

THE VOLUNTEER.

John H. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLEISLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1851.

TO THOSE INDEBTED. We need money, and we must have it! We have on our books several thousand dollars due us, which are determined to be settled shortly. To those indebted for subscription, advertising and job-work, we would say—call and settle. We are now engaged in making out the accounts of all persons indebted, which we shall place in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection, if they are not very soon paid off. We have been giving hints to our indebted patrons long enough. We shall now act.

CHARLES DEPOSIT BANK.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this institution, held at their banking office, in this borough, on Tuesday last, James H. Graham, Esq., sent in his resignation as President of the Bank. Whereupon the Board proceeded to the election of a President, when Mr. CHARLES COLBY was unanimously elected. This is a very judicious selection, and will give general satisfaction to the stockholders and friends of the institution.

BETTY FLOUR.—We are pleased to see that Dr. JOHN ALEX. of Monro township, in this county, obtained a premium at the recent Agricultural State Fair held at Harrisburg, for the "best Flour." And Judge WATTS, of this borough, a premium of \$1 for a fine pair of Shanghai fowls.

DR. R. D. McCLINTOCK, formerly of Dickinson College, has been called to the Presidency of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., to take the place of Dr. Olin, deceased. Dr. McC. is a man of distinguished ability.

TRAVEL.—We are indebted to Governor BLOOM, of California, for his California papers. We thank our valued friend for his attentions, and congratulate him on his triumphant election.

VISIT FROM A BUCKEYE EDITOR.—Our former townsman, WILLIAM C. GOULD, Esq., the able, faithful and indefatigable editor of the Boston (O.) Democrat, popped into our sanctum a few days since. Of course he was in excellent spirits, after the great Democratic victory in Ohio, to gain which he labored with commendable zeal and efficiency. We are always glad to see our brethren of the quill, for we invariably find them cheerful, intelligent, companionable, and, like ourselves, "a fellow feeling makes us wonderous kind," is a very true saying. Mr. G. left this on Monday last, on his return to Ohio. He carries with him our best wishes for his future prosperity and happiness.

COL. BLOOM'S CABINET.—The name of Judge Woodward has been suggested for Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Judge Campbell for Attorney General. Both would be well received by the Democracy of the State.

A late number of the London Times says that "Great Britain has received more ingenious inventions from the United States, through the Exhibition, than from all other sources." The Times is the paper which, early in the season, ridiculed so unsparringly the American department of the Exhibition.

The Pittsburg Chronicle, of the 20th ult., says: A man in Allegheny city shot a woman on Saturday. They had been engaged to be married to each other. He had been absent from the city a short time and returned on Saturday, and called at her house to see her. He met her at the door, and on his attempting to kiss her, she pushed him away, and told him she had been married to another man. This so exasperated him, that he went away and got a pistol, and returned and shot her in the arm. She is not dangerously wounded.

ROUSE OF PARENTS.—Our Justice Shaw has decided a case involving the right of parents to a child, after having entrusted it a long time to another. When a child of the respondent's first wife was four years old, and his father in embarrassed circumstances, the child was entrusted to its grand parents, who have for a period of 9 years provided for all its wants. During this time, he made no claim to the child, and the judge therefore decided, since the child had formed new attachments, as an adopted one of the grand parents, and no advantage to be gained by a change, that the child should remain with its foster parents.

THE MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—It is now some time since we received the November number of this beautiful and highly popular Magazine; but owing to the confusion and hurry consequent upon a general election, we have heretofore neglected to notice it. The number before us, is a very elegant and magnificent specimen of typography, and contains a vast amount of entertaining and substantial reading matter. The contributors embrace the first names on the list of American writers, male and female, and the embellishments are conscientiously calculated to please. This Magazine is worthy the patronage of an American Philanthropist, and we are pleased to see it receiving it. Philadelphia. George R. Graham, Proprietor. \$3 per year, or \$5 for two copies.

GODBY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The November number of this ancient favorite is a very readable one. The embellishments are handsome, and "Evil" Council are very suggestive engravings. The literary contributions are varied and interesting, including many a useful moral as well as verifying the imagination. The "Book" for November is a perfect gem, recommending itself to the patronage of every American lady. The contributors to its columns are among the best and most celebrated male and female writers in America. Godby leaves nothing undone to render his publication worthy of an extensive patronage, which we are happy to know it has, and each year adds to its subscription list a host of new patrons. Address L. A. Godby, Philadelphia. For \$3.50 in advance we will send a copy of the "Volunteer" and the "Lady's Book" for one year. Send on your orders.

