

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Stratton, Editor and Proprietor.
CARLEISLE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1850.

Democratic State Central Committee.
The members of the Democratic State Central Committee are requested to meet at Buchanan's Hotel, in Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 29th January, 1850, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of fixing the time and place for the meeting of the next Democratic State Convention.

Appointments by the County Commissioners.
The Commissioners of this county, on the 1st inst., made the following appointments, viz:
Commissioners' Attorney—Jas. H. Graham; Esq.
Clerk—William Riley; Esq.
Physician to Jail—Dr. W. W. Dale.
Keeper of Public Buildings—Martin Comman.
The Editor being absent, our next issue as an apology for any defects in this week's paper.

Assessors of Cumberland County.—The return for 1849, shows 7,504 taxables in Cumberland county—Blind, 17—Deaf and dumb, 20.—The borough of Carlisle contains 960 taxables.

Sudden Deaths.—Sergt. King and Sergt. Queen, both late of the U. S. Army, died suddenly in the same house in this place on New Year's morning, about an hour, only, intervening between their deaths.

Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, of the U. S. Senate, will please accept our thanks for sending us a bound copy of the Patent Office Report, for 1848. We are also under obligations to our faithful member of Congress, Hon. James K. Mcintosh, for sending us with early copies of the Message.

WEEKLY LECTURES.—Last week we entirely omitted, (by some carelessness or other,) to notice the first of a course of Lectures that have been commenced in our town, or the purpose of driving away some of the mortality of the dull winter evenings. Professor ALLEN, President elect of Girard College, delivered the first in the course, on Christmas evening. It was an able production, and was listened to with great attention by every one present. Professor Allen has since left our town and taken up his residence in Philadelphia. In him our community has lost one of its best members and finest ornaments.

One object of these Lectures is to provide a fund for the poor of our town, who at the present stand in great need of assistance. The admission fee is so small—being only 12 1/2 cents for gentlemen, and nothing for ladies—that should the enterprise fail, it will be a fault disgrace on every individual of our community. When the object is so commendable, and the means taken to accomplish it so instructive and entertaining, if our people do not attend, we should never hereafter speak of sympathy for distress, or love for knowledge.

The second Lecture will be delivered this (Thursday) evening, in Education Hall, by the Rev. Mr. WING. Let all attend!

THE LEGISLATURE.
The Legislature of this State assembled on Tuesday last, the first day of January. The Democrats, being in the majority, will be held responsible to a considerable degree, for the acts passed. It is to be hoped, therefore, that our friends will act together as a band of brothers, having the welfare of their constituents and the interest of the State at heart. Many important matters will come before the Legislature. The apportionment of the State for the election of Senators and Representatives, is a subject of deep importance to the people. As we have remarked on a former occasion, we desire to see a fair and just Apportionment Bill passed. The Democrats of this State are in a majority of from fifteen to eighteen thousand, and can always have a controlling power in the Legislature if the Senatorial and Representative districts are honestly and fairly carved out. Give the Democrats an open field and fair fight, and they are sure to triumph in old Pennsylvania.

Another subject to come before the Legislature, requiring much care, will be the renewal of old, and the granting of new bank charters. We hope, for the honor of the Democratic party, that in all cases the individual stability clause will be insisted upon. The people of this State, we have reason to believe, are nearly unanimous in desiring to see bank stockholders held responsible for their debts like other men. We hope, therefore, that no bank charter will be granted without this wholesome provision being incorporated in the charter.

In all matters of a political nature the Democrats should stand or fall together. With both the National and State administrations against us, it should be the duty of the Democrats in the Legislature to cultivate harmony and good feeling, and thus be prepared to meet, successfully, the wily schemes of Federalism.

LETTERS FROM THE EDITOR.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1850.
Yesterday, (Tuesday) being the time appointed, under the Constitution, for the meeting of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the House of Representatives convened at 11 o'clock. John S. McCallister, Democrat, of Clear Spring, was elected Speaker. In taking the Chair the Speaker addressed the House in a short and sensible speech, and concluded by returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him. Mr. M. C. is a young man, but yet possessed of fine abilities, and doubtless will make an able and dignified presiding officer.

The Senate met in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. On the eighth ballot Valentine B. Crawford, of Columbia county, was elected Speaker. By receiving the entire Whig support, and voting for himself, his election was effected. J. FORTEN BRAWLEY, of Crawford county, was the regular choice of the Democrats, but the treachery of B. defeated him. Valentine B. is in politics, what some term a "Bank Democrat." In my opinion he is little better than a full-blooded Federalist. He was elected as a Democrat, and has turned traitor to his friends. More concerning his recent behavior.

