THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1851.

☞ Mr. Samuel Beiler has been appointed Post Master at *Mount Rock*, in this county, in place of George Zinn, jr., Esq., who has been promoted by the people to a more profitable, if not more honorable office, that of Prothonotary of Cumberland county.

Temperance.—The friends and advocates of the cause of Temperance, residing in this borough and county, will hold a meeting in the First Presbyterian church, Carlisle, *this afternoon*, to commence at 2 o'clock, and another session is to be held in the evening, at 6½ o'clock, to take into consideration various subjects connected with the great Temperance Reformation. The public are invited to attend.

☞ The present threatens to be a more than usually hard and severe winter upon the poor. Whilst laboring work is very scarce, almost all the necessaries of life are selling at a very high rate. In our market, 20 and 25 cents per pound have been paid for butter; 18¾ cents per dozen for eggs, and 62½ and 75 cents per bushel for potatoes, and other articles in proportion. If these prices continue for any length of time, God help the poor!

Snow Storm.—Old Winter has come at last! On Tuesday morning, about 9 o'clock, it commenced snowing, and continued, with short intermissions, to fall throughout the entire day. By nightfall, the ground was covered with a bed of snow to the depth of some two or three inches, and the lads and lasses who delight in sport, and who have a sufficiency of the *tin*, can enjoy themselves in sleighing to their heart's content. Since the fall of the snow, the sleigh bells have been ringing an incessant and merry peal, and our young friends appear determined to make certain of at least one good sleigh ride.

Tribute to Judge Watts.—The *Herald*, of yesterday, says—"We learn that after the adjournment of Court last week, a meeting of the members of the Bar was held, at which resolutions of a highly complimentary character to Judge Watts were passed. The proceedings of the meeting have, however, not yet been furnished us for publication."

Sale of Valuable Property.

We learn that the valuable property, long and favorably known as the "Carlisle Sulphur Springs," belonging to Mr. David Cornman, has been recently disposed of by that gentleman, for the sum of $4000. Dr. A. C. Norton, of this borough, was the purchaser. "The Springs" are situate in North Middleton township, about 4 miles north of Carlisle, on the Sterrett's Gap road, in a healthy and picturesque neighborhood, and have always been a favorite summer resort with invalids and others. We learn, also, that it is the intention of the new proprietor to have this property thoroughly repaired and beautified, and kept in such a manner as cannot fail to attract to "The Springs," during the summer months, a host of visitors from every section of the country. We hope the Doctor may realize a handsome profit from this investment.

Real Estate for Sale.

By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that some very desirable properties are in the market to be disposed of, both at public and private sale. The house and lot of Rev. Jacob Kaempffer, situate in this borough, will be offered at public sale on *Wednesday*, the 10th of December next. The brick house, and lot of ground attached, the property of Reed's heirs, situate in the borough of Newville, on *Friday*, the 12th day of December next; the real estate of the late Sheriff Hoffer, part of which, a house and lot, is situate in Carlisle, and another part, consisting of 65 acres and 14 perches, in South Middleton township, both of which will be offered at public sale, on Saturday the 6th December, and Mr. Nathan Woods offers at private sale, his valuable limestone farm, in Dickinson township, containing 195 acres, 150 of which are cleared, with good improvements, &c. Here is a chance for those wishing to purchase real estate, either in town or country.

Archbishop of Baltimore.

The Right Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, late the eminent and very worthy Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, has been translated to the Arch Episcopal see of Baltimore, and was, on Sunday the 16th instant, consecrated in that city, as Archbishop of Baltimore. Bishop Kenrick has been distinguished through life as a modest, eloquent and pious divine; and his elevation to so honorable and responsible an office as that of Archbishop, goes to show that his merits have been appreciated. His learning, talents and piety amply qualify him to adorn any station.

The Washington *Telegraph*, says of the Pallium:—"It is simply a little garment placed upon the neck of the Bishop, and extending over the back and breast. It is made of white wool, with crosses inserted of black wool, both being of the natural color. To procure the wool for this purpose, lambs of these colors are constantly kept at Rome, from which the staple is obtained. The pallium is always buried with its possessor."

Insanity in California.

