THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 7, 1850.

☞ We hope our friends who are indebted to us for subscription, advertising, &c., will give us a call or send us the amount of their indebtedness during court week.

The Hotel now occupied by Mr. Scott, (known as the property of John Cornman,) in North Hanover street, was purchased on Saturday last, at Sheriff's sale, by Mr. CHARLES M'LAUGHLIN, of this place, for $1,800.

NEW PAPER MILL.—The building formerly used as a cotton factory at Papertown, in this county, has been altered and fitted up for a paper mill by Messrs. Givin & Brown, who have commenced the manufacture of printing paper.

THE CORN CROP.—Our farmers have been very busy for several weeks in gathering their fine crops of corn. The corn is of excellent quality, and the yield large.

DULL TIMES.—Our town has been unusually dull for several weeks past, and money appears scarce. After our farmers have finished their fall work, we hope to see business improve.

☞ The Hotel lately kept by John S. Wood, at the rail-road depot, in this borough, has been leased by Maj. Joseph Patton, who has taken possession of the same. The Major is a most worthy and gentlemanly man, and will, we doubt not, make an obliging and popular landlord.

PICTORIAL FOR THE MILLION.—We have received a copy of this splendid pictorial newspaper, intended for a Christmas Holiday present. The engravings are beautifully executed, and the subjects of them highly interesting to the public at large. Price—one copy, six cents; thirty copies, $1; seventy-five copies, $2. Published by Wm. F. Miskey & Co., Philadelphia.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.—On Wednesday last, an accident occurred on the Valley Railroad, near Chambersburg, by which one man, James O'Brien, lost his life, and another, John Rine, was so badly injured as to render the amputation of his arm necessary. They were both Irishmen, and but a short time in the country. It is said by the comrades of O'Brien, that he had about a week ago sent fifty six dollars of his earnings to his parents. He was interred in the Catholic grave yard in Chambersburg, on Thursday. Rine has a sister whocame with him to this country.

COUNTERFEITERS.—On Tuesday afternoon last two men, calling themselves John Serger and James E. Sheaffer, were arrested by Constable M'Cartney, near Leesburg, in this county, charged with passing counterfeit money—$5 notes on the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg, and the Lancaster Bank. Yesterday morning Serger and Sheaffer had a hearing before Justice Ege, when several gentlemen of Carlisle appeared, and produced the counterfeit notes that had been passed to them by the prisoners. They had passed some forty or fifty dollars of the spurious money in this town during their stay. The proof against them was strong, and they were committed to jail, to await their trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

A BEAUTIFUL MILITARY DISPLAY.—Quite an interesting and exciting military display came off at the Carlisle Barracks on Thursday morning of last week. About one hundred and fifty United States Dragoons, for the most part raw recruits, belonging to the Cavalry School of Practice, under the direction of Col. COOKE, were paraded on foot, and were exercised in many intricate military evolutions. They looked and marched exceedingly well; and, considering the short time they have been under the command of Col. COOKE, acquitted themselves in a handsome and soldier like manner. They were inspected by Gen. CHURCHILL, Inspector General of the Army, who, we learn, expressed himself in the highest terms of praise in relation to the appearance and deportment of the men and the unremitting exertions of their officers. Col. COOKE is every inch a soldier, and is celebrated as being one of the most thorough and perfect disciplinarians in the army. Under his management and tuition, the Post at this place will continue to send forth some of the best drilled cavaliers in the world. During the parade, the scene was enlivened by the music of the Brass Band attached to the Barracks, who played some very exquisite marshal airs.

After drilling for some time on foot, the men were dismissed, and a company, commanded by Lieut. HASTINGS, was drilled on horseback, in which difficult and dangerous evolutions and manœuvres, they rode and managed their horses with much judgment and dexterity. Lieut. H. is accounted a good drill officer, and the company commanded by him performed their duties in a manner that would have reflected credit upon older soldiers.

A large number of citizens and strangers were present, among whom were many ladies, all of whom appeared gratified and delighted with the performances of the morning.