The Democratic Members of the House assembled in caucus last evening, and made the following nominations—Clerk, William Jack, of Westmoreland; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Platt, of Lycoming. Door Keeper, Isaac Beck, of York.

The Governor's Message will be delivered to day.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
Last week we furnished our readers with Gen. Taylor's first Message to Congress, in an extra which, for the purpose of giving it at the earliest date, we had printed, at considerable expense, at one of the head quarters, and forwarded to us with the first arrival of the document. At the same time we promised to give our views of it this week, as there was not a moment for comment then.

We have given the Message a calm and careful perusal. To show that we are not disposed to find fault merely for fault's sake, we differ from many of our partisans in regard to the style of the message. We think that it is generally simple and graceful, although evidently not all written by the same pen; but the excellence of the style exposes the miserable deformity of its doctrines. Federal measures should always be dressed up with pomp and parade, so as to deceive the eye, with the splendor of the garment, and keep it from examining too curiously into what is concealed beneath.

The style, however, of this document is all that remains. In substance it is "probably the weakest that has ever emanated from a place so high." It teems with all the exploded and corrupt doctrines of the Federal party, but recommends without argument, and does not merely and equivocally hint the President's wishes in regard to those that have long been obnoxious to the whole nation, and have had the seal of condemnation, stamped upon every effort to give them the character of laws.

In the first sentence of the third paragraph a delightful little allusion occurs that is worthy of an Irishman and exceedingly patriotic in sentiment. Our good President informs us that "we are at peace with all the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind." If we knew certainly that the moon and stars were inhibited, we might suppose that our "second Washington" had been entering into alliances offensive and defensive, with distant people. No doubt "relations of amity" with them would be very beneficial to our country in a commercial point of view.

The President commences the business part of the Message with a congratulation on our friendly relations with Great Britain, and particularly on the "happy termination" of his own and Mr. Clayton's silly dispute with the French Minister, by which they were near involving us in war, on a point of politeness and etiquette.

On the subject of the great question which has been for two years past agitating the country—the Wilmot Proviso—he is entirely non-committal. A homopathic dose is however administered to the Northern men to keep them in good humor. He throws out a bait for popularity in speaking of the African slave trade as being "a barbarous traffic," which, however, no one either in the Southern or Northern States will dispute. Every where this trade is abhorred, and the people are anxious to see it prohibited in every possible way; so that in this means to please the North without offending the South. But the Wilmot Proviso—which our Federal neighbor of the Herald represented as being one of the measures most cherished by Gen. Taylor—he thinks ought to be passed by, and let the new States themselves decide the question. "This, we think, is the most sensible suggestion in the whole Message; but it is a sad disappointment to those Free Soilers, who were so silly as to believe that Gen. Taylor would ever be the advocate of their principles; and it exposes the deception that was practised by the Federal papers of our State.

But the most economic policy and spirit of philanthropy is displayed in regard to the ship canal between the State of Nicaragua. Mr. Hise had negotiated a treaty with this Government, which secured to the United States the exclusive right to charter a company to construct a water communication from the mouth of the San Juan de Nicaragua to the Pacific. This gave to us the control and profits of the contemplated improvement. But, for the purpose of preventing "any power from monopolizing those advantages," the President has directed a negotiation to waive all these privileges so that all Governments may be placed on an equal footing with us. This is certainly the most incomprehensible specimen of patriotism that we have ever met with. "We supposed that the duty of our rulers was to take care of our own advantages—to make our nation as great, and as wealthy as honorable means would permit. But so universal is Gen. Taylor's love for mankind, that he has taken charge of all, and his negotiations are to be for the benefit of the whole world. If we are not greatly mistaken, this is an item that will be charged to his account without a credit, in his next settlement with the people.

On the subject of the tariff he comes up to the ultra Federal policy, and recommends specific duties and protection for protection sake. If we are to be guided by experience, it will be hard to show the necessity for any revision. The cry of "rain," "rain," which our opponents so long rung in the ears of the people, has been silenced by the excellent operation and beneficial results of the tariff of 1846. Our Treasury, which it was said would be bankrupt, has been more liberally and magnificently supplied than under the tariff of 1842. What object is to be accomplished then by a change we cannot see, unless it is to benefit monopolists and princely manufacturers at the expense of the laboring and agricultural population. But we do not apprehend much danger from this source, as long as we have a Democratic House and Senate to watch over the general welfare.

