence. The warrant was there made out against Mr. Branson, no doubt with the view of effecting his credibility before a jury.

The country is all on fire. Means are being employed to call the people together. A company are patrolling the streets while we write, and the soul-stirring drum is beating to arms.

There is no doubt, ere the day expires an organized body, under charge of the Sheriff, will be again upon the country. What action our people will take in the premises we are not advised. It is probable a meeting of the citizens will be convened this morning.

St. Louis, December, 6.—The pro-slavery party encamped on Wakarusa river, and last night by order of the Gov. they arrested Gen. Pomeroy, who was on his way to Kansas City with important dispatches for the East. Threats have been made to destroy the American Hotel at Kansas, on the supposition that it was owned by the Emigrant Aid Society.—The mass of the citizens pledge themselves to defend and prevent its destruction. Four or five hundred men, several pieces of artillery, a thousand muskets passed through Independence yesterday from the border counties of Missouri, to aid the Sheriff of Douglas Co. in maintaining order.

"To A T."—A grocer, wishing to be a little odd in regard to a sign, caused two letters to be painted on his shutter, the one green and the other black. Not long after, some person observing it, inquired what it meant. "Why, you great goose," said the trader, "it's green and black tea."

Telegraphic.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Baltic has arrived and is detained below. No important intelligence from the east of war.

The principle feature of news is, a variety of rumors, all stating that, at last, there is a prospect of peace. One rumor says, that Russia has directly requested Prussia, to make conciliatory offers to the Western Powers; and that Prussia is said to have accepted the mission.

The proposition is said to be,—that Russia will conclude a peace with the Western Powers, without the intervention of either Austria or Prussia—Russia acceding to a guarantee of independence to the Danubian Principalities, and the freedom of the Black Sea. Both parties are to continue preparations for hostilities; but no active operations are to be entered upon, up to a date agreed upon. All this is, possible, premature; but the hopes for peace are strong.

The excitement, respecting American affairs, has almost passed away.

The Danish Conference met on the 20th, in a speech to the Chambers, announces the decidedly continued neutrality of Prussia.

Some unimportant changes occurred in the English Cabinet.

Nothing important from Asia or the Black Sea.

The admiralty contracts for navy supplies, had been taken at much lower rates than was expected. The average price for beef was £7 and £9 for pork per tierce. Ten thousand packages of American pork were accepted at £8 10s.

THE LATEST.—The King of Sardinia was enthusiastically received at London. Gen. Canrobert left Copenhagen, for Paris, on the 30th of November.

Operations at Sebastopol, preparatory to attacking the Northern forts, were proceeding rapidly.

Admiral Bruat, Commander of the French fleet in the Black Sea, died of cholera. Count Mole is also dead.

The American ship, Telegraph, with a full cargo of linseed, flax and hemp, had sailed from Archangel for Amsterdam. The White Cloud, with a similar cargo, was detained by ice, and would probably have to remain all winter.

Later from the Seat of War.

WESTON, Dec. 6.—By an express who stayed at Lawrence night before last, we have the following account of matters from the war, says a St. Louis paper:

The number at Lawrence is about 800 men armed chiefly with Sharp's rifles.—They say they can raise 300 more if necessary. They are willing that Jones should come peacefully and search for prisoners. They assert that they will not commence a fight, but act on the defensive to the very last. Men and women are armed with Sharp's rifles. General Pomeroy is now at Lawrence, having escaped from his captors. It is said that, on the pro-slavery side, the number at Franklin is about 300 men, and at Leocompton about 200, and very anxious to obtain more. Jones was to go yesterday, to execute his writ on the prisoners: in the hands of the Free State party, and if they refused to deliver them up, he would wait further orders from Governor Shannon. It is thought there will be a fight before the matter can be settled. The United States troops at Fort Leavenworth have not yet been ordered out.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 10.—At twelve o'clock last night the Kentucky Military Institute, six miles from Frankfort, was discovered to be on fire. The main building, occupied by Col. Morgan and Professors, the cook house, and mess-hall, and chapel adjoining the east end, and the family rooms and offices adjoining on the south side were entirely destroyed. The fire originated in the garret, and as is supposed, through the carelessness of a servant. The furniture and library were saved in a damaged state. The school will be discontinued for a few days, or until new buildings can be erected. The loss is not known: fully insured.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—HOUSE.—The House resumed voting for Speaker. On the 51st ballot, the vote stood: Banks 105, Richardson 75, Fuller 33, Leister 2, scattering 9.