Insanity is said to prevail to a fearful extent in California. Nearly every physician in the State has patients, and hardly a vessel leaves for the Atlantic States, which does not carry away some sufferer.—The Judge of one of the lower Courts of San Francisco recently stated that more than one hundred and fifty cases had come under his observation in that city, in less than six months, and the editor of the *Courier* thinks there have been at least four hundred victims since the settlement of the place by the Americans. At the mines, the disease is also prevalent. In fact, the accounts make it plain, that in no other known community has there ever been so large a proportion of persons deprived of their reasons, and needing the tenderest cares of sympathizing kindred, and the humane guardianship of some public institution. This result, however melancholy, can scarcely excite surprise. How many have left their homes in the Atlantic States, filled with hope and burning with expectations, only to experience toil, sickness and disappointment! We have heard of some truly heart-touching cases. That fortunes have been made in the gold region, is beyond all doubt, but the successful to any considerable extent, have not been more than one in a hundred.

Mississippi Without a Governor!—At this time the State of Mississippi is without any responsible head. Gov. Guion, who succeeded to the office, as President of the Senate, on the resignation of Gov. Quitman, has so construed the law as to make his term of office expire with the period for which he was elected to the Senate, the 4th of the present month. In consequence of this state of affairs, the Secretary of State has issued his proclamation calling the Senate together on the 24th inst., that a president thereof may be chosen to exercise the office of Governor until the 1st of January.

American Gold, for use in Ireland, has been suggested by the managers of the Bank of England, to save trouble and risk to emigrants. Owing to the influx of specie from the United States, the banks in London have an abundant supply of American eagles, which they could part with at the rate of $484 85 for £100. To take these, the emigrants would avoid the necessity of an exchange, or the possibility of any deception being practised upon him as to current value or fullness in weight, while, at the same time, the waste labor of melting and recoinage would be saved in the respective countries.

OUR BOROUGH.—IMPROVEMENTS.

Since the disastrous fire which occurred in this borough early in March last, and which destroyed so many private residences, quite a large number of handsome and substantial new buildings (mostly of brick,) have been erected, and others much improved and beautified. In the "Burnt District," especially, some very fine and costly brick edifices have already been built, and we believe more are under contract, to be commenced early in the spring. Upon the sites recently occupied by those old and dingy buildings destroyed by fire, new, convenient and beautiful brick dwellings now rear their heads.

Among others, we will mention Moglaughlin's Hotel, on North Hanover street; Heiser's Hotel, corner of East High and Bedford streets, both substantial and convenient brick edifices, located in central and pleasant positions, and admirably adapted to serve the purpose for which they are designed. The Lutheran church, on Bedford street, now nearly completed, outside and in, is indeed a magnificent brick edifice, and the rapidity with which it has been pushed forward, the architectural beauty of its proportions, and its substantial workmanship, reflect much credit upon the trustees, the contractors, and all connected with its construction. It is a temple worthy the large and respectable Christian congregation who purpose to worship in it, and is a striking ornament to the borough. The large two story double brick dwelling house erected and owned by Dr. John Zollinger, also on Bedford street, is an elegant private residence, and looks as though it might withstand the effects of fire, wind or water. Two brick tenant houses on Louther street, the property of Mr. Rufus Shapley, sr., are in a pleasant neighborhood, and very convenient as private residences. Besides these, there were some smaller houses, and several very pretty brick and frame stables, &c, erected during the past summer and autumn.

On West street, *Messrs. Woodward & Schmidt*, Produce Dealers, have erected a substantial and extensive two story brick Warehouse, which is a great acquisition to that section of the town. On West Pomfret street, our School Directors, much to their credit, have caused to be erected a handsome two story brick school house, designed to accommodate two of our public schools.

Besides these improvements, the authorities of the borough have also performed their share in the way of beautifying the streets and adding to the convenience of our citizens. Several sections of streets have been graded, and many unsightly and dangerous gullies filled up. The Council has, by an ordinance, compelled property holders to lay down good and sufficient side walks, and we are glad to perceive that many of them have complied with the requirements of this ordinance, and already quite a number of good brick pavements have been laid down. Next spring, we feel confident, there will be many more side walks made, and then, and not till then, will we get rid of the stigma which strangers have so often and so truly cast upon us. We have frequently heard persons from a distance remark, that "Carlisle, although a very pretty town, had the meanest pavements in the State!" We must at once get rid of so injurious and mortifying a reproach.