"THE GUARDIAN."—This is the title of a monthly Magazine, published at Lancaster, in this State, by Rev. H. HARRISON. It is devoted to Social, Literary and Religious interests. The November number, which is now before us, is filled with choice and substantial reading matter. It is well worthy the patronage of the literary, moral and religious portion of the community. Price \$1.00 per year.

GLASSON'S PICTORIAL DRAWING ROOM COMPANION is one of the most complete and well-sustained papers of the kind ever attempted in this country. The illustrations, the paper and the typography, are all admirable, and the contents varied and instructive. Mr. Glasson, the enterprising publisher of the Companion, is determined to make his publication second to none in the world. He is undaunted, and seems to persevere in his efforts to achieve that end. We perceive that the next number (23) is to be even more profusely embellished than any of its predecessors have been; but we have no space to refer in detail to the numerous designs of its illustrations. Every one who is anxious to see the paper, and subscribe for it, can do so by calling at our office.

CAUSE OF BURNING.—A person being asked why he had given his daughter in marriage to a man with whom he was inimical, answered, "I did it out of pure revenge."

PARTY SPIRIT.

We do not encourage acrimony in political discussions, but we do admire an independent expression of individual and public sentiment. It incites a vigilance and energy peculiarly characteristic of our government, as "the kind of the free and the home of the brave"—it encourages that watchfulness which can alone preserve and perpetuate our institutions of freedom; and, when conducted in a spirit of honest feeling, must produce salutary results. Those who have grown cold and indifferent, become warm in the interests of the country, and through a proper exercise of their influence, accomplish much good. As a community of freemen, it is not only our privilege, but our duty, to inquire into, and investigate the conduct, motives and principles of public functionaries—for, by such a course, we give an impulse to virtuous action, and present a safeguard to our rights and institutions, and consequently evidence an important and necessary bearing upon our welfare and existence as a nation. But when that spirit is directed towards matters of minor importance—towards the abuse and persecution of any particular class of fellow-citizens—we pervert the grand objects of freedom, and we abuse the privileges guaranteed us by our liberal institutions. We must ground our adherence to party upon the investigation and support of righteous, and we subvert good order, and alienate those kindly feelings of humanity which should exist among us as a community, with equal rights and interests. Such was the example given us by our patriotic sires, and their various lessons in the cause of freedom should warn us of our duty in protecting and cherishing the rich legacy which they purchased through blood and toil, and which they transmitted to us for safe-keeping. It was through party spirit—through devotion to political principles—through the zealous advocacy and support of the doctrines of democracy, that they established the union under which we enjoy so much prosperity and happiness. They aimed not at the overthrow of any particular sect, but as a mass of Republicans they contemplated the happiness of all. In all countries, and in every age, the usefulness of party spirit, when conducted with a view towards sustaining principles, must be acknowledged, and should be encouraged. The contests between Democracy and Federalism in this country, are the best evidences of its salutary results. The motives and doctrines of both parties were freely discussed and exposed, and the mass of community were thus permitted to form an opinion and make choice of the government under which they could enjoy the greatest degree of prosperity and happiness. They adopted the principles of democracy; and, with two or three exceptions, the strength and energy of the democratic party, have ever since kept them in the ascendant. But the cause of our repeated triumphs must be obvious to every one, and while the democracy should be proud of their course, the federal party might take warning from their successful example. Our party have always contended honorably, as well as faithfully, for victory, and they have always unfolded the broad banner which displayed the political principles for which they contend. While Democracy and Federalism were fairly at issue, that party spirit proved beneficial in its results to the country—for by their distinct organization and zeal, they operated as a check upon each other, and thus prevented an extremity of political feeling which would be intolerant upon the people, and dangerous to our liberties. But are we now so situated? It is true, the democratic party remain one and the same; but where is the federal party? Echo answers, where? We find them, however, with different names and creeds—but we find them mutually contending for office. Their names are as various as the different tribes of Indians, and their principles are as opposite as the poles. One faction are Abolitionists—men who are determined upon destroying the Union, and who delight in fermenting discord and dissension. Another faction style themselves Antislaverys—a faction without any settled creed of principles, but who are determined upon annihilating every social order, and who profess great abhorrence towards all monopolies. Then a third faction—and the last we shall mention—call themselves Whigs. They are the strenuous advocates of every thing which confers power upon the few, and avowedly contend for all monopolies. Now, these factions constitute one party, and when they meet as one body, the cognomen of their principles is Antislavery Abolition Whigs. "A man cannot serve God and Mammon," says the best of all books, and the perfidious character of such a combination, is too apparent to ever expect popular favor. They are a bye-word and term of reproach, and they are marked by the democracy. THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE is the first cardinal principle of the democratic party, and under a Jefferson and Jackson that principle was fully expounded, and happily administered. It is, yet, and ever will continue, the doctrine of democracy, and in the advocacy of equal rights and equal privileges—in their avowed opposition to all moneyed monopolies—the democratic party may safely calculate upon the steadfast and zealous support of the patriotic and intelligent supporters of freedom. With such a party spirit they may be assured of the confidence and support of the people, and with such party principles they can ever expect to perpetuate our free institutions, and promote the prosperity and happiness of the country. Then, we say, party spirit, when conducted upon principle, is productive of much public good, and operates as a safeguard to the institutions of freedom; but when conducted without regard to any doctrine of political policy, it incites distrust in the minds of the people, and induces them to guard against their operations, as being the schemes of an enemy to the government. Such a party are antislaverys, abolitionists and modern whigs combined. They dare not avow their principles, for fear of offending each other, and their contumacious course and collision, they continually excite the jealous watchfulness and opposition of the great body of the people. Give us then a zealous party spirit—such as avows and sustains the pure principles of democracy; and our country must continue prosperous and happy, in the full enjoyment of "virtue, liberty and independence."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The result of the recent election in South Carolina, plainly shows that the citizens of that State, entertained an ardent love for the Union, and the noble institutions of our country. The result is a patriotic one, and will at once seal all opposition to the Compromise Measures of the last Congress, forever, in that State. The majority for the Union, or Co-operation party, will be about 10,000. Glorious result. "The Union now and forever, one and inseparable."