At the conclusion of the roll-call, Mr. Mullen said: I give notice, that unless within three days, we shall elect a Speaker, I will submit a proposition, by way of compromise.

Mr. Giddings—(loudly) what is the proposition?

Mr. Florence—You can't compromise principles!

Mr. Giddings—Tell us what it is.

Mr. Houston—(from the opposite side of the Hall) It is, that you come over to us; and a very fair proposition it is.—[Laughter.]

Mr. Giddings—Make it now.

Mr. Houston—If all of you promise to come over to us, I'll make it now.—[Laughter, cries of "you can't come that game!"] No doubt you'd agree.

The House again resumed balloting.—52d Ballot.—Banks 104, Richardson 75, Fuller 34, scattering 11.

53d Ballot.—Banks 104, Fuller 34, Richardson 74, scattering 10.

54th Ballot.—Banks 104, Fuller 35, Richardson 74, scattering 9.

55th Ballot.—Banks 104, Richardson 74, Fuller 35, scattering 9.

56th Ballot.—Banks 104, Richardson 73, Fuller 35, scattering 7.

Whole number of votes polled 223; necessary to a choice 112. There being no choice, the House adjourned.

The Speaker is the angriestest top-to-night. It seems to be fixed a determination of the friends of Banks and Richardson to adhere to their respective candidates. This being the case, the supporters of Fuller hold the balance of power; and with them, rests the responsibility of an election. Should the three divisions remain firm, an appropriation is talked of, to the end of the contest, by partitioning the principal officers among them. The subject confuses the heads of all directly concerned, in an organization.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—SENATE.—Messrs. Seward, Fessenden and Stuart, severally gave notice of their intention to introduce bills for Harbor, River and Lake improvements. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—57th Ballot.—Banks 106, Richardson 73, Fuller 40, Leister, Harrison, Haver, Williams and Orr, each 1; necessary to a choice 113.

58th Ballot.—Banks 106, Richardson 76, Fuller 41, scattering 4.

The Baker Case.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Jury in the case of Louis Baker, charged with the murder of Poole, is still out with no prospects of agreeing.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The jury in the Baker case, has been discharged by the Court, being unable to agree. Report says they were divided as follows: Seven for manslaughter, two for murder and 3 for acquittal.

Proclamations by the President.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—The Washington Union, of this morning, contains a Proclamation, issued by President Pierce, against the Nicaraguan Filibusters; also, another, announcing that New Foundland has complied with the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty, and is entitled to all its benefits.

Burning Steamboats—Fearful Scene.

The steamer-boat George Collier, while rounding to at the Memphis landing on the night of the 3d inst., caught fire, under the forward stairs, and spread with such awful rapidity that in less than five minutes the whole of the large boat was enveloped in almost an entire sheet of flame.

Capt. Burdett, who was in command, left the roof, and went below into the ladies' cabin, and gave the alarm. He immediately went into the ladies' cabin to save the ladies, all of whom were asleep, and tried to get them out forward, but the flames and smoke drove them back, leaving them no chance to escape but by a small flight of steps near the water, close at the rear of the boat. By almost superhuman effort he succeeded in saving all of them and getting them off on the wharf-boat. The male passengers and a portion of the officers and crew had to save themselves by jumping off, some into the river, and others to the lower deck of the wharf-boat.

The George Collier had landed on the inside of the magnificent packet Mayflower, her bow extending about midship of the latter, and soon that steamer was enveloped in flames. The flames also extended to the bow and cabin of the fine wharf-boat Mary Hunt, and in less than ten minutes from the first outbreak of the flames, the three boats were one mass of fire, the flames towering high above the tall chimneys of either boat.

The George Collier had some forty cabin passengers, most of whom were asleep in their rooms, and in the hurry and confusion of the moment, hardly knew what they were about. Several of those who were saved are considerably injured from jumping off the boat. Many of the saved were taken to the Gayoso in their night clothes, where they were kindly provided for by the gentlemanly proprietors.

All the officers of the George Collier were saved, but neither passengers nor officers saved any of their baggage—nothing but what they had on.

The books and papers of both the Collier and Mayflower were lost, and but few of the officers on the latter boat saved anything except what they had on them.

Amid the confusion and intense excitement last night, we were unable to get a list of those who were lost, or the names of any of them. Some five or six of the passengers, and two or three cabin boys on the Collier, are known to be lost, and the assistant bar-keeper and chambermaid of the Mayflower were missing. As the register of the George Collier was lost, it will be hard to determine how many lost their lives.