DELIGHTFUL SERENADES.—On Monday evening last, our citizens were regaled with another of those exquisite and spirit-stirring serenades which have been so liberally and gratuitously bestowed upon them during the past summer and present autumn, by the members of the military band attached to the Carlisle Barracks. The pieces selected and played by them are from the very best musical composers in this country and in Europe; and the skill and accuracy with which they execute them, reflect much credit upon the judgment and artistic knowledge of Sergeant EAGAN, the talented Instructor and Conductor of the Band. We trust that the members of the Band will continue to enliven, once a week, the dullness of our borough, at least so long as the good weather shall continue, knowing as we do that their efforts to amuse are duly appreciated by our citizens; and we trust that ere long they will be recompensed in a more *substantial manner* than with mere thanks.—Colonel COOKE, also, the courteous and gentlemanly commander of the Post, is entitled to the especial thanks of all our citizens, for his kindness in assisting them to "drive dull care away."

"HAGUES HOREOSCOPE."—We received, a short time since, a copy of a weekly paper, published in Philadelphia, bearing the above title, and which is devoted to humbugging the people, and drawing money from the pockets of fools into those of the publisher, who pretends to foretell future events, point out lucky and unlucky days, &c., by "reading the stars." A large portion of it is filled up with denunciations of another humbugger, calling himself Roback, (*Roorback* it ought to be,) who does business in the same line.—The latter advertises considerably, and in one of his advertisements we find the following certificate:

"Two years ago I applied to Dr. Roback to know what I should do in the case of my lover, John Carney, who had been paying strict attention to me for more than years, but who never could muster sufficient courage to propose. Through the conjurations of Dr. Roback my lover popped the question, and we were married in four weeks after I called on the Dr.
JANE CARNEY."

These swindlers doubtless obtain a large amount of money by thus gulling the poor dolts who consult them.

THE SUPREME COURT.

We mentioned in our paper of last week, that a suggestion had been made by the West Chester *Republican*, of holding a separate State Convention for the purpose of nominating Judges of the Supreme Court Court. We find that among our citizens this suggestion has gained great popularity, and is now almost universally advocated. If we wish to preserve purity on the bench, have the best talent selected, and keep the Supreme Court from being filled with politicians, it is almost the only sure course. If the Judges are nominated by the *same* Convention that nominates a candidate for Governor, Canal Commissioner, &c., we are afraid it would too frequently be the case that offers would be made from one delegate to another, to support each others favorite candidate in consideration of support—that is, that one would agree to support his friend's candidate for Supreme Judge, in consideration that the other would support his candidate for Canal Commissioner, Governor, or something else. And thus the Judges of our highest judicial tribunal—those men who, in the last resort, have to decide on the titles to our estates, &c., be selected more by bargain and sale, than for their real integrity, talent and learning. We wish to see the nomination of our Supreme Judges particularly, kept out of the hands of politicians, and a convention selected who shall have nothing to do but select Judges alone, and have nothing to lead them away from selecting men for their real worth. We wish this convention also to be composed of persons who will make the *qualification* of the candidates the only point of inquiry and discussion, men who will make inquiry, or who will be likely to be familiar with the characters of those whose names are presented. Such men should be selected for delegates, and such, we think, should be the form and the object of the convention. Speak out, brethren of the press, and let us hear your sentiments.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A convention of termagant wives and old maids was held in Worcester, Mass., a short time since, when it was resolved that men were not legitimately entitled to "wear the breeches" to the exclusion of the female sex. They complained bitterly of the usurpations of the "lords of creation," in taking all political power to themselves, and leaving the women at home to superintend household concerns. One lady, Mrs. Hytide, of Cincinnati, was for turning husbands into the kitchen, whilst their spouses dictated in the Senate, or flourished their swords on the field of battle. To vote, hold office, and in fact, to perform all the duties now devolved on men was declared to be the right of women. If the demands of this female convention were to be granted, we suppose that the agreeable spectacle would soon be presented, of ladies declaiming from the stump, or electioneering in the bar room, tossing off their grog with every pot-house politician entitled to vote. Now we hardly suppose that any man would like to follow a wife, sister or daughter through such a career—and it is not, therefore likely, that the lords of creation will consent to yield or divide their power at the demand of the Amazons who composed the convention.

Is it true, asks the Baltimore *Clipper*, that ladies are deprived of their proper influence in the affairs of society? We think not. But it is exerted in a more feminine, persuasive and effective mode than that proposed by the attendants on the convention. There is no wife who cannot exercise a powerful influence on her husband, if he be a reasonable man, by gentle and loving means—and every young man who has a proper self-respect, endeavors so to conduct himself as to be acceptable in female society.—After the toils and anxieties of the day, the man who has a happy home, seeks it as a refuge from the cares of the world, and finds a partner to sooth his griefs or to participate in his joys. And this happy state of society it is proposed, by women, to overthrow, and to substitute, the Lord only knows what. Great must be the ambition of that woman who would voluntarily pass from the sphere of domestic love, peace and happiness to commingle in the strifes of party, and subject herself to the rude jests or insults of the vulgar, in order to obtain a little political power. No man of right feeling, would desire to have such a "jewel of a wife."