It is always a matter of much gratification with us to chronicle these evidences of improvement; and trust that ere another year rolls round, we may be called upon to notice at least double the number of buildings we have now enumerated.

Carlisle is far behind, in the way of improvement and enterprise, many of the neighboring towns and villages which surround her, few of which have half the natural advantages she has. Capital is plenty in the borough and vicinity; our water power is unsurpassed; our mechanics and workingmen are as good as any in the State, and there are hundreds of desirable building lots vacant, which could be purchased at a very low rate. We are situate in the centre of a rich, beautiful, healthy and productive valley, with a fertile soil and a good climate. We have also two of the best markets in the Union, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to choose between. Why, then, should Carlisle not improve, and increase in wealth, industry and population?

THE 32D CONGRESS.

The 1st session of the 32d Congress, will assemble at Washington, on Monday next, 1st December, and that city is already filled with members, expectants, and fashionables, from every section of the Union. The session will, no doubt, be a long, interesting and exciting one; and politicians, of both parties, will be kept exceedingly busy. The Presidency will be a fruitful theme of discussion, both in public and private circles; and the different aspirants will have hosts of friends upon the ground, zealously urging their claims and promoting their interests. The Speakership and Clerkship, too, are engrossing subjects, and many candidates are named in connection with both these stations. For the Speakership, the star of Hon. Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, appears to be in the ascendant, and his friends entertain no doubt of his success. He has great legislative experience; is a man of superior education and abilities, and would make a most excellent presiding officer. For the Clerkship, the names of several gentlemen have been mentioned; but we hope Col. John W. Forney, of this State, may be the successful candidate. No man has been more ardent, laborious and firmly devoted to the principles, usages and candidates of Democracy than Mr. Forney, and if honest and efficient labors deserve support and confidence, he certainly merits all that Congress can bestow on him. In our next number, we will doubtless be enabled to give the result of the election, and perhaps a brief synopsis of the President's Message.

During the session of the coming Congress, we shall endeavor to keep our readers well advised of the "Sayings and Doings" of the "congregated wisdom of the nation;" and will furnish them with copious extracts from the Reports of the different Heads of Departments, together with such other reliable information as may be of an interesting nature.

To Subscribers and Postmasters.—It has been decided by the Department, that subscribers living in a county where a newspaper is published, are entitled to receive it free of postage, even though the Post Office through which they receive it may be out of the county. Subscribers and Postmasters will please notice this, as some of our subscribers have been charged postage because they receive the *Volunteer* out of the county.

With the many facilities at present afforded persons of obtaining a good paper at a cheap rate, we hold it to be the duty of every man to subscribe for at least one paper, and especially one in his own county. We can now send the "Volunteer," *free of postage*, to any Post Office in Cumberland county, at the low rate of $2 00 per annum. Send on your names, and your money!

Heavy Verdict.—The Gettysburg *Star* gives an account of a heavy verdict obtained last week in the Common Pleas of Adams county, for slander, in the case of J. Andrew Shriver, by his next friend Benj. Shriver, *vs.* William Hamon. The jury found a verdict for $3000 damages, the amount laid in the declaration. This is a severe but just verdict, and should be a caution to those who permit their tongues to wag too freely.

Bishop Hughes a Cardinal.—A correspondent of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, writing from Rome, says Bishop Hughes is to wear the Scarlet Cap after all. The important fact was made known on the 10th instant, so that the effect of his visit to the Holy See has been under estimated.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

This Day, having been set apart by the Executive as a day of general Thanksgiving throughout the State, we trust it will be observed in a becoming and appropriate manner by all our citizens. The churches will be open for divine service; the stores, offices, shops, &c., will be closed, and all business of a secular nature generally suspended. Never before was there such unanimity in appointing a day of Thanksgiving as the present year presents. Twenty-seven States, and several cities, will observe this day for that purpose, thus giving it the character of a National, instead of merely a State Festival.

As a cotemporary truly observes, the spectacle of the almost entire Union, uniting, on the same day, in Thanksgiving to Almighty God, will be a noble one. A late European writer has said that the success of this great republic has depended more on the religious sentiment of the people, than on our written constitutions. If so, we cannot labor too hard to extend and perpetuate these feelings. Nor can anything be done, better calculated to infuse into the popular mind a regard for religion, than the stated observance of days of Thanksgiving. The spectacle of an entire people gratefully adoring that Creator, in whom they "live, and move, and have their being," must react upon the people themselves, and create an abiding sense of an overruling Providence. And the country in which such a conviction rests, cannot but be orderly, moral and prosperous.