OVERSEAS BOATS CAPTURED.—We learn from the Annapolis Republican, that the schooner Polly Bell and Petrel, and sloop Levant, all of Philadelphia, were on Tuesday week seized for a breach of the coast law, and taken into that port by a posse under Sheriff Bryan. The men found on board of them were committed to jail in default of the payment of a fine of \$5 each, and the vessels condemned.

SCENE OF DESOLATION.—The emigrant road over the desert, beyond Humboldt river, is literally strewn with dead carcasses. A gentleman who reached Sacramento City about the middle of July, counted 20 head of cattle to as many feet square; making a total of twenty thousand. The wagons are one to every rod. Of eleven thousand that started to California last year, not one half have reached their destination.

LETTER AT WILLIAMSPORT.—The Rev. Mr. Hook was on Tuesday delivered by Rev. Dr. Morris, of Baltimore. The Rev. Mr. Hook was elected President, and Rev. Mr. Smetzer, Secretary. The session was characterized by harmony and Christian feeling. It adjourned on Monday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Kurtz preached an able discourse the same evening, on the occasion of setting apart three localities for Lutheranism.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, a verdict of guilty of murder, in the second degree, was found against an individual, for causing the death of the engineer of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, by putting a stake on the track, and throwing off the engine. It should have been murder in the first degree, if the fact were proved upon him. He not more discloses the malignance of a band than one who, to gratify feelings of revenge, will involve the life of persons innocent of any offence.

CHILD MURDER.—The Lebanon Advertiser, of the 22d ult., says:—A woman named Trull, residing near Bellevue, in this county, was committed to our jail yesterday, under the serious charge of murder. It seems that on Thursday last, while in a passion, she chastised a female step-child of hers, aged about 3 years, when the child fainting, and almost immediately expired. The child was buried, but suspicion arising among the neighbors, the body was disinterred and an examination had, when the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder. By our next issue, we shall probably become acquainted with all the particulars.

GOV. STAYMONS, of Connecticut, has appointed Thursday, November 27th, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. It is presumed the same day will be set apart by the Governors in all the States, except Virginia, where the Diocesan of the Episcopal Church has set apart the first Thursday in November.

SIXTY YEARS AGO—ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT.

On Tuesday last, November 4th, it was sixty years since Major General ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, the American commander, was defeated by the Indians and British, in what was then called the Western Territory, at that time a howling and inhospitable wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts of the more merciless savages. This same territory is now a populous and flourishing portion of the Union, comprising many fertile and mighty States, teeming with a hardy and industrious population, and containing within its limits a large number of magnificent cities, towns and villages. Here, too, do education, religion, civilization and the arts flourish in an eminent degree, and where once was heard nought but the war whoop of the savage or the howl of the treacherous wolf, do learning, colleges, schools, and other seminaries of cherishing abundance, and happiness and prosperity, peace and plenty, reign supreme.

