

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Beaton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLEISLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1850.

Meeting of the Standing Committee.

The gentlemen composing the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county, are requested to meet at the Public House of Mr. Hoffman, in the borough of Carlisle, on...

Tuesday the 17th of December, 1850, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to holding a special election for a member of Assembly, and the transaction of such other business as may be required. A general attendance of the Committee is earnestly requested.

November 14, 1850. The following named gentlemen compose the Standing Committee of the present year: Upper Allen, Michael Cooklin; Lower Allen, H. G. Mearns; Carlisle, E. W. Dr. Baughman; W. W. Hugh Gaullinger; Dickinson, John Hoeker; East Pennborough, Jacob Kauffman; Frankford, Jacob Niekey; Hopewell, Robert Elliot; Hampden, David Hume; Middle, Jesse Christlieb; Monroe, Levi W. Weaver; Mechanicsburg, Col. Jan. Ingram; North Middleton, Abraham Lambertson; Newville, John Highlands; Silver Spring, G. H. Bucher; South Middleton, M. K. Moul; Southampton, Jacob Clippinger; Shippenburg Borough, Ben. Duke; East Shippenburg Township, D. D. Duncan; West Pennborough, G. M. Graham.

Superior Writing Ink.—We have been favored with a bottle of "Fainstock's Natural Indelible Ink," which we felt warranted in recommending as a very superior article. This ink can be used for ordinary writing, and also for marking linen or muslin. It is indelible, and cannot be washed out—is of beautiful color, and warranted to flow free, and not to form an insoluble sediment or mould, or corrode metallic pens. For sale in Lancaster, by Gibbs & Co., and in Carlisle by C. Inhoff. See advertisement in another column.

Selection of Directors.—The following named gentlemen were, on Monday last week, elected Directors of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, for the ensuing year: James H. Graham, Esq., Col. Henry Logan, George W. Shafer, Jno. A. Abl, Hugh Stuart, Col. A. Noble, John S. Sterrett, Charles Ogilby, and John Sanderson.

June 25th.—The Gettysburg Sentinel, of the 25th instant, in speaking of Judge Watts, says:—This gentleman presided at our Court last week, having exchanged with Judge Durkin, who presided at Carlisle. Judge Watts has added much to his hitherto high reputation among us, from the great ability and promptness he displayed, united to a dignity and gentlemanly deportment, which pleased every man who had an opportunity of witnessing them. His praises are in the mouths of the people.

Attempted Burglary.—At an early hour on Tuesday morning last, a burglarious attempt was made to rob the Watch and Jewelry Store of Mr. Thomas Conly, on West High street, in this place. The burglars succeeded in forcing open the back door of the shop, by breaking a large wooden bar. They were, however, frightened by a noise from within, and made a speedy retreat, filled in their endeavor to obtain a rich booty. Merchants and householders should look well to their locks, bars, and bolts. Carlisle is almost continually infested with dangerous, adroit, and reckless plunderers. Mr. Conly may think himself fortunate in having escaped so easily, as the villains were only frustrated in their attempt in consequence of a friend of his sleeping in the Store.

State Agricultural Society.—A State Convention will be held in Harrisburg, on the third Tuesday in January next, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a State Agricultural Society. A number of counties have already chosen delegates. Will old Cumberland be represented in the Convention? We hope so.

Benefits of Life Insurance.—The Lancaster Examiner says that the administrator of the estate of Henry Metzger, late of that city deceased, has just drawn from the "Trenton Mutual Life Insurance Company" \$1,000, for which he held a life policy in that company.

Who Election Frauds.—The Grand Jury of Philadelphia county, have found three true bills against James Brady, for issuing fraudulent nationalization papers, and two bills against Benjamin Lyndall, for forging, in altering the election returns of the district of Southwark, while acting as return clerk. These two men belong to that party which is always charging the Democracy with election frauds, but most frequently is caught in the act itself.

California Enterprise.—During the late conflagration in San Francisco, after the "Keary street restaurant" was on fire, its proprietors stuck a card upon it, giving notice that they had removed, and informing the public where they might be found. In two hours after the Verandah was in full blast again, although its estimated damage was \$6,000. This is the spirit of San Francisco and California.