But we live in an age where human rights and wrongs are freely canvassed; and in our progressive improvements and movement sit may yet be discovered, that a sad mistake has been made from the creation of the world, in giving man instead of woman, the control of public affairs. The females of the Worcester Convention seem to think so, and are resolved to rectify the error—if they can.

GEN. TAYLOR'S REMAINS DEPOSITED IN THEIR FINAL RESTING PLACE.—LOUISVILLE, Ky. Nov. 1.—The remains of Gen. Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, reached here this morning on the steamboat Navigator. The firing of a cannon announced the approach of the boat, which was followed by the tolling of bells and other demonstrations of mourning. Hundreds of persons wended their way to the landings, which were soon crowded, as were the decks of the various boats in port. The authorities, the military, the firemen, and the citizens in carriages, on horseback and on foot marched in procession to the landing, proceeded by the Mayor and Governor Crittenden. The Governor made a few eloquent remarks, appropriate to the solemn occasion, to the relatives of the illustrious dead, which were only audible to those close to him. The coffin was then placed on a hearse drawn by four black horses, and the solemn cavalcade, about six squares long moved on. The widows and pavements, and every available spot in the streets through which the procession passed, were densely crowded with people. The stores during the passing of the solemn pageant were closed. The body was finally interred in the family burying ground, seven miles from this city.

Our Whig friend, Col. G. W. KINZER, formerly of Harrisburg, has been appointed an Inspector at the port of San Francisco. The Colonel is a clever fellow, and will make a good officer. He leaves for his new home, with his family, on the 27th inst. We wish him success.

AN OFFER.—A gentleman in New York has offered to present Kossuth with a hundred acres of fine land in the vicinity of that city, in case he should choose to come to this country.

☞ The two Democratic papers at Lancaster, the *Intelligencer* and the *Lancasterian*, are at loggerheads. Sorry.

The Lycoming Democratic papers are out in favor of General BRINDLE, of that county, for Speaker of the House.

The Boston Journal notes a rumor that Col. Bliss is engaged in preparing a history of the campaigns of General Taylor, all of which he witnessed, and most of which he was consulted about.

We learn from the Cecil Democrat that Philip M. Steele, near the Brick Meeting House, has raised in his peach orchard, this season, a pumpkin which weighs sixty-eight and a half pounds, and measures four feet ten inches.

The Assistant Marshall of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., while taking the census found a venerable negress one hundred and fourteen years of age. She is one of the slaves emancipated by the law of Connecticut abolishing slavery.

COL. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

We mentioned some time since that this excellent officer and truly worthy man, had been removed by "the powers that be" at Washington, from the office of Treasurer of the Mint, at Philadelphia.—Col. Snowden has been a most faithful and efficient officer, and the only cause assigned for his removal is on account of his politics. Col. S. is a true and reliable Democrat, and of course was obnoxious to the Gulphin administration. *We believe there is not a single Democrat now in office in Pennsylvania under the National administration!* This is the way the Federalists carry out their promise to "proscribe proscription." For our part, however, we have no complaints to offer—we have not been deceived. At the time the Federalists made these professions, and promised, in the event of the election of Taylor and Fillmore, that no man should be proscribed because of his political opinions, we knew they were hollow and false, and we so pronounced them at the time. We have not been deceived, therefore, for we have ever found the Federalists ready to make any promises to enable them to obtain power. After they have accomplished their ends they laugh at the professions made by them previous to the election. From the *Pennsylvanian* of Friday, we take the following well timed remarks:

Proscription at the U. S. Mint.