STATE SCHOOL CONVENTION.
We last week published the proceedings of an "Education Convention" for this county. By a reference to that report it will be seen that four of our citizens have been selected delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 16th of January; and we presume they will generally be present on that occasion. We see also that they have been charged with the duty of proposing to the said convention a number of objects which to the well demanded the attention of any body of men assembled to recommend measures, for carrying out the designs of our Common School system.

Without republishing those "objects," or even suggesting any of our own, we venture to throw out a few hints upon the subject of Pennsylvania free schools. We have ever been the staunch friend of popular education. We have favored its general diffusion by selected, original, and communicated articles from year to year; and as far as we are identified with the movement of progress, we cannot choose any other course. But we believe there are some things that ought to be said on the system as it is now managed, and we mean to say them in all good faith, and with all kindness.

First, while we are free to admit that much has been done to encourage the friends of education, too frequently the course has been for satisfaction. In many places, where it is supposed that the new system is working admirably, it is substantially the old system, minus the item of general taxation. Teachers are lauded for skill in an art which they never possessed the opportunity to acquire. They teach precisely as their fathers taught before them, and seem to care just as little about ever advancing a single step in their profession. And why should they care? They "read," "write," and "rehearse," and "what else all they are required to teach" why should they aim to do more? The potencies of higher attainments would bring with it no compensation to justify the outlay of expenditure, and as long as their employers are satisfied why need they perform work of supererogation? This is very shallow reasoning, but it is just the reasoning that men whose hopes are not fostered will be likely to use. Indeed we have known instances in which a highly competent instructor, secured almost providentially to a school, has been viewed with distrust by all the other schools of the district; and who his popularity if he dared to insinuate the slightest opposition to the prevailing fashion of doing things. Again, the whole machinery of carrying on the schools is badly managed. Men are chosen for directors, who have no experience in the business. At the end of a year they are superseded by others whose experience is less than their own, and whose inclination to servile will is. In the name of common sense, we would ask—how can those men be frequently brought together at some central point of the district—lose their time—concent measures for securing the best results in the schools—purchase books and pamphlets containing information as to their duties—examine and decide upon the merits of text books—inform themselves well upon the qualifications of the teachers—visit the schools themselves, and observe the style of discipline and instruction; and all this, with much more, as things are conducted at present? The fact is, it cannot be done, and we are really surprised that there is as much school in the schools as there is. They substitute not so much means of, as in spite of the system.

It will be asked—then—would we put the system down? would we substitute another in its place? would we even reform it? We answer no: let us fairly and fully carry the system out as it was originally designed. Let us invoke the best talent of the country to the business of teaching by affording such remuneration as will make the profession respectable and profitable. Let an instructor the only man who may not improve his condition, and by prudence and economy at last reach a competency in his old age? Must he be doomed to a perpetual itinerancy, going home with the scholars at night, and having no respite from the company of parents? Must he forever change his lodgings every twenty four hours, and submit to the eternal familiarity of the dear children, who under the parents' noses, may insult him, and take reprisals in their turn for the tickling he has given them during the day? We humbly trust not. But let us go still further. Let us have some arrangement by which teachers will be qualified for their business. The lawyer, the physician, the clergyman has each a prescribed course of preparation. Men serve an apprenticeship to almost every species of craft and trade except school keeping; and this, forthwith, they must learn by instinct or by imitation of bad models in other words, a profession, consecrated to the most important is left entirely to fortune. Then we should have cheerful, comfortable school houses. In passing through many a township in Pennsylvania the traveler meets many a deep woods, low dingy, contracted cabin, and when upon inquiring what it means, some "native" in the simplicity of his heart replies—"it's our School House." The building and the location are birds of a feather; the anti-luminal structure does well in its modesty to seek a retired spot. And the incident here we pass. We cannot describe the backless benches, the glaring wall and unadorned with a map or picture, the three windows with nine light each, the black uneven floor, and the &c. &c. We hope they may soon be known only in fiction. Give us School houses, worthy the name, the resources and the future renown of a free people.

We might go on to speak of school libraries, of some uniformity of text books, of a judicious method of examining teachers of proper remuneration to directors and many more like things; but we must not go into this article too long. Besides, we trust the convention will give these and kindred subjects a careful investigation. All we want is to be shown a more excellent way. As Pennsylvanians we have too much self respect to tarry long in the wake of our neighbors; and all that is necessary, to raise our system to perfection is to follow freely and earnestly the light which experience and judicious men can bring to bear upon the subject.