Found Guilty.—In the court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county, last week, Joseph Milligan was found guilty on an indictment for burning Clark's Ferry Bridge, some months since. The principal testimony against the defendant was that given by Gibson, an accomplice, who turned States Evidence. The bridge was the property of the State, and connected the Eastern division of the State works with the Juniata and Susquehanna divisions. It was a noble structure, and cost some \$70,000. A motion for a new trial, was made by Milligan's counsel.

General Gannet D. Wall, formerly United States Senator from the State of New Jersey, died at his residence in Burlington, N. J., on Friday evening, of dropsy on the chest.

Custom House at Pittsburg.—A public meeting at Pittsburg, last week, resolved to memorialize Congress for a custom house at that place.

Cultivation of Tea.—Mr. Junius Smith is still successfully cultivating the tea plant in South Carolina. He has received this year, direct from China, a large quantity of plants, which arrived in good condition, and almost all are living and doing well. He appears very sanguine of success.

A Serious Riot.—We learn from the Westmoreland papers that on Friday week before last, the Irish laborers on the Central railroad, got into a dreadful fight, which resulted in the death of three or four of the combatants. There were some eight hundred engaged in the combat, and the opposing parties fought with guns, pistols, knives, pickaxes, &c. It is strange that more were not killed or injured.

Increase of Gold and Silver.—It is estimated that the gold and silver imported into the United States from various parts of the world, over and above the exports during the last three years, amount to one hundred millions of dollars.

PREMIATURE.

The subject of the next Presidency is being agitated in several of the counties of this State. In our opinion, the movement is permanent, and can serve no good purpose. It is really a matter of surprise to notice the anxiety some men exhibit in regard to who their rulers shall be. Scarcely has one Presidential campaign ended, and the smoke of a warmly contested battle cleared away, before we are asked our opinion in regard to who the next candidate shall be. Certain men appear to have nothing else to do but manufacture candidates for the Presidency. These men make politics their business; and should their candidate happen to be nominated and elected, they are not so modest as not to claim great credit for their sagacity, and to demand a good fat office as a reward for their "early friendship." A great number of self-denying patriots claimed office under the lamented Taylor, and their only argument was their "early friendship" for the old hero!

Unfortunately, the Democratic party of this State is annoyed in the same manner. In nearly every county of the State may be found men who appear constantly engaged in Presidential-making. This subject appears to occupy their thoughts by day and disturb their dreams by night. For years previous to the election, they are as busy as ants in their endeavors to make capital for their favorite candidate, and, by a system of cunning management, keep the party in a constant turmoil.

Now, we have no ambition in this way. Notwithstanding our love for Democracy, we don't wish to be engaged in manufacturing candidates for the Presidency all the time. After a Presidential election is ended, and the people have declared their choice, we desire to be relieved from the question as to the next candidate, for at least three subsequent years. We have our State and county nominations and elections to attend to, and, if attended to as they should be, to secure success, we will have enough to do, without wrangling about a remote question.

We have been led to these remarks by noticing a disposition manifested in a few of the counties of this State to discuss the question of the next Presidency. We repeat, it is premature to agitate this question now. Next fall the Democracy of Pennsylvania will have a most important duty to perform, viz:—the election of a Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Supreme Judges; and in the several counties, in addition to our regular County Ticket, we will have one Presidential Judge and two Associates to elect. The next election, therefore, will be of great importance, and if the Democracy of Pennsylvania wish to be successful, they will postpone, for the present, the subject of the next Presidency. To discuss this question now, will engender bad feeling and be productive of no good.

Certain men, however, who wish to make themselves conspicuous, will, we suppose, continue to harass the people with this question—they will talk, and wrangle, and offer resolutions at County and Township meetings, but their efforts will prove fruitless. At the proper time the Democracy of Pennsylvania will speak out, in a voice not to be misunderstood, on this subject. The sturdy Democrats of good old Pennsylvania—those who love and revere the pure principles of democracy—will then express their sentiments in regard to the Presidency.