We learn that Col. Snowden, whose removal we noticed lately, surrendered on yesterday, the keys of office and the public treasure in the Mint, to his Whig successor, Col. S. was the last Democrat hold-office in Pennsylvania. We announce this fact for those *moderate* Whigs and *no party men*, who assisted to place the present administration in power, in order that "proscription should be proscribed!" The instance now before us, is perhaps the most glaring and reprehensible of any that proceeds it. They have applied it to an officer of acknowledged ability and fidelity, who possessed the confidence of the entire community, and discharged his official duties with promptness and skill. One, too, that the late President, Gen. Taylor, had purposely omitted from the general slaughter which his cabinet were permitted to make. He was the only one left, and, that it seems, was one too many for His (*Axe-idency*) accidency, Mr. Fillmore, and especially for the *worthy* Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin, who wishes to treat all the friends of their country, who are Democrats, in the same manner that he would treat our brave soldiers in the war with Mexico, "with bloody hands to hospitable graves!"

But further, we learn from a reliable source, that this removal is the more odious from the fact that Democratic administrations have uniformly been extremely liberal to our opponents in the appointment of officers of the Mint. There are seven officers in the Institution appointed by the President of the United States—six of these are Whigs, and four of the number were appointed by Democratic Presidents. The same remark also applies to most of the clerks and workmen employed—the former being appointed by the Director of the Mint with the approbation of the President, the latter by the Director alone. We have always doubted the policy of such liberality to our opponents, and the course now taken by them whilst they have the appointing power, exhibits forcibly the error which our friends have committed. Whilst the Democratic party have never avowed their intention to "proscribe proscription," they have acted too generously to their opponents holding offices at Washington, Philadelphia and elsewhere. This must be rectified hereafter. Justice requires it at our hand. And as one public journal devoted to the Democratic cause, we shall, so far as our power or influence extends, make the coming triumphs which await us in 1851 and '52, full and complete, not only in carrying out the glorious principles of the Democratic creed, but the selection in all cases of Democratic officers and agents for the transaction of public affairs. We go for measures and men to carry them out, and thus induce proper efforts to right the ship of State, and put her again on the Republican tack. We have not space to say more at this time, but will recur to the subject hereafter.

Anecdote of Jenny Lind.

The following characteristic anecdote of Jenny Lind is taken from the NEW YORK *Home Journal*:

"During her visit here, a Swede called, and sent up a note in his native language, requesting to see her. She did not remember the name as she read it, but when the young man came in, she at once remembered his countenance—an old playfellow when they were children at school. She inquired his circumstances. He is a cabinet maker, residing with his wife and children at Brooklyn. The next day Jenny Lind drove over and made the wife of her old school fellow a long visit. The next day, just before leaving the city for Boston, she went again. The husband was not at home. She gave to the wife a note for him—he opened it on his return. It contained a sweetly worded request that he would allow her to give to his children a memento of their father's school friendship with Jenny Lind. The 'memento' was a check for *ten thousand dollars*. This anecdote, we assure our readers, is correct in all its particulars. The fashionables say it is impossible to get a visit from Jenny Lind. It reminds us—with the above circumstance—of a proverb we have somewhere seen:—

"The RICH draw FRIENDS to them—the POOR draw ANGELS."

THE TEXAS FRONTIER.—An officer of the Government, writing from Texas, states that fears are entertained of a serious conflict with the Indian tribes of the Southwest. One report is, that exasperated by the death of several prominent and esteemed warriors killed in the late engagements on the Rio Grande, the whole Camanche tribe has declared open hostility. Another report says that only a small portion of them have resolved on war, and that much the larger portion have fled to the Upper Brazos to avoid the difficulties, which, it is feared, will fall upon the whole tribe by the anticipated collision between a part of it and the whites. Still another report says that the Indians have only withdrawn to seek a place of safety for their wives and children, intending to return and attack the frontiers. On the 15th of October General Brooks was to send twenty companies of mounted troops into the Indian country, to demand restitution of the property stolen, and the surrender of those who had committed murders.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AND THE PRESIDENT.—A letter from Washington, of the 3d inst. says that President Fillmore has directed the Secretary of war and Navy to issue immediate orders to the proper officers in command of the land and sea forces in New England, to be in readiness with the men and aids at their command, to aid the Marshall of the United States for the District of Massachusetts in carrying into execution the Fugitive Slave Law, should the Marshall find it necessary to call upon them for assistance. Orders to this effect have been transmitted to the authorities of Boston.

BRINGING SLAVES INTO FREE STATES.—Mr. John Drenaun, of Arkansas, cautions all Southern men to avoid Pittsburg, on their journey eastward. John was simple enough to take a female slave with him into Pittsburg, and the girl, after she got there, took advantage of her master's indiscretion and claimed her freedom. John wished to have her arrested as a fugitive, but he found there was a difference between a slave running away from a slave State, and being taken voluntarily by her master into a free one. He therefore takes his revenge by issuing a caution to all Southerners to beware of Pittsburg. How far John's notice will interfere with the prosperity of the iron city, time will disclose.