SIXTY YEARS AGO! How changed the scene during that comparatively brief space of time! Many of our "oldest inhabitants" can well remember the day when the news of the defeat and almost utter annihilation of St. Clair's gallant army reached this frontier town, bringing as it did weeping and sorrow to hundreds of hearths, and casting gloom and despondency over the whole country. Since that time, mighty events have transpired; powerful empires have risen and fallen; and whilst all Europe has been convulsed, time and again, by internal wars and revolutions, our own country, happy in its free institutions, has steadily pursued its onward course; acquiring new, fertile and extensive territories, and yearly increasing in wealth, energy and population. Sixty years ago, canals, railroads, and steamboats were things unheard of; and even the idea of a telegraph across the Allegheny mountains, was scouted as an idle and visionary project, the conclave of a brain not blessed with sound practical common sense. Now, in every section of our wide-spread Republic, do those mighty improvements traverse the land, bearing our rich products to profitable markets. In the great West, then a wilderness, but now the centre of population, the busy hum of life and business is always heard. On those glorious lakes and rivers, where once the red man, then the haughty lord of the soil, paddled his frail bark canoe, the majestic and noble steamboat, now walks the water like a thing of life; and where stood those wild forests, the beloved hunting-grounds of the Indian, and where he roamed wild and free, splendid cities, beautiful towns and villages, productive farms, and magnificent villages now take the place.

Alas for the red man! The tide of civilization has driven him further and further towards the setting sun, far away from the home of his childhood and the graves of his fathers, until he has now scarcely a spot he can call his home. His race is nearly run, and his tribe will soon be extinct. Those of his kindred whom the "long knife" and rifle of the "pale face" have spared, will soon fall victims to the "fire water" of the mercenary trader, and the places which once knew them shall know them no more forever. In a few short years we shall have nothing to hold him in remembrance, save the legends of the past, recounting his heroic deeds and his unavailing struggles, an din the names of our lofty mountains and beautiful rivers. "Lo, the poor Indian!"

Protect the Laborer.—The Cumberland Mining Company has been compelled to put their property in the hands of Assignees, by the failure of Treasurer Rawdon, of New York, their financial agent. The miners and other holders employed by the Company, were much excited, under the supposition that they would lose their back wages—varying from \$20 to \$100 per man. Fortunately, for them, the Legislature, at its session of 1847, passed a law giving them a lien upon the personal property of all persons employed by them, in the discharge of their labor. This fact was telegraphed to the assignees in New York, and an answer was returned that immediate arrangements should be made to pay the men their back wages.

This is a good law. A chief aim of our government should be to protect the laborer in every shape and form, it is possible to do so. When we read of the miserable condition of the laborer, in almost every part of the world but our own—it cannot but call forth an earnest desire in every man, that the laboring party of America may always continue to obtain liberal wages, and be first provided for when reverses overtake the capitalists.

EXTENSIVE CUSTOM HOUSE SEIZURES.—The officers of the revenue at New Orleans seized, about the 20th ult., thirty packages, which had been feloniously entered. The invoice handed by the imposters represented the value of some fine piccollo plants at \$600; while other imposters and dealers in the city declared their cost to be more than twice that amount. It is said that one importer, who had just received a lot of those instruments, had stated the cost per package to be 600 francs, but very fortunately, before entering them at that rate, he heard a whisper with regard to the proceedings being taken with regard to those already entered. He accordingly hurried to the Custom House with his original invoice, which fixed the cost at 1300 francs each. About the same time there was a seizure of about \$5000 worth of furniture and damasks, imported by an extensive dealer in those articles. The fraud was detected by the accident of finding the original invoice of the goods in a roll of damask forming part of the contents of a box sent to the Appraiser's office. This invoice was compared with that previously landed in by the importer, and though the marks, numbers, measures, &c., were identical, the prices were very different.

The Cincinnati Nonpartisan understands that witness are to be subpoenaed to go before the Supreme Court of the United States, to be held in Columbus, for the purpose of endeavoring to indict those persons who were engaged in getting up the Cuban expedition. The case will come before his Honor Judge McLean. The trial will elicit considerably interesting and the result will be looked for with anxiety.

A GREAT SUIT.—We learn from the Dubuque (Iowa) Express, that a suit has been instituted in the United States Circuit Court, by the Chateaus, heirs of M. Dubuque, to recover the whole of the lead lying along the Mississippi River, above and below Dubuque, for eighteen miles, and running back nine miles, in which boundary is included the city, the whole mineral region, and a number of the best improved farms in the State. The heirs claim under a title in Dubuque, prior to the possibility of any title resting in Congress.