We would therefore, in all kindness, advise our friends not to permit themselves to be forced into a controversy at this time in regard to the Presidency. We know that Mr. Buchanan's friends—his real friends—are anxious that this question should not be brought into controversy at this early period. Mr. Buchanan himself deprecates an early agitation of the question, as impolitic and uncalculated. We will have ample opportunity and plenty time to discuss this question after the election next fall has taken place. Then the question will properly come up, and then it can be decided without injustice being done either to the distinguished candidates spoken of, and without detriment to the Democracy party. In this county there has been no disposition as yet manifested, to discuss this question, and we are only sorry that all counties in the State have not observed the same wise policy.

DEATH OF COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON. The telegraph announces the death, which has been for some time expected, of Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky. He died at his residence in Scott county, of this State, on the morning of Tuesday, the 19th. He was in the sixty fifth year of his age, and had served his country faithfully, in various civil and military capacities, during the greater part of his life.

He was born in the year 1785, became a member of the Kentucky Legislature in 1807, and in 1813, raised a regiment to fight the combined English and Indian forces in the North West. He served as a colonel under Gen. Harrison during the whole campaign, with distinguished bravery, and at the battle of the Thames, in particular, achieved a brilliant reputation by his conquest and destruction of the noted chief Tecumseh, who was probably killed by his hand. Col. Johnson never asserted that as a fact, though the inference was unavoidable, from the description he gave of the position of the various parties during the battle, that the Indian was killed by him. He was too modest to claim, positively, an honor which was disputed by others, but the prevailing opinion of the country, we believe, is, that his title to it was just.

In 1819, Col. Johnson was elected to the Senate of the United States to fill an unexpired term, and afterwards to the House of Representatives, where he served until the year 1837, when he was chosen by the Democratic party, the Vice President of the United States, Mr. Van Buren being the President. It was while he was in the House of Representatives that he read his famous report on the subject of stopping the mails on Sundays—a report which had so decided an effect in checking the enthusiasm of those who wished to introduce the change, that the question has not since been agitated.

In 1841 he retired to private life, but was since three times elected to the Legislature of Kentucky, and was a representative at the time of his death. He has been much assailed by political opponents; but as a man he was distinguished for great goodness of heart, and a patriotic devotion to the country. His courage no one ever doubted. His talents, though not of the highest order, were such as to give him prominence. Willing to labor and aiming to be useful, he shrunk from no duty, and has left behind him many evidences of the faithfulness and ability with which his public duties were discharged. When in public life, few men could boast a larger circle of warm and devoted friends, and his death will occasion every where a feeling of deep sorrow.

COMPLIMENT TO COL. SNOWDEN.—The Democratic workmen employed in the United States Mint, presented on Saturday evening last, through Mr. Martin Sumner, a very handsome and well mounted gold mountain and suitable inscription, to Colonel James Ross Snowden, late the treasurer of that institution, in testimony of the high opinion they entertained of him as an officer, and their respect for him as a man.

Mr. Brian McVendell was stabbed to death at Edgewood, South Carolina, by his son, Philip Hurt.

The Mayor of Washington has given notice to the free negroes that they must either leave the city or give bonds and security that they will not become a burden to the corporation.

GREAT UNION MEETING.

A monster meeting of the friends of the Union was held in the season of the Museum, in Philadelphia, on a Thursday evening of last week. The Philadelphia papers represent the meeting as far the grandest and most impressive political demonstration ever witnessed in that city. It is estimated that ten thousand persons were present and participated in the proceedings. Before the organization of the meeting a band of chorists, embracing nearly one hundred voices, sang Freeman Scott's "Song for the Union," a copy of the words of which we give place to below:

SONG FOR THE UNION. Hail to the Union, never dissolve it. Swear by your forefathers while you resolve it—Nominally defend it, defend it in fact. With your last drop of blood, and to extend it.

Spirits of Washington, Warren, and Morgan, (Sound it aloud with the nation, and the day.) Spirits of all our great heroes and sages, Combining the wisdom and goodness of ages, Come to your children dear, Liberty loving, Teach them to stand by their Union, approving, Chorus—Hail to the Union, &c.

Hopes of the race from which heroes descended, Glory and wisdom in friendship well blended, This Union must stand to the end of all time—Ark of our liberty, grand and sublime. May the voice of the hero raised to disperse—Perish in infancy blasted forever, Chorus—Hail to the Union, &c.