The Virginia papers state that Mr. H. A. Garland's Life of John Randolph will shortly appear. It cannot fail to be a highly interesting book.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

It has been suspected, and charged more than once that many of the petitions in favor of Mr. Lewis' confirmation were signed by fraudulent and fictitious names, and that his confirmation was secured entirely by such appliances. The truth has appeared at last.

Mr. Francis E. Brady, a Whig of twenty one years standing has lately been removed by Mr. Lewis from the office of Deputy Weigher in the Custom House. His card reveals all the details of the scandalous manœuvres of Mr. Lewis and his friends. The facts stated by him are as follows:

"When the nomination of Mr. Lewis, as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, was before the Senate of the United States, a quantity of printed circulars, intended to be addressed to Whig Senators, were brought to the weigher's office by Geo. Read, the Chief Weigher, to be signed and forwarded to Washington. I was directed by Mr. Geo. Reed to sign as many names as I could to these circulars, and other persons in the office received similar instructions.—I objected strenuously to such an act, and endeavored to convince Mr. Reed that the gentlemen to whom they might be sent were to intelligent to be imposed on in such a manner, and could not fail to detect the deception if they were made. They immediately accused me of being opposed to Mr. Lewis—swore that no friend of his in this office would refuse to help him through the Senate in the way proposed, and Mr. Reed handed me a city Directory, told me to take the names from that, and gave me to understand that if I refused to do it I would be removed from office. But in order to escape from the dishonorable service of signing the name of any citizen to the papers, I prepared and signed a number of *fictitious* names, but no real ones, and afterwards handed them to Mr. Geo. Read, the Weighmaster. *As he could neither read nor write*, he could not tell whether I obtained the names from the Directory or not. A large number of names were also signed, by Mr. Fisler. Other persons in the office were obliged to sign large numbers of names, in order to retain their places under Mr. Lewis.

As the papers were filled up in this way, they were handed to Mr. Reed, who rubbed them on the floor, or between his hands, to give them the appearance of having been handled—and delivered them to Mr. Lewis or to Mr. Norris, the Surveyor of the Port. Mr. Norris forwarded the greater part of them to Washington."

Wise on Free Schools.

Hon. H. A. WISE, of Accomac, recently delivered an address at Northampton, Virginia, on popular education, from which the following is extracted. After discussing the subject of Taxation for the support of the Free School system, Mr. WISE, with stern and inflexible gravity, spoke as follows:

"The rich bachelor, or man who has no children and much property, should be taxed most of all, if any distinction of persons at all were made. He who hath wealth and no children, needs the protection of the State and the community in which he lives for the security of his person and his property, and he has selfishly evaded (the bachelor I mean) the burthen in society of supporting a wife and family of children—the highest duty of a good citizen. He wants virtue and knowledge of all around him to guard his possessions, and ought he not to pay his part of the expenses of the guards? The Free Schools are guards of all persons and property where they exist, and without knowledge and virtue among the people, the State, and all its powers, cannot support persons and property. Has the childless miser a suit pending involving thousands of hoarded gold? Who is to be jury to try the fate of his dollars? Can they read and write, and cypher? Does the bachelor sue for injury to his character? Do the juries where he lives value reputation? Does he want a piece of work done requiring skill? Are mechanics where he lives men of skill, well instructed in their business? The Free schools would give him juries capable of constructing his will when he dies, and a mechanic skilled enough to construct his coffin, or it might be a Divine to preach his funeral sermon.

THE BOUNTY LAND CLAIMANTS.—The Secretary of the Department of the Interior publishes a notice to claimants of bounty Lands, requesting them to address communications for information directly to the Commissioner of Pensions. He also gives the following information:

1st. That where the service has been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to the benefit of the law, and not his employer.

2d That the widow of a soldier who has rendered the service required by the law is entitled to bounty land, provided she was a widow at the passage of the law, although she may have been married a second time; but if not a widow at that time the benefit of the act inures to the minor children of the deceased soldier.

3d That no person, who has received or is entitled to bounty land under a prior law, is entitled to the benefit of the act of 28th September, 1850.