It is but a few years since the observance of Thanksgiving day was extended beyond the New England States. We can recollect the time when such a festival was of a rare occurrence, not only in this State, but in most of those West and South of it. But Thanksgiving has now become a customary festival throughout the entire Union. In many Commonwealths it was first tried as an experiment merely; but wherever introduced it has made good its footing. A better testimony than this, to its healthful effect on the public mind, could not, perhaps, be had. For, in truth, it is not on the reverential sentiment alone that Thanksgiving day acts beneficially. Its influence on the social feelings is great. The re-union of families, around the hospitable board, which is one of its most distinguishing customs, is also one of its most useful. In this country, there is a growing tendency to forget the home of youth. Thanksgiving day assists to counteract this, by bringing together on that annual festival the children of the family, whenever possible. The influence of the day is beneficial also in another manner. We have too few holidays in America. We work too hard as a people. Judicious relaxation is required to the proper cultivation of the moral and intellectual faculties, and this, as a nation, we deny ourselves. Far be it from us to recommend the adoption of the hundred yearly festivals of some European nations; yet, nevertheless, the addition of a few would do us no harm. Ten years ago, we had but two, the Fourth of July and Christmas; to these we may now add Thanksgiving day.

The Christiana Trials commenced on Monday last, in the United States District Court, Philadelphia. The *Ledger* says:—"The proceedings will be watched with more than usual interest, for most important principles are involved in the issue. We learn from the Baltimore *Sun*, that Mr. Brent, in the present posture of affairs, will attend the trials as a representative of the State of Maryland, but simply to report the proceedings to the Executive authority." The *Sun* says it has been from the commencement, the desire of both Gov. Lowe and Mr. Brent that the control and management of these cases should go *with the responsibility*, which they conceived to be with the United States. Gov. Lowe was induced to act in this matter at the instance of public appeals, originating at meetings of the citizens, called to consider the nature of the event. Mr. Brent was accordingly instructed by the Governor to apply for permission to participate in the prosecution of these cases, as a privilege to be conceded by the officers of the United States, that the State of Maryland might be legally represented there, and all cause of provocation and estrangement between the people of the States be entirely allayed, and a faithful report furnished of the judicial transactions, by a competent hand. It was not doubted but there would be a harmony of views between them and the officers of the general government, about a common object of so much importance, and that no discord could possibly arise in relation to such an affair. Indeed, we hope, that any differences which have transpired have arisen rather from a misapprehension of purpose than a want of courtesy on either side.

When may Kossuth be Expected?—The N. York *Evening Post* has received a letter, dated Southampton, November 7th, in "which it said that Kossuth may not leave England in the Washington, but that if he does not, he will come over in the Humboldt. Rumors of Austrian spies and hired assassins taking passage in the Washington, have reached Southampton, and have occasioned so much concern that many of his friends there think it would be exposing both himself and the steamer to too great a risk if they allowed him to take passage in her." The *Post* doubts the truth of these rumors, as the assassins could effect their purpose while Kossuth is in England, with more certainty of escape than on board a steamer. The Washington, the *Post* says, may now be daily expected at New York, with Kossuth on board, provided too much reliance has not been placed in these rumors at Southampton.

Diplomatic.—The Washington *Republic* learns that the Chevalier de Gondin, who, in the absence of the Chevalier de Macedo, the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, has been acting as Brazilian Charge de Affaire in the United States, took leave of the Secretary of State on Monday last, having been appointed Secretary of the Brazilian Legation at Berlin. At the same time, the Chevalier de Gondin presented to the Secretary of State the Chevalier Pereira de Sodre as Charge de Affaires of Brazil, *ad interim*.

The Western Travel.—It is announced that, on and after the 1st December next, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will carry passengers through to Pittsburgh in twenty-four hours, the entire line being completed, except about 28 miles. Over this distance, passengers will be conveyed by stages over a good turnpike. The connection from Pittsburgh west to Cleveland, Sandusky, Cincinnati, &c., will be completed before spring.