Who seeks to earn a traitor's shame and death, To be accused by all till the latest breath, By plunging this great nation into strife, Most dire and deadly, brothers knife to knife, All hopes destroyed for liberty's success; Naught left but war, disunion, and distress—Chorus—Hail to the Union, &c.

The song was received with thunders of applause, and is said to have produced a profound sensation. The meeting was then called to order by Gen. Patterson, who nominated John Sergeant as President. Mr. S. took the chair, assisted by seventy-five Vice Presidents, and sixteen Secretaries. Also and patriotic speeches were made by John Sergeant, George M. Dallas, Josiah Randel, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Richard Rush, Col. James Pogo, and Isaac R. Hayhurst, and letters were read from Hon. James Buchanan, Hon. Henry Clay, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon. James Cooper, and Hon. Robert J. Walker. The letters all glow with true American Union sentiments. We should like, (had we space,) to publish one or two of these letters. We have read them all with much satisfaction and interest. Mr. Buchanan's letter is, like everything from the pen of that great Statesman, a master piece of composition. It addresses itself to the good sense of the whole people, and will carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind. Clear, convincing, and patriotic in its arguments, Mr. Buchanan expresses the sentiments of a sincere Pennsylvanian and true American. This letter is creditable to his head and heart, and is evidence that Mr. Buchanan is now, as he ever has been, the champion of the Union and the whole Union.

It is with pleasure, therefore, we refer to this great Union meeting. It is another evidence of the integrity of our people—it is evidence, strong to every eye, that the people of Pennsylvania intend, through good and evil report, to stand firm in defense of our country, and the laws of the country. Our great Statesmen, both North and South—those whom we have been in the habit of looking up to for information and advice in regard to national affairs—have nobly come forward, and, as one man, denounced the union of our country as beyond corruption—they love their lives in its defense. With these evidences before us, we have no fears for the safety of the Union, or for the safety of our country. We are threatened and howl, but the Union will prevail.

The following are the resolutions adopted at this great meeting: 1. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, which was wisely framed for the purpose of establishing a "more perfect Union," and "to secure the blessing of liberty" to unborn generations, has fulfilled the objects of the patriots who assembled in Convention in the name and on behalf of the People of the United States, and is entitled to the veneration and support of its "Posterity."

2. That in succeeding to the guardianship of Liberty and the Union, which were achieved by the blood of our fathers, we have accepted an obligation to preserve them unimpaired together; and it would be equally base to forfeit the National Independence, and to fall in allegiance to the National Union.

3. That the care of the Union is a sanctified trust, and ought to be delegated to every American; but those citizens are especially its guardians, who, standing on the spot where Independence was declared, where the Constitution was framed, and where the Union was rendered permanent, are stimulated to preserve it, and to exert all logical motives for the exercise of the duty, in surrounding memorials of the past, and in the very ground upon which our heroic ancestors devoted themselves to their country, and their own freedom, and our sacred honor.

4. That the Constitution provides that persons held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. For many years, State legislation contributed means to carry this constitutional provision into effect. When State legislatures were held a duty devolved upon Congress to supply its place, and it has been discharged in conformity to fundamental law; and the enactments it has adopted, are entitled to the support of the whole nation.

5. That our countrymen are a law-abiding people. They desire to choose representatives in Congress to the United States, and to exercise legislative limited by the constitution; and they revere confidence in the acts of a majority conformed to the character of a Republican government. When individuals array themselves against the creation of laws, they are guilty of an act of doing wrong upon the rights of the whole people, they are guilty of at least moral treason; and it is the solemn duty of the people, to rise up in their majesty, and by carrying out the regular proceedings of their representatives, to vindicate THE SUPREMACY AND THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE LAW.

6. That so much of the act of Assembly of Pennsylvania as forbids any officers of the Commonwealth from giving effect to any act of Congress respecting persons escaping from one State to another, and provides penalties for doing cognate or jurisdiction of the case of any such fugitive, ought to be at the earliest possible moment repealed.

7. That further agitation of the subject of slavery which has heretofore promoted neither the welfare of the slave nor the cause of emancipation can be productive of nothing but evil. It has been adjusted by Congress and with that adjustment, it should be permitted, in our estimation, to rest.