4th. That no soldier is entitled to more than one warrant under this act, although he may have served several terms, but, where a soldier has served several terms, he will receive a warrant for the greatest quantity of land to which those several terms, consolidated, will entitle him.

The receipts of the U. S. Government for the last quarter, ending September 30th, were $15,622,410, of which $14,761,043 were from Customs. The expenditures were $6,460,954.

Power's Statue of Calhoun has been at last recovered from the wreck of the ship Elizabeth.—The only injury it had sustained was a loss of a part of the right arm, but as the fracture is concealed by the drapery, the loss can readily be replaced. With this exception the statue is as perfect as when the last touch of the chisel was given to it, having received no scratch or stain of any kind.

An anecdote is told of Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, which is too good to be lost. Whilst making a speech some two years since, a rowdy fellow hissed him. Immediately the cry "turn him out—turn him out," arose from various parts of the crowd. Just at the time an ass near by commenced braying, when the Governor remarked to the audience, "let him alone, gentlemen, his father is calling him and he will soon leave."

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS.—The Georgia Helicon sets down the number of Cotton Mills in the States of Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina and Alabama, at 98, in which are invested about $1,000,000. Some 16,000 hands are employed, and 150,000 spindles. They consume 94,000 bales of cotton per annum.

CONVICTION UNDER THE SMALL NOTE LAW.—We learn from the Ledger, that on Monday last, the first suit in Philadelphia, for the penalty of twenty five dollars for passing a foreign small note, was brought before Alderman Erety—judgment given for the complainant, and the amount paid the next day by the defendant. This is a wholesome warning, and we trust it will not pass unobserved. This judgment is unquestionable correct, and the defendant was wise in paying it without farther litigation. The law, too, is wise and should be rigidly enforced.

A fruit cultivator of Clermont county, Ohio, is said to have realized a profit of more than ten thousand dollars during the late season from the sale of peaches.

There were 37 deaths from cholera in New Orleans for the week ending the 19th ult.

G. P. R. JAMES is lecturing at New Haven, Connecticut.

INDIAN SUMMER.

From the ruddy hue of the heavens, the smoky state of the atmosphere, and the peculiar cast of the weather, we infer that the Indian Summer is at hand. It is a season in itself most beautiful, and may, with propriety, be called the harvest of autumn. Its annual visit carried us back, in the golden dreams of fancy, to the days of early life, when circling the domestic hearth of home, we listened to the tales told by our fathers, of the red men who roamed the wilds of young America. Of the brawny chief who drank from the limped streams far in the wilderness, while the stroke of the white man's axe was never heard—who paddled his light canoe upon the bright waters of the Mississippi, and the silver bosom of the western lakes—who pursued the bounding deer until his arrow was in its heart, and it was his—who wept over the mouldering bones and rude mounds of his noble sires. Who, with his quiver in his hand, his tomahawk girded about his waist, his faithful dog in train, (leaving his squaw to protect the wigwam) went forth to the wild mountains and deep glens to secure his winter's store. Poor Indian—where is he now? Driven back and back from the atlantic shores to the rocky regions of the west. No more is his proud form mirrored in the waters of the Chesapeake. His tribes in the east have disappeared. King Philip of Mount Hope has no red brothers to visit his tomb; like the last leaves of Autumn, are they fallen. A few more Indian Summers, and there will be none left to tell the sad story of their wrongs. Like the star that sets in the dim distance to rise no more, will the red men have vanished from their native soil, and bid adieu forever to the legends of Indian summer.

FORGIVENESS.—My heart was heavy, says Whittier, its trust had been abused, its kindness answered by foul wrong—so turning gloomily from my fellow men, one Summer Sabbath day, I strolled along the green mounds of a village burial place; here I was reminded how all human love and hate found one sad level! and how, sooner or later, the wronged and the wrong doer, each with a mockened face and cold hands folded over a still heart, pass the green threshold of a common grave, whither all footsteps tend—whence none depart. Awed for myself, and pitying my race, one common sorrow, like a mighty wave, swept all my pride away, and trembling, I forgave.

THE CHOLERA IN MEXICO.—The cholera is making sad ravages in the country near the Gulf coast. At Orizaba, in a population of twenty-five thousand, there had been six thousand and one hundred deaths. At Gaudalajara there had been up to August 29th, 3,174 cases and 1,534 deaths.