☞ The Western papers are urging the calling of another Convention of the friends of Internal Improvements, with the view of influencing the action of Congress in relation to the improvement of the Western Rivers and harbors. Frankfort, Kentucky, is named as the place of holding the proposed Convention.

Texas.—Emigrants are rapidly settling this new State, and schools and churches are multiplying. A regular line of packets has been established between Lavaca and New York, and a line of steamers between that port and New Orleans, which will have a beneficial effect on the trade of the Western part of the State.

A Present Well Deserved.—A splendid service of silver plate is in course of preparation at Mobile, to be presented to William Smith, Secretary of the British Consul at Havana, in consideration of his kind and humane attention to the American prisoners taken with Lopez, while they were in prison at Havana.

AUSTRIA.

If accounts be true, says the Baltimore *Clipper*, the Austrian authorities are particularly fond of harrassing American travellers, arresting and confining them on the most frivolous pretexts. This game may be carried too far—for, although our Government will not deny to Austria the right to establish its own internal police, it will no doubt object to having American citizens singled out as objects of suspicion and punishment. It was once considered a sufficient claim to protection for a man to be a Roman citizen; and it should now be sufficient to secure just treatment every where, to be an American citizen. An aggression upon an individual American, is an offence against his Government, and should demand attention. It is probable, that Austria, incensed against our Government for sending a private agent to observe events in Hungary, seeks to give vent to her anger by harrassing individual Americans, who, in their tours of Europe, enter her despotic dominions. If so, our Government should interfere with a peremptory demand that the practice shall be discontinued. Several cases are stated to have recently occurred, where Americans have been detained and their papers seized upon most frivolous pretexts. Now, however that Government may tyranize over its own subjects, it should be compelled to act justly towards American citizens, or take the consequences. Kossuth has shown that he had the house of Hapsburg in his power, and a war between Austria and the U. States would be the signal for a revolution which would probably hurl that family from the throne, and give liberty to Austria and Hungary. At all events, we should not permit the seizure and maltreatment of American citizens by Austria, to pass without reproof.

The Reason why the Water of the Dead Sea is unfitted to support Life.—Mr. Robert J. Graves, M. D., has communicated to the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, a very interesting article on the causes why the waters of the Dead Sea are destitute of fish and other marine animals. The Dead Sea contains no living thing within its fatal boundaries, yet this salt sea, so famous in story, is supplied with water from fresh water rivers which abound in fish and vegetables. The surface of the Dead Sea is 1,300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, is 1,000 feet deep, 60 miles long and 9 broad. It receives all the waters of the Sea of Galilee. A correct chart of this old lake was never given to the world until the expedition under Lieut. Lynch surveyed it. The full credit of this important fact is given to our country by Mr. Graves. It had been stated by Dr. Robinson and Mr. Warbuton, that the shores of the Dead Sea were non-volcanic, but the expedition brought home specimens of lava and scoria, thus refuting former accounts.

There is another sea in the world just like the Dead Sea of Sodom, this is the great Salt Lake of the Mormon country, discovered and explored by Lieut. Fremont. This lake contains no living thing within its bosom, and it also receives the fresh waters of Lake Utah.

The waters of the Dead Sea of Jordan contain 24 per cent. of saline matter, consisting of chlorides of potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, iron, maganese, with bromide of magnesium. This saline impregnation accounts for the absence of all vegetable and animal life. The waters of the Great American Salt Lake, are nearly of the same composition, and present similar phenomena to that of the Sea of Sodom.

A Just Sentence.—A person named Brook, has been convicted of murder in the second degree, before the Court of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, for placing an obstruction on the track of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, by means of which an Engineer lost his life. The evidence against him, though purely circumstantial, was conclusive, and left no reasonable doubt of his guilt. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. This case is a peculiar one, and illustrates the fiendish disposition which sometimes actuates individuals.—A contractor on the road owed Brooks two or three dollars, which he could not obtain. On the occasion of opening the road, when some two or three hundred persons, from all parts of the country, had assembled to celebrate the event, this wretch placed obstructions upon the road, which, but for a timely discovery, would have killed a number of persons who never did him an injury in the world, and against whom he could possibly have no grudge. Subsequently he placed other obstructions upon the road, by which one person was killed. It was for this he was convicted, and very properly sentenced to imprisonment for life, a sentence which should be rigidly enforced against such a diabolical villain.