8. That the performance and stability of the Union are endangered by the officious interference of individuals in matters of State, and that it does not belong to them.

9. That the series of statutes enacted at the late session of Congress, for the sake of peace, were passed in a spirit of patriotism, and in a spirit of compromise, that they are in no respect a departure from the Constitution, and that as it is the obligation, so it is the duty of every citizen of the Republic, manfully to sustain them.

The resolutions were received with tremendous cheering and acclamation, which lasted for some minutes.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Meeting of Congress.—The second session of the present Congress will assemble again at Washington on Monday next, the 2nd proximo.

U. S. SENATORS.—It is said there is no doubt but Gov. Fish will be elected to the U. S. Senate from New York; that Com. Stockton will be elected to the U. S. Senate in New Jersey; and that Gov. Anthony may, if he will, be elected to the same post from Rhode Island.

A CALIFORNIA SCHOOL.—The first public school in San Francisco already numbers 150 pupils, from 4 to 16 years of age. Of this whole number, only 2 were born in California. 73 are of American parentage, 12 Scotch, 21 English, 18 Irish, 3 French, 5 German, 4 Italian, 1 Spanish, 1 Italian, and 1 Peruvian.

BEER PACKING AT CHICAGO.—The Chicago Tribune of the 13th inst., publishes a detailed review of the beer packing business in that city. There are seven large establishments engaged in it, employing a capital of nearly three quarters of a million, and about 400 men. 27,000 casks are annually slaughtered. The great majority of the cattle slaughtered at Chicago are fattened in Illinois, but a portion of them are brought from Indiana and Iowa. The principal markets for the beer are Boston, New Bedford and New York.

CHOLERA IN INDIANA.—The cholera has broken out at Indianapolis, Indiana, and two members of the State Reform Convention have died. The convention was about adjourning on the 15th, in consequence of the epidemic.

ACCIDENT OF MRS. SIMPSON.—Mrs. Ann K. Simpson, who it was believed, had killed her husband in Wilmington, N. C., by administering arsenic to him, was tried for that offence a few days since, and acquitted.

EATING THEIR OWN MEAT.—The Chicago Intelligence says that a battle has occurred between the Wichitaw and Tonkaway Indians. The Tonkawayes killed and eat one of their enemies. They are said to be inclined to cannibalism and look with fond eyes upon those who are fat and sleek.

LUCRY.—The Cincinnati Commercial says that Henry —, who left California with a company from that city, returned a few days ago, with about \$15,000, which he saved. He was a poor laborer previous to leaving, and worked at \$5 per week at Niles foundry.

SENATOR DICKINSON.—The Democrats of N. York city are getting up a grand "National" Ball, in honor of Senator Dickinson.

A KILLING BUSINESS.—Mr. John Marsh, of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Tuesday last week, killed at his establishment in that city, 400 hogs in the short space of 56 minutes.

HEAVY VERDICT.—The jury in the case of Wm. Westcott, vs. Auburn and Rochester Rail Road, brought in a verdict of six thousand dollars damages for the plaintiff, who was injured by the cars on the road.

QUIET.—The Philadelphia papers are delighted at the fact that Sunday passed over without a row of some kind in that city and county.

CONVICTION OF HORSE STEALING.—In the Quarter Sessions of Lancaster county last week, Granville Clark was arraigned for horse stealing. Clark is a man of some thirty years of age, and evidently a man of intelligence. He was formerly a lawyer, and when on trial, refused the aid of any counsel, preferring to defend himself. He did with marked ability, his whole defense displaying considerable ingenuity and legal tact. But it was of no avail. He was found guilty and sentenced to two years and six months solitary confinement at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary.

OLD FELLOW'S STRATAGEM.—The following story of the operations of the Old Fellow's Association is prepared from the official returns made to the late session of the Grand Lodge of the United States.—Several States failed to make returns: Revenue of Subordinate Lodges, \$1,200,336 74 Contributing members, 174,485 Number of initiations this year, 30,379 Number of brothers expelled, 22,682 Number of widowed families relieved, 2,927 Paid for relief of brothers, 245,007 62 Paid to widowed families, 42,301 01 Paid for education of orphans, 7,348 34 Paid for burying the dead, 67,595 90 Whole amount of relief, 402,957 97

COLD WATER vs. LIGHTNING.—Mr. Kingston, of Babylon, Illinois, was struck by lightning a few weeks since and was left dead to all external appearances, but his wife, a shrewd woman, took a bucket of cold water and poured it on his breast, when he revived and is doing well. Let no one forget the efficacy of cold water in cases like this.