CAPT. CALLAGHAN'S EXPEDITION.—The San Antonio Herald, of the 20th inst., has the following paragraph:

From articles that we notice in our exchanges, we are led to conclude that the War Department has received official information that has induced the belief that Capt. Callaghan's expedition was gotten up by the filibusters; in consequence of which, we learn that orders have been received by the commander of the department, to prevent any further demonstration of the kind, and to have all those engaged with Callaghan arrested and tried for a violation of the neutrality laws.—The War Department has been wrongly informed. Capt Callaghan was acting under the Governor's authority. The General will have an interesting time in executing the order to arrest those composing his command.

From the Cincinnati Times. WURTEMBERG VS. FAUPERISM.

A German paper published in New York city, called the States Zeitung, contains the following as having been adopted recently for the Government of Wurtemberg.

Whereas, It has repeatedly occurred that German Emigrants to America, and among them natives of Wurtemberg, who desired to return home on account of sickness or incapacity to labor, having been forwarded to this country by the German Emigration Society of New York, and—

Whereas, It is desirable that those who have once emigrated to America, and especially those who have been transported thither at the expense of the State of the Communes, and are unable whether or not it be any fault of their own, to earn their subsistence, should not return here to be a burden to the State or the commune (which in that case will have defrayed the expense of their journey in vain) and

Whereas, The American authorities are scarcely authorized to be scarcely authorized to send back those who, having once been admitted to the country, cannot earn their subsistence in America, and

Whereas, It is much less the business of the German Emigration Society of New York to promote the return of such individuals, therefore

Resolved, That necessary steps are to be taken to prevent their transportation back to this country.

We do not know that we have ever been favored with so cool a specimen of barefaced impudence as that manifested by the late action of the Wurtemberg Government in relation to foreign paupers. If it was not that the very act of shipping paupers to this country, at the expense of the Wurtemberg Government, is of itself a proceeding of such unparalleled audacity, we should be inclined to doubt the sincerity of such a resolution as would deny our right to send such paupers whence they came. Yet, such has been the actual bulletin issued by that Government, and necessary steps are to be taken to carry it into execution.

The assumption that once being admitted to our shores endows the emigrant with the right to remain here, it matters not under what circumstances he comes, whether as a pauper hitherto supported by a foreign power, or a convict heretofore confined in a foreign prison, but in either case transported by the authorities, that such government must be relieved of the attendant expense of the support of such subjects—we say this assumption is one that we doubt much if the American people will tamely submit to, under any circumstances.

For our part we think that 'charity begins at home,' and believe in an enforcement of the doctrine. America has never shown herself niggardly in the cause of suffering humanity when appealed to in the proper manner. She has, unsolicited, sent her ships loaded with grain to the starving millions of Europe, and in so doing has defrayed every expense attendant upon such an exhibition of her bounty.

How different from the action of that Government that would send the offspring of her own soil, as worse than beggars, destitute and homeless, into a land of strangers.

And yet, in the face of all this, we find those in our midst, who are ready, and willing to cry out against such measures as will protect us from imposition in this respect.

We would in view of these circumstances, call the attention of the public to these facts. Of the American party, and by that, we mean every person who has the interests of our country at heart, because we wish to know if this forms a feature in the regulations that we feel confident, should govern our country, if we desire her welfare, we would ask. Is not the action of the Wurtemberg government, adverting insult to injury? As to our Democratic friends we should suggest to them, that they call a meeting of the party, and such action be taken as would show in the plainest terms their sympathy with the Wurtemberg government. It would certainly be more creditable than the wishy-washy course adopted by them.

ASTRONOMICAL SCIENCE.—The President of the British Association for the advancement of science, in his opening address at the yearly scientific gathering lately held at Glasgow, stated as one of the results of Lord Rosse's telescope, that for the first time since the days of Newton a suspicion has arisen in the minds of astronomers that laws other than that of gravitation may bear rule in space, and that the nebula phenomena revealed to us by that telescope must be governed by forces different from those of which we have any knowledge.

This first book ever printed with a date appeared in 1455, just four centuries ago this very year. Nine years after, the Koran began to be read publicly at Constantinople, and at the same time the Bible was sent forth on the wings of the press, to the four quarters of the world, to counteract its baneful influence. And from that day to this, the civilized world of Europe and America is indebted for that superiority which no second night of ignorance can darken, no new excursion of Vandalism can overthrow, to an enlightened,—conscientious,—independent press. Those four hundred years have changed the face of the world.