The removal of the Crystal Palace from its position in Hyde Park has already commenced.—It is to be reconstructed in the new Battersea Park, about two miles from its present location, where it will be used as a winter garden. The weight of iron of which it is composed is four thousand tons, and the quantity of glass used is eight hundred and ninety six thousand superficial feet. The total cubic contents of the building are thirty-three millions feet. The space which it occupied will be marked, after its removal, by four granite monuments placed at points indicating the position of the angles of the building.

Pennsylvania vs. the U. S. Bank.—Before Judge Sharswood in Philadelphia, on Wednesday week, the State of Pennsylvania obtained a judgment against the United States Bank for $100,000 debt, and $8,500 damages and interest. The action was brought by the State to recover the principal and interest of a claim held under a reservation in the act incorporating the "monster," by which the latter was bound to pay annually to the State, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, towards reducing the State debt. The defence urged was that the defendant was no longer in existence, having made sundry assignments, and being actually engaged in winding up its affairs. In reply to this, it was shown that the Bank still elected Directors and other officers, and the Judge instructed the jury that there was sufficient evidence to prove the legal existence of the Bank, but that the question would be argued hereafter as a matter of law, before the whole court. We apprehend that the good people of Pennsylvania will find that there is a difference between obtaining a judgment and getting the money.

The Presidency.—Bedford, Cambria and Fulton have appointed Hon. Philip Noon, of Cambria, and James B. Sansom, Esq., of Fulton, representative delegates to the 4th of March convention, with instructions to support James Buchanan for President.

Beaver county has appointed General Thomas J. Power Senatorial and David Boles Representative Delegate to the 4th of March convention without instructions. They are friends of Gen. Cass.

Pennsylvanians in Luck.—The Pittsburg Dispatch notes the election of Robert M'Clelland, Esq., formerly of Chambersburg, as Governor of Michigan; and the election of Edward Johnston, Esq., formerly of Westmoreland, and a brother of Governor Johnston, as one of the Supreme Bench of Iowa.

The Climate of Oregon.

A Pennsylvania farmer would be thrown into the greatest alarm at the prospect of a Summer without rain; but in Oregon "they do these things differently." There a rain storm during the summer months would be deprecated as disasterous to the crops, and would be deemed almost as unhinely as a fall of snow in August would be among us. The following extract from an article in the Oregon Times of Aug. 7th, published at Portland in that territory says:

"We are now in the midst of what is called the 'dry season,' with every day nearly alike. The farmers are now reaping their waving fields of grain, never fearing any sudden showers of rain to impede or destroy their well directed labor. The harvests are represented as being most abundant, notwithstanding so many of our people went to the mines last Winter and Spring, there will be a large surplus of produce after supplying the home market. People in the States, who are accustomed to having rain and sunshine on the same day during the Summer season, perhaps will wonder how this can be an agricultural country, without much rain for four months in the the Summer. But there appears to be a fitness of things in all this.

The composition of our soil is peculiarly adapted to our climate. We are informed by an intelligent farmer, who has spent three years in Oregon farming, that the soil is of such a nature that the exalation of moisture supplies in the dry season, the absence of rain—and that if the rain were to fall copiously in summer, it would be an injury to vegetation, instead of a benefit. He gives Oregon the decided preference over the States for agricultural purposes. The grain and other products of our soil is well cured, never getting spoiled by must or rot, and contains more solid substance, from having grown beneath the mild and genial rays of the summer's sun. For grazing, Oregon cannot be surpassed—as her fat herds of cattle and flocks of sheep bear ample testimony.

From Rome.—The Pope, it is said, cannot raise a defensive force of his own, and the Council of Berne has forbidden further enlistments of Swiss, and the King of Naples, it is understood, is to lend to the See his own Swiss regiments. It is said that a revival of the "Knights of Malta" is thought of by the Pope; and that the dispersion and confiscation of its possessions, once so immense, in France, Spain, Austria, Poland, Italy, and Portugal, present the chief obstacle. The Knights of Malta were, originally, Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; and, on the destruction of the order of Knights Templers by Philip IV of France and Pope Clement V, in 1314, they received the enormous landed estate of their rivals. As a Masonic order, the fraternities are united into one.