ERRORS IN PARIS.—The editors of the "Avenir" newspaper in Paris, was recently arrested and imprisoned. Two members of the National Assembly performed their duties, the privilege of irresolvability protecting them from a similar fate. All the imprisoned editors, who behave well, are permitted to leave the prison, on parole, for about a day in each month. This has always been customary, and no prisoner has ever abused the liberty thus accorded to him.

THE PANIC.

Pending the late canvass in Pennsylvania, says the Washington Intelligencer, the whigs made the most strenuous efforts to frighten the good people of that State by creating a monopolist panic. The condition of the New York money market, caused by a sudden and unexpected contraction of the New York banks, was relied upon as a sufficient foundation for protectionist tirades against our commercial system as the prolific source of innumerable woes. The whigs had been dealing in frightful pictures to an unlimited extent, and for a long time. The revenue bill was to crush the national industry, and the independent treasury was to destroy the currency. But the fates were unpropitious.—The spirits, though called, failed to come and the country, much to the mortification of federal prophets, and the discomfiture of the friends of special privileges and class legislation, continued obstinately prosperous. Labor found remunerating employment, capital found profitable investment, and commerce found abundant freight; the revenues of the government increased; the currency remained healthy; and despite a foreign war, and political and commercial convulsions abroad, unprecedented prosperity was enjoyed by the people of the United States. Still the whig leaders continued to foretell the coming ruin, apologizing for its delay by innumerable and conflicting excuses. But during the canvass in Pennsylvania they assumed a more confident tone, and affirmed that the long-expected darkness had set in—that a total eclipse had actually commenced. They eagerly pointed to the money market of New York, affirming that the tariff had deranged the currency, and prostrated Pennsylvania labor by prostrating the owners of Pennsylvania forges and coal-fields. It has always been a favorite scheme of the whigs to frighten the people of the Keystone State by panics made to order on the eve of an election.—We trust that the recent returns will teach them a lesson, and that they will learn from the triumph of Bigler and the defeat of Johnston that it is better to appeal to the reason, judgment, and patriotism of an enlightened people, than to attempt to frighten them by doleful cries, and shrouded spectacles manufactured by political magicians. We have whig evidence of the materials which composed those lately exhibited in Pennsylvania.—The general committee of whig young men held a meeting in New York on the 17th, repudiated the cry of distress which had been uttered in Pennsylvania, and bore fervent testimony to the unprecedented prosperity which the country enjoys under the beneficent operation of the financial and commercial policy of the democratic party. The committee held the following emphatic language:

Resolved, That our country, now so free, prosperous, and happy—so blessed with all that is desirable in life, in everything now reaching us from the fruits of internal and external commerce, and rich in the possession of vast rivers and lakes, which are the great arteries of our continent and its commerce, surrounded by the great oceans of enterprise and trade—citizens of a country eminently intelligent, patriotic, and industrious—of a glorious future which has only been foretold by the historical past and the bountiful present, &c., &c.

These admissions, coming from a whig source of great influence in the Empire State, are worthy of consideration, in view of the course pursued by the whig party in Pennsylvania, and indeed to a great extent in all the States of the Union. They acknowledge that our people are free, prosperous and happy; that the land is teeming with plenty, and rich in the fruits of internal and external commerce. Such are the results of the democratic policy, which the whigs seek to overthrow by all the means which ingenuity can invent and zeal apply. If our foes would seek to accomplish their purposes by sound argument, or by candid appeals to facts, show that the practical operation of the present system was checking the public prosperity, no one could complain of their conduct. But when they rely on unfounded statements and temporary clamors, on the eve of the elections, in order to arouse the fears of particular sections, their conduct cannot fail to call forth harsh, and at the same time, just rebuke.

INVENTION.—It is stated that a gentleman in Newport, Kentucky, is perfecting an application of electricity for propelling a box containing letters over wires from place to place on the telegraphic principle. The experiment over wires of six hundred yards in length has, it is said, worked to a charm. The Boston Transcript says that parties in that city have been for some time past experimenting for the same end, with a good prospect of success; and that the project has been thought plausible by some of the most practical men, who have contributed liberally towards its accomplishment.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN.—The Aberdeen Journal learns that, in accordance with the opinions of the recent meeting of the Arctic officers at the Admiralty, it has been resolved to send a screw steamer to the Wellington Channel to prosecute the abandoned search for the missing ships, Erebus and Terror, but that it will not be fitted out till the spring, the advanced season of the year rendering it improbable that any progress could be made up Lancaster Sound before winter. It is highly probable that Captain Penny will be put in command of the expedition, and that the Lady Franklin and Sophia will again accompany him.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, a verdict of guilty of murder, in the second degree, was found against an individual, for causing the death of the engineer of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, by putting a stake on the track, and throwing off the engine. It should have been murder in the first degree, if the fact were proved upon him. He not more discloses the malignance of a band than one who, to gratify feelings of revenge, will involve the life of persons innocent of any offence.