It is simply due to ourselves to disclaim in the following manner, any personal allusions in what we have said. Better results than we have described have been frequently secured; and in our own town especially the free school system has been carried out with great success.

"HAVE THEIR OWN TROUBLES."—The Philadelphia Daily News, (Fed), has been frequently made happy in witnessing the harassments inflicted upon the Democracy of this State, by the guerrilla bands who hang upon their skirts. By the following from a large number of that paper, it seems that its Federal friends are exposed to some of the same pleasant vexations.

UNQUALIFIED KNAVE.—We observe that Col. C. C. Nave, of Hendricks county, Ia., who was a volunteer candidate for Congress, against E. W. McGaughey, has published a card, in which he formally declares a secession from the Whig party, and says that he is "henceforth a Democrat, dyed in the work." Happy riddance, say we.

CONVENTION.—The stirring mills of Mr. John Strout, near Lovelock, Pa., were consumed by fire on Sunday night, together with from 500 to 1000 barrels of grain. Loss \$90,000. We understand that Mr. Strout, the day before the fire, had his mill insured in the Cumberland Valley Insurance company of this county, for \$5,000. His mill was also insured for \$5,000 in a Philadelphia company. His loss, therefore, will be about \$10,000.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRACY!
By the arrival of the Empiro City at New York, on Christmas day, from Chicago, we have dates from San Francisco to the 15th ult., fourteen days later than previous advices. The news she brings is of a highly interesting character.

The election has terminated in favor of the democrats, who have succeeded in electing their candidate, PETER H. BURNETT, for Governor, over Captain JOHN A. SUTTER, the Whig candidate. From the returns received, there is little doubt of the success of the entire democratic ticket, and of course a majority in both branches of the Legislature; which secures an adoption of two more Democratic members of the U. S. Senate.

The total number of votes cast in San Francisco was about 3,300. Nearly all the candidates were independent nominations. The Constitution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

The probabilities are that, Rodman M. Price and Geo. W. Wright, democrats, are elected to Congress, and that Col. Fremont, the Whig candidate, will be elected U. S. Senator.

The Empiro City brought 227 passengers and about half a million in gold dust.

Ports were entertained of a famine in the interior of California, the rainy season having set in, making the roads to the seaboard almost impassable. Provisions were very high in San Francisco. Pork was selling at \$65, and flour at \$40 per barrel.

Colonel Collier, the recently appointed Collector of San Francisco, had entered upon the duties of his office.

Speculation was as rife as ever at San Francisco and buildings going up at a marvellous rate. Carpenters' wages \$16 a day.

The mining season was over, and the miners were returning to San Francisco in large numbers. The yield this season is estimated at from eight to fourteen millions. The health of San Francisco and the interior towns was not good—dysentery and fever prevailing to a considerable extent.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
—The Report of the Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury, is very long—too long for us to publish. It is, in the language of the Harrisburg Keystone, strongly in favor of increased and specific duties for protection. The old argument of encouraging home industry by taxing the people on every thing they eat, drink and wear, is remoulded, and reproduced in a new dress; but certainly not more attractive or impressive. Mr. Meredith is a man of talents, a good lawyer and a gentleman; but the party to which he is attached necessarily represses his genius, and prevents it from expanding with the progress and improvements of the age. Were he attached to the Democratic party, and thoroughly imbued with the truth of its great principles, he would not waste his strength in the vain effort to sustain a theory which, both argument and experience, have demonstrated to be erroneous.

Oppression of the Hungarians.
The following curious memorials of the tyranny they have escaped, were brought by the Hungarians. They are laws to regulate affairs in the country, hereafter. They are six in number, and are as follows:
1st No Hungarian shall wear his hair longer than one inch in length.
2d No one shall wear any cravat or other articles of clothing of a red color, or with red in it.
3d No Hungarian shall wear his shirt collar doubled down a la Americaine.
4th No Hungarian shall wear a beard on his chin or whiskers on his cheeks, or hair under his chin.
5th No one shall wear a broad hat band on his hat, but only a very narrow hat band.
6th No one shall wear a feather in his cap.

Such are the regulations. For the first offence, the penalty is flogging; for the second, death. These are curious regulations, and fully show the nature of the government which now has its foot upon the neck of Hungary. If any one is curious to know the names of the gentry who have passed these laws, his name is—Haynau.