A LIVING UPAS TREE.—Lieut. Marchand of the sloop of war St. Mary, brought home with him from Java a living Upas tree. By his assiduous care it was preserved alive during the long voyage from Batavia, and a few days before the vessel arrived at Norfolk leaves sprouted forth. It has been presented by Lieut. M. to the National Institute, and it can be seen in the new conservatory of that institution, at Washington.

AWFUL ACCIDENT.—A German, by the name of John Openauffer, fell into the large cooling tub, containing hot swill, on Friday last, at Yohe's distillery, Easton, Pa. He remained in the boiling hot liquid about three minutes. In taking off his clothes and shoes a few minutes afterwards, all the skin was removed from his body, and the nails from his toes.—He was so terribly scalded that even his hair fell out. The unfortunate man lived in this terrible condition until the next morning, and retained his senses until the last.

Bishop Hughes has been elevated to the dignity of an Archbishop by the Pope, who, at the request of the late Provincial Council of Baltimore, has created the See of New York into an Arch-episcopal See, with the Sees of Boston, Hartford, Albany and Buffalo, as Suffragan Sees.

MURDER AT HOLLIDAYSBURG.—William Gorsuch was killed on the 30th ult., in a house of ill fame, at the lower boat yard, by Hugh Deary, who stabbed him in the neck, causing death in a very short time. This is the second murder committed in this place within the past month. Deary was arrested and lodged in jail.

The Gov. of Indiana has appointed Thursday, the 28th day of November, as a day of public thanksgiving.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—Mr Wm. Hodge, editor of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

A gatherer of queer statistics says that of 158 pretty women whom he met in the streets of a city in a given time, 100 were sucking their parasol handles.

The brother of John Mitchell, appointed to a clerkship at Washington under Taylor, has been removed since the accession of Fillmore.

Two of the principal leaders of the Free Soil party (viz: WILMOT and ROOT) will disappear from the next Congress.

The Harrisburg Keystone, Westmoreland Republican, and several other leading papers of the interior, warmly urge the election of the Hon. Henry D. Foster to the U. S. Senate.

PINE APPLES, fully matured, large, and of excellent flavor, have been grown in the vicinity of Mobile.—It is thought that tropical fruits may be there cultivated, by proper care and attention, with complete success.

Mrs. SWISSHELM says it is marvellously strange how a woman can think herself contaminated by the slightest intercourse with the victim of a seducer, but cover her face all over with smiles to receive the seducer himself. Mrs. Swisshelm talks like a woman of good sense.

Charles W. Scott was caught in the machinery of a mill at Marshall, Mich., a short time since, and crushed to death. His remains were whirled around on a wheel for six hours, before they were discovered.

A Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Clipper* predicts that the Cuba question will form a prominent element in the agitation connected with the next Presidential election. He also intimates the possibility of the acquisition of the Island by the United States in a pacific and friendly way.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY votes thousands of dollars every year to President Napoleon, which he expends in corrupting the army. He distributes sausages, segars and champagne among the soldiers, who greet him with cries of "Vive l' Empereur."

STEPHEN GIRARD used to say, "There's no difficulty in getting rich—not the least in the world; the *first* million is the only difficulty—the rest will make itself." Old Stephen is right—we have found the first million to be the only difficulty.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE has announced his determination to enforce the fugitive slave law, let the consequences be what they may; and if necessary, he will protect the U. S. Marshals in the discharge of their duty, by calling to their aid the force of the army.

CONFLICT WITH INDIANS.—The *Republic* publishes a letter from the Western Texas frontiers, indicating a serious conflict with Indians.

THANKSGIVING.

The following is the proclamation of Governor Johnston, fixing a day of thanksgiving:

"Another revolution of the seasons has been almost completed. Peace with all nations has been vouchsafed to our country by the Supreme Dispenser of National blessings. A beneficent Providence has continued his guardian care over the people of this Commonwealth. He has preserved us, under the institutions of free government, in the quiet and undisturbed enjoyment, of civil and religious liberty.—He has favored us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. Individual happiness rewards the enterprise of the citizen; "the earth is full of the goodness of the Lord." While the inestimable bounties of Providence furnish a suitable subject for mutual gratulation and grateful acknowledgement, an enlightened sense of duty and gratitude to that Being from whom they flow, admonishes us to unite as one People, in offering up the tribute of fervant thanksgiving and praise to "Him who watches over the destinies of nations," "who searches the hearts of the children of men," "who hath prepared His throne in the Heavens, and whose kingdom ruleth over all."