Destructive Fire.—A barn owned by Andrew Bratton, in Bratton township, Mifflin county, Pa., was burned to the ground on Sabbath morning week. It was in the occupancy of David Ross, who had most of his grain stored, all of which was destroyed. His loss is estimated at $1200, and Mr. Bratton's about $1800. Neither of them had effected an insurance.

Singular Occurrence.—As a six horse team was hauling heavy timber over a public road at Mine Hill Gap, Pa., a few days since, the ground beneath the two middle horses suddenly gave way, taking them about fifteen feet below the surface. The driver, seeing them gradually decend, cut loose the front and rear horses. It was afterwards ascertained that a mine, running twenty feet below the surface, had caved in, causing the accident.

Land Warrents not Government Securities.—Upon the trial of James Irwin, for forging and uttering a land warrent, in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the district of Ohio, on the 4th instant, Judge Leavitt, who pronounced the judgement of the Court, held that a warrant is not a public security of the United States, within the meaning of the act of Congress of 1825.

Conviction under the New Postage Law.—At the late term of the United States District Court, held at Iowa city, Isaac Sloan was convicted of using Post Office Stamps a second time, and sentenced to pay fifty dollars fine, and three cents damages. This is the first instance of the kind under the new Law.

Hon. Andrew Stevenson.—This distinguished son of the Old Dominion, after the delivery of the Address before the State Fair, at Harrisburg, visited Philadelphia, where *Mr. Dallas, Judge Kelly, Mr. Rush, Col. Page, Mr. Vaux, Col. Forney, Mr. Phillips, Dr. Bunting, Dr. Lehman*, and quite a number of other Democrats, united in a letter, inviting him to a public dinner, which he declined in an appropriate reply, from which we take the following extract:

"Allow me, gentlemen, before I close this note, to make a single allusion to my recent visit to the metropolis of your State. I came to Pennsylvania by invitation from your State Agricultural Society, to deliver its first annual address, a duty in the highest degree gratifying to my feelings. My sole object was to co-operate in advancing the agricultural interests of our common country. Whatever my anticipations may have been as to the resources of your great State, and its population, truth obliges me to say that they have been more than realized. Indeed, to know what Pennsylvania really is, one must visit her interior, and mingle with her rural population; and if I am to judge of the entire population of the State by the many thousands I met at the interesting exhibition at Harrisburg, then I can say with great confidence that a finer, more intelligent, and more enterprising people are no where to be found. With such a population, and her vast resources, Pennsylvania is destined to reach a point of elevation, in regard to which no one can venture even to hazard an opinion."

Sir Henry Bulwer.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following outline of speech made by Sir Henry Bulwer, at the dinner given by Mr. Peabody to the American exhibitors:

"Touching upon all the triumphs of the Exhibition, he alluded emphatically to the lesson given us by the yacht America, but said that the lesson was not all on one side, for if Americans had taught us how to win a race, we had also taught them how to bear the loss of one. With regard to his own personal course in the United States, he was happy to belong to a new school of diplomacy, the chief object of which, instead of writing long despatches about every grievance that might arise, was to settle such things rapidly and quietly, and to employ the time thus saved in the better purpose of making known the reciprocal advantages which each country conferred upon the other. It was in this that he took pride; and as an instance he pointed with heartfelt satisfaction to that treaty to which he had the honor of affixing his name, which guaranteed on the faith of the two nations the neutrality of the proposed communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific for the advantage of the whole world, and which he regarded as the foundation of a solemn and equitable alliance, not such as those formed of old for the purpose of wronging and spoiling, but for conversing and extending the interests of mankind. At the present time, with what was passing before our eyes elsewhere, it was more especially momentous that such a union should exist to moderate and direct opinion. It would more than aught else tend to preserve peace; but even if it should fail to do so, and a war should come, he would say, let us in such a war still stand together."

Chinese Method of Making Sheet Lead.—The method of making sheet lead employed by the Chinese, is carried on by two men. One is seated on the floor, with a large flat stone before him, and with a moveable flat stone at his side. His fellow workman stands beside him with a crucible filled melted lead, and having poured a certain quantity upon the stone, the other lifts the moveable stone, and dashing it on the fluid lead, presses it out into a flat and thin plate, which he instantly removes from the stone. A second quantity of lead is poured in a similar manner, and a similar plate formed, the process being carried on with singular rapidity. The rough edges of the plate are then cut off, and they are soldered together for use.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Oct. 15, 1851.