THE GOLD DOLLARS.—What has become of them for gold dollars? We have not seen one of them for three months. The Washington Globe says that there has been more than a million of the gold dollars coined and issued up to this date. It urges that this coinage should be increased to at least five millions. More than that will be required to make the gold dollars circulate among the people; unless, indeed, some good fortune should intervene to drive the shinglers out of circulation.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer of the 4th inst., comes to us dressed in mourning for the death of Geo. W. Hardwick, one of the editors of that paper.

Byron is said to have remarked that "the greatest trial to a woman's beauty" is the ungracious act of eating eggs. Some Yankee remarks that the poet could never have seen a lady hanging on by the teeth to a blazing hot corn cob.

WORKS OFF THAN THE HOUSE OF CONGRESS.
The Senators of Ohio have held two hundred and eleven ballottings for a presiding officer, without being able to make a choice. They are divided—18 to 18.

DEATH OF THE STATE REPORTER.—R. M. Barr, Esq., State Reporter, died suddenly in Reading, on Wednesday last. Mr. Barr was appointed by Governor Shunk, and discharged the duties of his office with fidelity, and satisfaction to the legal profession. His term would have expired in January next.

DEATH OF MR. KNOOP.—We regret to learn that George W. Knoop, the celebrated violinist, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last. The loss of Mr. Knoop to the musical circles, and a host of personal friends, will be irreparable.

MELANCHOLY BEREAVEMENT.—The Philadelphia American, of Saturday, says:—We regret to learn that the Hon. Joel Jones, mayor of this city, and with a melancholy bereavement, yesterday, in the loss of an only daughter, an interesting child about six years old. The circumstances attending the death of the little girl, were of a very distressing nature. On Monday last, she swallowed a piece of ivory, about the size of a small button, which lodged in her throat, and the injury she thereby sustained, resulted fatally, in spite of the most eminent surgical and medical skill.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—The Boston Herald mentions the occurrence of a singular incident, some days ago, in the City Lunatic Asylum. Some years since a woman came to this country, from Ireland, and was recently followed by her daughter. Both were seized with insanity, and without knowledge of each other's fate, came to the Asylum for treatment. Being accidentally placed near each other, they met in the hall, and their clouded reason was sufficiently strong and clear to permit them to recognize each other. The meeting, under the circumstances, was of the most affecting character, and naturally evoked strong interest in those who witnessed it.

TELEGRAPH THROUGH THE OCEAN.—The Scientific American is authorized to state that an extensive gilt perch manufacturer of New York stands ready to lay down, and guarantee its integrity for ten years, a line across the Atlantic of perfectly insulated wires covered with Gutta Serena, for a sum not to exceed three millions of dollars, to be completed in twenty months from date of contract. This grand scheme will receive the attention of Congress on an early day. It is also ready to lay down a similar line on the underground plan, from the Mississippi to the Pacific, to be completed within three years from the date of contract.

A TRIUMPH OF SURGERY.—Surgery as a science, of late years, says the Public Ledger, has been extending its operations into new fields, and now, life, and lower jaws are supplied from portions of the face and head with as much facility as the broken piece of a statue can be restored with a little clay. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce records a singular case of a man who presented himself to Professor Parker of the Crosby Street Medical School. He was suffering from a cancerous affection of the lower jaw, both of which were extensively diseased. It was decided that they must be removed, or death would soon follow. The man consented, and was put under the influence of chloroform. Not only the lip, but most of the lower jaw was cut away, leaving a hideous opening directly into the throat. To close up this aperture, and enable the man to retain food dissections were carried on nearly to the ear and downward, until "flaps" large enough to bring them round beneath the upper jaw, and nearly close up the opening, were secured. The wound has since healed. The man's lower jaw is gone, and his mouth now is merely an opening under the upper jaw, enables him to take simple food; but he has no power of mastication. Distinct articulation is destroyed, and yet he contrives to make himself understood by a guttural sort of language. This is the 6th operation which has been performed upon this man, and yet another will probably be necessary. Indications of the disease begin again to manifest themselves, and so tenaciously is life coveted, that he is even anxious now to have other portions of his face and jaw removed, if the disease can be eradicated.