Deeply impressed with the propriety of this duty, in accordance with a venerated custom, and in compliance with the wishes of the great body of people, I, William F. Johnston, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do hereby appoint and designate

Thursday, the 12th day of December

next, as a day of general thanksgiving throughout the State, and I hereby recommend and earnestly invite all the good people of this Commonwealth, to a sincere and prayerful observance of the same.

It is said that Senator Foote is addressing the people of Mississippi in favor of the compromise, and that he is replied to by Governor Quitman the opposite side.

☞ The Gettysburg papers announce the death of John Fahnestock, Treasurer of Adams county, to which office he had but recently been elected.

A vote has been taken in Texas on the question of the acceptance or rejection of the boundary bill.—There is a heavy majority in favor of accepting the law.

The census of the German States for 1850 shows the population to be 31,670,227, of which 16,112,961 are in Prussia.

The census returns thus far obtained in Vermont indicate a decrease of population in about half the towns since 1840.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—At a meeting in Georgia after a most violent debate Col. Abbott offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

1st. Resolved that this meeting is d——d mad.

2nd. Resolved that this meeting do now adjourn.

THE MAYOR OF PITTSBURG.—The *Supreme* Court at Pittsburg has decided against Mayor Barker, in the case between him and the Councils, so that we may expect a cessation of his mad freaks.

A Mr. Gilbert, of Brown county, Ohio, was shot at, and badly wounded by a fugitive slave, while attempting to recover a stolen horse from the slave.

The London Times of the 19th ult., states that a steamer has arrived at that port from Russia, with eighty nine packages of goods intended for the great Industrial Exhibition. Another lot of goods, equally as large, was daily expected from the same country.

Governor Seymore of Connecticut, has appointed the 28th of November as a day of public Thanksgiving.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A VOTE.—The Whigs of Ohio just elected a member of Assembly by one vote; and that member may decide, it is said, the vote for U. S. Senator.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We see it stated that Miss Catharine Lawrence, second daughter of Abbot Lawrence, American Minister at the Court of St. James, is about to be married to the marquis of Grafton, the eldest son of the Duke of Rutland.

A new railroad is about to be constructed between West Chester and Philadelphia. The Company was organized, and officers elected last week.

The Congress of the United States will assemble again on the 2d of December.

GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.—By the regular steamers, the Georgia, Cherokee, and Empire City, due in a few days at New York, three millions of gold dust are expected.

STARVED TO DEATH.—The Cleveland Plain dealer says a young German girl, a Catholic, becoming insane on the subject of religion, took to fasting and prayer some weeks ago, and has finally starved to death.

THE CAPITOL TO BE LIGHTED WITH GAS.—Since the introduction of Gas into Harrisburg, it has been determined to light the Capitol with that article. With this view the Auditor General has advertised for Proposals for fitting up the Halls of the Senate and House of Representatives, together with all the Executive buildings with Gas Fixtures.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—This great work leading through the centre of the State, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, is now opened to Hollidaysburg. A few days since the officers of the company gave an excursion, which was attended by many distinguished gentlemen, among whom was the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN. The party remained over night at Lewistown, and the editor of the *Democrat* make the following allusion to Mr. Buchanan's reception:

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.—This distinguished gentleman, elsewhere referred to as among the participants in the railroad excursion, was on Thursday night, the guest of our fellow citizen J. B. Ard. He was waited upon by a very large number of people, without distinction of party, and late in the evening responded to a call for a presence at the door, in a neat speech, in acknowledgement of the compliment paid him, and in reference to the occasion which induced his temporary sojourn in our town. His appearance and bearing equally created a favorable impression of the great statesman.

THE LOOKING-GLASS RAT-TRAP.—The Journal of the Franklin Institute contains the specifications of a patented mouse trap. This improved mode of body-snatching is as follows:

"A savory piece of toasted cheese is suspended on a hook. Enter rat. A small mirror is so adjusted that the rat sees his shadow in the glass (just as Richard did,) and not recognising himself at first sight, thinks that some other rat is aiming for the cheese. He rushes in to head his rival. The board he treads on is a decoy. It is supported by a weak spring, which yields under its weight and precipitates him into a lower story of the trap, when the floor flies up in assume its place. Another rat comes along—sees the reflection of his predecessor as well as his own, and thinks two rats are fighting for the cheese. In he goes, down he goes—and so *totties quoties*."