PUBLIC GRATITUDE.—A N. York paper states that in the poor house of that city is a man, dying by inches of old age and neglect, whose portrait can be seen in the Governor's room at the City Hall, in a painting placed there as an honor to an honored name, and a relic of the most glorious pages of American history.

ARRESTED.—A man named King, and another named Murray, were arrested on Tuesday, in Montgomery county, for passing counterfeit \$5 notes on the Middletown Bank.

EXECUTION, ALMOST.—The Ashville News gives the particulars of an affair that occurred there on the last Friday of October. It says—"A man by the name of Cozman had been condemned to be hung on that day. Every preparation had been made for the execution; the gallows had been erected, a large crowd assembled to witness it, and the Sheriff proceeded to the jail, solemnly commanding the prisoner to make ready, and after he had done so, shedding tears all the time, and asking if he was to be hung like a dog, brought him out into the street. Excitement at his sight, when the Sheriff pulled out of his pocket a paper, which proved to be a pardon from the Executive of the State!"

Democratic State Central Committee.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening 20th inst., John Hickman, Esq., of West Chester, in the Chair, and Dr. P. J. Stokes, of Philadelphia, as Secretary, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Convention be held at Harrisburg, on the second Wednesday in June, 1851, at 10 A. M. for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; and that the Convention be composed of the number of delegates as are to compose the State Convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for Governor, and to be apportioned in the same manner.

Resolved, That the Convention for nominating a Democratic candidate for Governor and Canal Commissioner, be held at Reading, Berks county, on the 1st Wednesday in June, 1851, at 10 A. M. JOHN HICKMAN, Chairman. T. J. P. STOKES, Secretary.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. The Salaries of President Judges. We make the following extract from an article in the last Eastern Argus on the subject of a proper apportionment of the Judicial Districts:—"While on this subject, we may express a hope that the next Legislature will remodel the Judicial districts, and raise the salaries of all the Judges. The salary of a Supreme Judge should be at least \$5000 and the President Judges \$4000. We would then recommend the best legal talent to leave the Bar and accept a seat on the Bench. Berks, Northampton and Lehigh, might be made one district as formerly. It is a heavy district, it is true, but the Judge would not have to work as hard as most of our leading Lawyers do at the Bar. Raise the salaries, say we, and then we can get good Judges."

That there is great necessity for remodeling the Judicial Districts does not admit of a single doubt. The Judges have not been paid for some time, and it is not until the Legislature, formed out three new districts a year or two since, for the express purpose of gratifying the ambition of Federal office seekers, without regard to the public interests.

Bedford, Somerset, and Franklin now constitute a Judicial District, which does not give employment to the Judge more than three months in the year. Westmoreland, Fayette, and Greene could be added to this District, without doing any injustice whatever to the Judge. In fact it would be better for both him and the people, provided the salary be made to correspond with the labor of the more able officer kept in the discharge of his duties, the more familiar to the services which he performs. By increasing the labor, and raising the salaries, the people will secure the services of the most eminent men in the State, without the expenditure of a dollar more than is paid under the present system. The idea of filling the Judicial Benches with more pettifoggers—men destitute of talents or practice—is too preposterous to be entertained for a moment, and yet this will necessarily be the case unless something is done to make it an inducement for men of ability and character to abandon the Bar for the Bench. A Lawyer of sufficient ability to make a competent Judge, can earn at least twice as much at the Bar as the salary now attached to a Judicial office, and how can the people expect to obtain the services of such men under such circumstances? It cannot be done. Let the Legislature give the Judges plenty of work, and then pay them a full compensation. This will give Pennsylvania both an efficient and honest Judiciary.—Harrisburg Gazette.