CHILD MURDER.—The Lebanon Advertiser, of the 22d ult., says:—A woman named Trull, residing near Bellevue, in this county, was committed to our jail yesterday, under the serious charge of murder. It seems that on Thursday last, while in a passion, she chastised a female step-child of hers, aged about 3 years, when the child fainting, and almost immediately expired. The child was buried, but suspicion arising among the neighbors, the body was disinterred and an examination had, when the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder. By our next issue, we shall probably become acquainted with all the particulars.

GOV. STAYMONS, of Connecticut, has appointed Thursday, November 27th, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. It is presumed the same day will be set apart by the Governors in all the States, except Virginia, where the Diocesan of the Episcopal Church has set apart the first Thursday in November.

HON. WALTER FORWARD, recently elected Judge in the Allegheny District in this State, returned from Europe in the steamer Pacific, on Sunday week. It will be recollected that he resigned his foreign mission some time since, in view of accepting the judicial nomination.

California Wins the Banner!

It seems that the Pennsylvanians, that the California Democrats win the "Banner" from Pennsylvania. The proportionate majority for JOHN BLOOM, in California is larger, according to the vote thrown than that of his brother here. Pennsylvania will pay the forfeit with pleasure; for if it could not win the prize herself, where else could it be better bestowed than upon the giant Democracy of the Pacific?

Speaker of the House. The rejection of J. ELLIS BONHAM, to the House of Representatives, from Cumberland county will give the Democracy of that branch of the Legislature a chance of furnishing the best presiding officer that has appeared in the House for many years. BONHAM (aside from the puffing system which some of our Democratic contemporaries create, great men by) is the soundest and ablest man of his time in our ranks. He approaches nearer the standard of what a statesman should be than any of the gentlemen who receive such an abundance of soap from the press.—Harrisburg Globe.

PROGRESS OF FIDELITY.—Shortly after the failure of the Cuban Expedition, the New Orleans Delta and other Southern papers announced the commencement of a secret organization, with the title of "The Order of the Lone Star," and having for its object "the extension of the area of liberty;" in other words, the development of plans for again assisting the Cuban people in obtaining independence. The New York Sun now publishes a circular, which is in course of circulation in that city. It calls for the city of Lafayette, Louisiana. It requires ten persons to form a division of the "Order," and should others desire to act in concert with headquarters, a charter will be granted and an agent dispatched forthwith in order to initiate the members and assist in forming the division. The circular is signed John V. Ewen, President, and Jesse Gilmore, Corresponding Secretary.

WILD BOAR KILLED.—On Thursday last a very large wild boar was killed near the plantation of Mrs. Mary Marshall, six miles from Savannah, Ga., by a party of hunters who went in pursuit of him. He was the terror of all the negroes in the surrounding neighborhood. A party of men, accompanied by a number of dogs, started in pursuit of him on Thursday morning, and succeeded in bringing him to bay. A desperate fight soon took place between the dogs and the boar. Three of the dogs were killed in a few moments, one of whom had his head completely severed from his body by a single stroke of the boar, which was finally killed by a rifle ball. He weighed 468 pounds. His skin was near an inch in thickness, and his tusks were 24 inches in length. He measured three feet across his shoulder.

MR. BUCHANAN IN DELAWARE.—At a Democratic meeting held at Blackbird, Del., on Saturday, the following resolution in favor of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, was passed: Resolved, That James Buchanan, of Penn., is our first choice, and Senator Douglas, of Ill., our second choice for president, subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE KOSSUTH.—It is stated in the late Foreign News, that Lord Dudley Stuart had obtained intelligence from Vienna, that an attempt would be made to assassinate Kossuth, at his landing at Southampton, and that two females had left the Austrian capital for the express purpose of making an attempt upon the life of the illustrious fugitive, at Southampton. Great precautions were being taken by the authorities to protect him from the fanatical movement.