A ROYAL SWINDLER.—The recent difficulty between England and the King of Naples, grew out of later ordering a carpet, upon which was to be embroidered the royal arms, from a manufacturer in England. Upon its delivery, the king refused to receive it, saying he had not ordered it, though the manufacturer showed a written order. He thus forced the sale of the carpet at auction, and sent one of his agents to purchase it at about half price. It now adorns the Royal Halls; but England has forced the king to fork over the full value.

MR. ERICSSON AND HIS CALORIC ENGINE.—Mr. Ericsson is reported to be still engaged in his calorific enterprise. His new calorific engine is forty horse power, and compared with its predecessors, has been greatly simplified, and its cumbersome parts dispensed with—not only avoiding friction and diminishing expense, but effecting a great saving in space. Formerly there were four cylinders, with duplicate placed above them on pumps. The latter are done away with under the new arrangement.

Singular Circumstances.

On last Saturday a stranger, tolerably well dressed, provided himself with a lodging place, in a barn belonging to Mr. H. Adgate, of Warren, Ohio. When Mr. Adgate entered the barn, the stranger informed him that he liked his lodging very well, but that the diet was scanty, whereupon Mr. Adgate brought him some eatables. In the night the fellow stole Mr. A's horse, rode him to Bristol, took him to the hotel, told the landlord, that it was a stolen horse, that he had stolen it, and wished the landlord to take care of his horse and himself; telling him that some body would be after the horse, but whether he would get any pay for his breakfast was doubtful. The landlord advised him to make tracks, but the fellow insisted that he understood his business. According to his expectation, he was followed, arrested and brought to this place. Being inquired of by D. D. Belden, Esq., the Prosecuting Attorney, as to his motive for such conduct, he replied, that he had been told that the Ohio Penitentiary was a comfortable place to live in, that the boarding was good, and as he wanted to learn a trade, he had travelled a long distance on foot, and had stolen the horse for no other purpose than to get in the penitentiary for three years. When Mr. Belden asked him what he would do, if representations of the facts were made to the Court, when he should be placed on trial, that it would not sentence him, he replied, that if Mr. B. did not procure his conviction, he would steal Mr. B's horse as soon as he was out of jail. He says his name is Perry, but refuses to tell from whence he came.—Western Reserve Chronicle.

Gambling for a Grov.

A correspondent of the Boston Mail says that a few years since, when the yellow fever was raging fearfully in Florida, Manager Forbes, with his theatrical company, was performing in the town of Apalachicola, and their business was, of course, ruined. Many of the performers were stricken down. There were two of the number whose cases were considered hopeless, after their admission to the hospital. The grounds of that institution, at that time, were cut up for graves; and our two actors, having become convalescent, were allowed to walk through the cemetery, for such had the grounds become. Mound after mound met their view, the newly turned earth telling of a recently inhaled victim of the scourge. At last, two unoccupied graves were before them. They were very near each other, yet over one only a large willow, giving a mournful, picturesque appearance to the spot. The two friends were conversing together over the grim habitations, when, singular as it may appear, a relapse occurred to each. They became, as it were, delirious, and both claimed the grave under the willow. High words ensued, but the sudden quarrel was stayed by a proposal from one of the party, to go within the hospital and take a game of all fours for the right of possession, the winner to be allowed the use of the narrow tenement. Amid the raging of their fevered brains the game was played, the proposer of the game won the stake, and the next morning his lifeless body was laid beneath the willow. The loser at that time is yet a participator in the game of life.

TEXAS.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Observer calculates that each Fall and Winter adds 200,000 souls to the population of Texas, embracing now an aggregate of 800,000. Of these, 50,000 are Germans. They will go for 'free soil.' Much is being done for education both in founding colleges and common schools.—The writer, from his observation in Texas, says:—

'No man can but be profoundly impressed with the excellence and usefulness of the Methodist church, when he sees what it has effected in this new State. It has convulsed every acre of Texas with its preachers, and has done immense good towards organizing Christian Society, and repressing the immorality so natural in a new State. God bless the great Methodist church! No man admires and rejoices in its labors more than I do, though dissenting from many of its doctrines and practices. It is the most numerous church in Texas. The Cumberland is probably the next in size; then the Baptist, the Presbyterian, and the Episcopal.'

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