We heartily concur in the sentiments contained in the above article. Give our Judges more to do, with better pay, and we will then have the best legal talent in the country. We always regarded it a nigardly policy in our Legislature to reduce the salary of our President Judges. It was one of George Darsie's "reforms," and was every way worthy that small-beer politician and demagogue. George, when in the Legislature, was constantly poking his long penetrating nose into "enormous abuses," and his "reforms" he introduced were disgraceful to the State. We believe this creature is not in the Legislature now, and if the people of Allegheny county have any respect for themselves, he never will be again. We repeat then, we are for giving our Judges more to do, and better pay. This will not only be economy, but it will be justice also.

MISS FILLMORE. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in his letter of the 20th of November, speaks of the arrival of members and others; and of the first reception day of the President, which took place on the 19th. Of Mrs. Fillmore, he writes: "Mrs. Fillmore, being a citizen of New York I will give my impression of her, as presiding lady at the White House. Her manner of receiving visitors is, in my opinion, just what the wife of a republican President should be, courteous and kind, without assuming any airs of superiority. Miss Fillmore sustained her mother admirably. Mrs. Fillmore, after saluting the visitors as they approached her, presented them to her daughter by her side, who, with a slight blush which was very becoming to her youthfulness, received their salutations without anything like confusion or embarrassment."

A WAY THEY HAVE.—Some of the women at Jenny Lind's last Concert in Boston, fainted and were taken into her apartment, where they received her personal attention. It was well that this was not announced at the time, or half the men would have fainted too.

SMOKING A LADY.—Eleven and a quarter pounds of foreign manufactured tobacco were taken from a lady, the other day, in the streets of London. It was stowed away in two bags ingeniously contrived, one to represent a bustle, and the other to suit the seeming in which "ladies wish to be who love their lords."

DIED FROM POISON.—Mr. Daniel D. Paxton, of Williamsport, Maryland, who was poisoned a few weeks ago by eating apple butter infected with poison from the glazing of the crock, died on Sunday last.

MISS MARY JANE PINK, in Baltimore, aged about twenty, met with a horrible death a few days since. Being sick and racked with pain, she took a walk in linen, was laid on her abdomen. She then fell asleep, and was left alone. Soon after distressing cries were heard in her apartment, and her father rushed up stairs to her room, where he found her well high enshrouded in flames. The agonized parent endeavored to pull off her clothes, which only increased the flames. The daughter rushed to the hydrant in the yard and threw herself under it. She was so horribly burnt that death closed her sufferings in eight hours. The accident was caused by the brick lighting the linen, which burst into a flame.

HOW MANY WIVES MAY A MORMON HAVE?—This question has often been debated, and it has been asserted that a Mormon was restricted to one wife, like all good christians. But a correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, who writes from the Great Salt Lake, puts a different face upon the matter. He says: "An impression exists abroad respecting the number of wives which each Mormon is allowed, and which it may not be amiss to make a few remarks upon. I have made inquiry of those who know, and I find that each member as well as the head of the church, is privileged to have as many wives as he can decently support—that is if all parties concerned are agreed—and to each he has to be formally married in accordance with the law, in such case made and provided. I have not a word to say in defence of this odious and demoralizing feature—but merely state the fact."

From the New York Herald.

San Francisco, Monday, October 1st. California is being called a populous State, and it is not wholly correct. The Union or our country, though here, as elsewhere, will be found to consist of all-fellowing grumbling, will be found to be far better for fortune in this country, and the chance of coming will be, than any other in the world. I myself like the country, and were my family here, I should never think of going back.

A great deal of stuff is written and published about California, that at a distance sounds magnificent, from what it does at home, and which is calculated to deceive unthinking persons; and again, it is possible for any description to give an adequate idea of the country. Nothing but actual demonstration will do it.

As a general thing, the mines have been laboring in them, than last, although the aggregate product has been large. This has arisen from the disconnection of the question of the exhaustion of the mines. From November last, the price of gold has risen, and the mines have been worked far better for fortune in this country, and the chance of coming will be, than any other in the world. I myself like the country, and were my family here, I should never think of going back.