A Temple for Pagan worship has been opened at San Francisco, by the Chinese. This is the first idol temple that has been erected in this country, since those days in the dim and misty past when the Americas, so lately discovered by Stephens, in Central America, were populous with a giant and highly advanced nation, whose name and fate are now unknown.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Saylor, of Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, Pa., residing near the Trappo, was killed on Wednesday, the 22d ult., by an embankment of ground falling upon him while engaged in quarrying stone. Although warned of the danger, he ventured to remove one stone too many, and paid the penalty with his life. A wife and family of children are left to mourn his untimely and unexpected death.

THE GREAT IRON RUBBER CASE.—A decision has been given by Judge Sprague, in the Circuit Court of the U. S., at Boston, in the case of Good-year vs. Day, which is considered a signal triumph for the latter gentleman. The main point, however, is not yet decided, and will be for one year, when a final trial will take place in Trenton, N. J.

When the intelligence reached New-Brunswick, on Saturday evening, several hundred persons, who were in the employ of Mr. Day and others, paraded the streets with torches and music, expressing their gratification at the result, by cheers for Mr. Day, and groans for the other party.

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.—Full returns have not yet been received from California, but enough is known to show that the population of the State has been considerably over estimated. It will probably not exceed 135,000, and in that case will not be entitled to more than one representative in Congress, after the next apportionment.

ANOTHER NEW TERRITORY.—The inhabitants residing north of the Columbia River, in Oregon Territory, are in favor of a division. Public meetings have been held in the counties of Clark, Lewis and Pacific, and strong resolutions adopted in favor of the organization of a new Territory.

THE FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.—The Boston Courier has "the best reason for believing that the whole story that a very spirited rebuff has been given by our Government to certain diplomatic interferences of the British and French Governments, on the subject of Cuba, is entirely groundless." As the Secretary of State is in Boston at present, it is not improbable that it is the authority for the contradiction.

NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION.—A mechanic of Newark, says he has a valuable invention for the prevention of accidents on railroads, by the care being thrown off the track, for which measures have been taken to procure a patent upon the receipt of which the improvement will be tested in public. He says that it will permit the car to rise several feet from the track in cases of emergency, and being flung back to its position in safety. If it fulfills the conditions claimed for it, it will be an important improvement. A quantity of diamonds, emeralds and rubies, which were sent to consignees in letters through the Post office, with the alleged intent to avoid paying duties, and which were claimed by Bernard Fenne and others, were also condemned, and ordered to be sold.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—Eight hundred and twenty bundles dead letters, after being examined, at the Dead Letter Office, were handed out upon the opinions at Washington, on the first ult., and burned. What a terrible conflagration of ideas there must have been.

BRANDY DROPS.—We have seen it stated repeatedly, that Confessions in our cities, are in the habit of inclosing about a teaspoonful of liquor, in sugar, thus making a very palatable candy for children, but we have never seen the article itself. If true, this attempt to pervert the appetites of children, and lead them to like strong drink, is worthy of the deepest execration. It might well be termed a "devilish invention."

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Fair of the State Agricultural Society, which was held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week, was the first demonstration of the kind that has ever been made in Pennsylvania, and is represented as having been quite an imposing and brilliant affair. It is estimated that from ten to twenty thousand persons were in attendance, and the Hon. ANDREW STAYMONS, of Virginia, and the other Union, on this occasion, pronounced it "the best State Fair he had ever witnessed." Over one thousand were present from this borough and county, all of whom, we believe, came home satisfied with what they had seen. "Of course," the requirements to give effect to such an exhibition were not generally understood. Little was expected under such circumstances. The reality was nevertheless highly creditable to our agricultural community. Every department of the exhibition embracing horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, grains, fruits, vegetables, farming implements, &c.; was well supplied with specimens calculated to stimulate a useful and generous emulation among our farmers and mechanics in the adoption of all the improvements and advances in their several departments. "We were in an especial manner," says the Harrisburg Keystone, "gratified with the substantial and respectable appearance of the citizens who composed the multitude assembled here on this occasion." They presented a marked and favorable contrast with the crowds attending political conventions. They were of that staid and sturdy class who form the solid substratum of American society and the distinguished conservators of American freedom. In addition to the great variety of objects exhibited immediately connected with agriculture, there were displayed in tents numerous beautiful specimens of needle work, drawings preserved, &c. &c., kindly supplied by the ladies, and which were much admired. The ploughing match, which came off on Friday morning, attracted general attention. Specimens of all the best ploughs were in the field, and the exhibition was in almost every instance considered superior and satisfactory. They turned the soil of a ten acre lot bottom upward in double quick time.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, the Hon. ANDREW STAYMONS, of Virginia, delivered an address in the Hall of the House of Representatives, before the State Agricultural Society, and a fine lady listeners as could crowd into the room. Unfortunately, the place selected was too small to contain a titling of those who were exceedingly anxious to hear the eminent and distinguished speaker.