FAIR TRAVELLING.—The express, with the President's Message, reached Albany in 4 hours and 40 minutes from New York—distance 193 miles—rate of running 46 miles an hour.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR AND SLAVERY.—The Harrisburg Keystone, in speaking of Gen. Taylor's Message, says:
On the question of slavery in the territories, the President is for non-intervention, and letting the people settle the question for themselves. This is the ground which Gen. Cass boldly and openly assumed before the election, while Gen. Taylor remained mum, permitting his friends to do the talking in the south, he left his friends to represent him as in favor of it, or to infer his opinions from his locality and the fact that he was a slaveholder himself. This kind of double dealing, we trust, will never prevail again. On the tariff and internal improvements, it is Whig out and out.

It is estimated that 10,000 slaves have died of cholera in the Southern cities.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.
We have been requested by a friend to publish the following communication, which we do with great pleasure. We have known Mr. Oles from our early recollection. He is a most worthy man in every respect, and would make a most efficient member of the Canal Board.

EVERHEAD OLES, ESQ.
Mr. Editor—A recent number of the "Junonia Register" introduces the name of this gentleman in connection with the office of Canal Commissioner. It may, perhaps, be an early period to suggest the names of candidates, though I see other Journals of Pennsylvania bringing forward their friends of both parties with the view of a fair competition of their merits and claims. Presuming, therefore, that it is in accordance with the customary usage of political organizations to commence early in setting forth their candidates before the public; I do not refrain from joining heartily in the commendation of Mr. Oles.

It is the pleasure of knowing him well, and speaking of him intelligently. In early life he was thrown upon his own resources with the rough world before him. No royal road either to learning or success threw open its gates and invited him to an easy and indolent pursuit. His path to success, if it was ever to be reached, was to be earned by himself and by himself. But this prospect, though far from alluring, did not daunt him. Possessing a good constitution, a sound moral nature, a powerful will, and indomitable perseverance, he battled bravely every difficulty which met him and triumphed over all obstacles. By trade a carpenter he soon reached the head of his profession, and a large number of court, houses and heavy bridges attest the confidence of the public in his ability and integrity. These facts are not urged for any object they are not competent to accomplish, and I have no wish that they should be considered in a light in which they are not intended to be viewed; they simply indicate the industry and fidelity of a man concerning whom they are related.

Though never a solicitor of government patronage, Mr. Oles has frequently been engaged upon the public works; and his observation and experience in this department have been constantly and judiciously giving him a practical familiarity with the complicated duties incident to the office of canal commissioner; and the first instance is to be advanced in which he ever failed in rendering the most complete satisfaction. I have no hesitation in predicting that if he is elected, he will make one of the most energetic and efficient officers that department has known since its organization.

For several years Mr. Oles has been living upon his beautiful farm in Juniata county, enjoying the fruits of a well earned repose, his family, a happy, affable and upright in his intercourse with men, he possesses the respect of a large circle of friends, and no inconsiderable portion of his time is devoted to reading and conversation. So far as he is known (and his acquaintance is by no means limited) no man stands higher in public estimation; and in the event of his nomination by the Democratic party, his election is beyond the possibility of a doubt.

CUMBERLAND.
A bill has been introduced in the legislature of South Carolina, imposing a fine of \$1,000 and twelve months imprisonment upon any postmaster who shall knowingly deliver to any person any written or printed paper of picture, drawing or engraving, calculated to disturb the peace of the people in relation to the slave population thereof. This, of course, will amount to nothing; as the postmaster has no discretion in the matter.

ABSENCE FROM CANADA.—The Canadian Government is at length taking cognizance of the students of annexation. To have signed the annexation address, or to advocate the proposition, is judicial treason, punishable by removal from office in all cases where offices are held by the recipients. A number of functionaries have been removed for this cause.

CITY OF MANY CHURCHES.—The Cincinnati Christian Herald states that Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana, has a population of 6,750 with 17 churches, 1,800 church members, and 1,500 members of the Sabbath Schools.

MARRIED.
On the 17th ult., by the Rev. C. M. Kline, Mr. DANIEL ROBINSON to Miss ESTHER WALKER, both of the vicinity of Papertown.

On the 25th ult., by the same, Mr. JAMES MARTIN to Miss ELIZA WUNDERLY, all of Dickinson township.

DIED.
In Pittsburg, on the 18th ult., Mr. JOHN G. DEATRY, formerly of this "Borough" in the 4th year of his age.

At Spring Forge, on the 19th ult., after a long and severe illness, FLUNKER A. GRASS, in the 60th year of his age.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Jan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Feb	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Mar	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
Apr	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
May	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
June	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Aug	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Sept	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
Oct	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nov	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Dec	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					