What was therefore feared has generally been realized. Early showers in the mountains during September, raised the river several feet, and thousands of dollars to accomplish, having the appointed "bombs" dead broke, instead of "pockets full of rocks," as was confidently anticipated. Stocks recover, however, are hardly left in the general operations of the country. The price of gold has risen, and the mines have been worked far better for fortune in this country, and the chance of coming will be, than any other in the world. I myself like the country, and were my family here, I should never think of going back.

The papers will give you reports of the cholera in San Francisco, but for myself, I have no cause for alarm, but we may have a severe case of the disease, and doubtless shall if it prevails in getting up a party. Yours very truly, W. J.

DREADFUL CASUALTY AND EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCES OF MIND.—One of the most extraordinary instances of injury, accompanied by firmness and resolution, that we have ever heard of, occurred about two miles in the vicinity of Mechanicsburgh, about miles from Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Thomas Baker, a brother of the Hon. B. Baker, was driving a spirited horse in the plow when he stopped to adjust something on the plow, and as he stepped out, the horse started, and by increasing the labor, and raising the plow, the people will secure the services of the most eminent men in the State, without the expenditure of a dollar more than is paid under the present system. The idea of filling the Judicial Benches with more pettifoggers—men destitute of talents or practice—is too preposterous to be entertained for a moment, and yet this will necessarily be the case unless something is done to make it an inducement for men of ability and character to abandon the Bar for the Bench. A Lawyer of sufficient ability to make a competent Judge, can earn at least twice as much at the Bar as the salary now attached to a Judicial office, and how can the people expect to obtain the services of such men under such circumstances? It cannot be done. Let the Legislature give the Judges plenty of work, and then pay them a full compensation. This will give Pennsylvania both an efficient and honest Judiciary.—Harrisburg Gazette.

We heartily concur in the sentiments contained in the above article. Give our Judges more to do, with better pay, and we will then have the best legal talent in the country. We always regarded it a nigardly policy in our Legislature to reduce the salary of our President Judges. It was one of George Darsie's "reforms," and was every way worthy that small-beer politician and demagogue. George, when in the Legislature, was constantly poking his long penetrating nose into "enormous abuses," and his "reforms" he introduced were disgraceful to the State. We believe this creature is not in the Legislature now, and if the people of Allegheny county have any respect for themselves, he never will be again. We repeat then, we are for giving our Judges more to do, and better pay. This will not only be economy, but it will be justice also.

MISS FILLMORE. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in his letter of the 20th of November, speaks of the arrival of members and others; and of the first reception day of the President, which took place on the 19th. Of Mrs. Fillmore, he writes: "Mrs. Fillmore, being a citizen of New York I will give my impression of her, as presiding lady at the White House. Her manner of receiving visitors is, in my opinion, just what the wife of a republican President should be, courteous and kind, without assuming any airs of superiority. Miss Fillmore sustained her mother admirably. Mrs. Fillmore, after saluting the visitors as they approached her, presented them to her daughter by her side, who, with a slight blush which was very becoming to her youthfulness, received their salutations without anything like confusion or embarrassment."

A WAY THEY HAVE.—Some of the women at Jenny Lind's last Concert in Boston, fainted and were taken into her apartment, where they received her personal attention. It was well that this was not announced at the time, or half the men would have fainted too.

SMOKING A LADY.—Eleven and a quarter pounds of foreign manufactured tobacco were taken from a lady, the other day, in the streets of London. It was stowed away in two bags ingeniously contrived, one to represent a bustle, and the other to suit the seeming in which "ladies wish to be who love their lords."

DIED FROM POISON.—Mr. Daniel D. Paxton, of Williamsport, Maryland, who was poisoned a few weeks ago by eating apple butter infected with poison from the glazing of the crock, died on Sunday last.

MISS MARY JANE PINK, in Baltimore, aged about twenty, met with a horrible death a few days since. Being sick and racked with pain, she took a walk in linen, was laid on her abdomen. She then fell asleep, and was left alone. Soon after distressing cries were heard in her apartment, and her father rushed up stairs to her room, where he found her well high enshrouded in flames. The agonized parent endeavored to pull off her clothes, which only increased the flames. The daughter rushed to the hydrant in the yard and threw herself under it. She was so horribly burnt that death closed her sufferings in eight hours. The accident was caused by the brick lighting the linen, which burst into a flame.

HOW MANY WIVES MAY A MORMON HAVE?—