We annex a list of premiums awarded to citizens of Cumberland county, as well as notices of stallions and blood horses: To Samuel Hoston, of Cumberland county, Pa., for his black horse "Clifton," as the best stallion for quick draft, he is awarded the premium of \$1200. "Clifton" is a bay blooded horse, of a fine size, fine figure and excellent action. The quality of his blood, exhibited to the committee, were very creditable specimens of his get.

The quick draft stallions of W. H. Wiler, and John H. Cross, of Cumberland county, are well deserving of notice.

To Hon. Frederick Watts, of Cumberland county, for his broad mare "Cecilia," as the best broad mare for a saddle, he is awarded the premium of \$800. The mare No. 15, presented by Hon. F. Watts, is a superior heavy draft and brood mare, and is, in their opinion, entitled to the premium of \$800. The best pair of mules, presented by Col. A. Noble, of Carlisle, entitled to a premium of \$800. The yearling Brown Columbia filly, owned by Mr. Kitzmiller, of Shippensburg, they deemed entitled to a premium of \$300.

Mr. Houser's two year old superior colt, (of Cumberland) broken to harness, is a superior one, and has evidence of fine blood. Entitled to a diploma. Mr. Hoston, of Cumberland county, presented a black two year old and a sorrel, of the same age, (Clifton stock) of fine size and action. Entitled to a diploma. Mr. Barker, of Cumberland, exhibited a fine brown draft mare. Mr. John M. Egle, of Carlisle, exhibited a fine blooded trotter mare. A good traveler. Mr. John Mohr, of Carlisle, exhibited a well trained brown riding horse, of superior action. Also a sorrel. Both being horses of the first class.

To William M. Henderson, of North Middleton township, Cumberland county, for the best gray horse, "Perry" over 3 years old, a first premium of \$1000. There was also exhibited by Wm. M. Henderson, two pair of two year olds, (native stock), which were deemed excellent for their age and keeping, but not coming within the range of the premium, were recommended as worthy of a diploma.

In our next, we will give a more full report of the notices of the agricultural instruments, &c., presented by citizens of Cumberland county.

KOSSUTH.—The arrival of Kossuth at Southampton, which was put down for the 26th ult., was, according to the latest European intelligence, not regarded as reliable. His movements were quite uncertain. A report prevailed in Paris that he had left the United States steamer, in high dudgeon, having quarreled with her commander, and he probably neglected the Austrian Government, in very angry at the preparations that have been made in England to receive the exiled chieftain, and the semi-official report of the Government abuse Lord Dudley Stuart, who was springing acrimony. Lord Westmoreland, who was recently appointed to succeed Lord Blandford at Vienna, has been delaying his departure, until the excitement in the Austrian capital shall have somewhat subsided. The Austrian Emperor's personal opinion of the Austrian Cabinet, expressed itself with a play, mixed with an uncommon contempt, for the stupid, well-fitted adherents of Southampton and London, and says, "England has no other means left to resort to, to express its rage at the failure of English policy on the Continent, but to send huns to a man who has been banished from his country, for political offenses."

GOV. ULIASZ'S COLONY.—Some dissatisfaction, it is stated, exists among the Hungarian exiles at the place selected by Uliasz for the Colony, on account of its possessing so few facilities for communication with the world. It is situated at least 180 miles from the Mississippi river, and in a fertile and beautiful region. A change of location has been proposed by some of the Hungarians lately arrived. Gov. Uliasz is represented as living the life of a true Philanthropist. He spends his time in the book woods, far from the luxuries and refinements with which he had been previously surrounded, as an independent Iowa farmer, his employment divided between his farming operations out of doors, and study and reflection within, and these occupations are occasionally relieved by such hunting and fishing as the forest of Grand river and its waters afford.

DEBAUCHING THE REVENUE.—In the United States District Court in New York, on Tuesday, twenty quarter casks of wines were condemned to be sold for being undeclared, with intent to defraud the revenue.

A quantity of diamonds, emeralds and rubies, which were sent to consignees in letters through the Post office, with the alleged intent to avoid paying duties, and which were claimed by Bernard Fenne and others, were also condemned, and ordered to be sold.

THE IRON INVENTION.—Alluding to the reports to the next Congress by the Administration, upon the finances and the tariff, the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, says that it is understood that the New England interests are now in favor of giving a portion to Pennsylvania iron without