There is one feature of California life, which were it known, would doubtless attract many married men to come out here, bringing their wives and children with them. The wages of a common laboring man on a farm vary from $60 to $75 per month, and found. For a man and his wife $150 per month is freely offered by those who are disposed to cultivate the land on large scale; and I do not hesitate to say that were five hundred, or even a thousand men, of good strong constitutions, to come out here, with their wives and families, they could find constant and permanent employment, in good and desireable locations, that would ensure to them a neat income of one to two thousand dollars per annum.

There is no spot in the world where labor is so high as here, (and living cheap—say $7 per week for the board of a laboring man; washing $3 to $4 per dozen.) Why is it that so few men bring their wives with them? California is not what it was a year or two ago. It has improved every way, and is making rapid strides, and will soon rise above all the imaginary evils that the "Tribune," and others at the East, are constantly charging upon this infant State.

We have even a rich display of goodness, which like the leaven of old, is working good to this whole people and nation. A greater regard for the Sabbath is being manifested. Gambling is diminishing and becoming unfashionable. We are having libaries, reading rooms, &c., to which our young men can repair at the close of their daily labors. In fact, the presence of a multitude of the fair daughters and wives of our citizens who have come, and are still flocking to our shores by every steamer, has proved, and will continue to prove conclusively that they are indeed the safeguard, yes, they are the ones to form, and mould our society; yes Christianize this people.

A True Story.

Goldsmith says: "In a country where men are forbidden, either by the civil law, or, what is stronger, public sentiment, to think and boldly express some of their opinions, under the penalty of forfeiting the friendship of the popular sect, the public labor under the most miserable slavery, that of mental servitude." Let the civil government of a country be over so free, if in it the popular sentiment is overbearing, arbitary and intolerant, freedom is but a name. A tyranny of the worst kind may exist from a country whose political institutions are, in the letter, liberal and free; and such a tyranny we believe the Orthodox are now laboring to build up.—*Banner of Liberty.*

The Effects of Fear.—The following is quoted from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, a periodical in which we should not look for a fictitious narrative, yet the story is wonderful:

"A young man, twenty three years old, came from the mines to San Francisco, with the intention of soon leaving the latter place for home. On the evening of his arrival, he, with his companions, visited the gambling saloons. After watching for a time the varied fortunes of a table, supposed to be undergoing the process of 'tapping,' from the continued success of those betting against the bank, the excitement overthrew his better judgement, and he threw open the 'seven spot' of a new deal, a bag which he said contained $1100, his all—the result of two years' privation and hard labor—exclaiming, with a voice trembling from intense excitement, "My home or the Mines."

"As the dealer slowly resuming the drawing of his cards, with his countenance livid from fear of the inevitable fate that seems ever attendant upon the tapping process when commenced, I turned my eyes upon the young man who had stocked his whole gains upon a card, and never shall forget the impression made by his look of intense anxiety, as he watched the cards as they fell from the dealer's hands. All the energies of his system seemed concentrated in the fixed gaze of his eyes, while the deadly pallor of his face bespoke the subdued action of his heart. All around seemed infected with the sympathetic powers of the spell—even the hitherto successful winners forgot their own stocks in the hazardous chance placed upon the issue of the bet. The cards are slowly told with the precision of high-wrought excitement. The seven spot wins. The spell is broken—reaction takes place. The winner exclaims, with a deep drawn sigh, "I will never gamble again," and was carried from the room in a deep swoon, from which he did not fully recover until the next morning, and then to know that the equivalent surrendered for his gain was the color of his hair, now changed to a perfect white.

"May and December cannot Agree."—The above line from an old and familiar song has been falsified in Brooklyn, N. Y. as it appears by a report of the proceedings in one of their courts:

A Mr. Francis P. Graham, of that city, aged 60 years, brought a suit against his young wife, aged 19, for divorce, on the ground of an alleged adultery. Th charge was peremptorily denied on oath. The parties went to trial. The case was tried by a Jury before Judge Greenwood, and the trial occupied three days. After the cause was summed up and committed to the Jury, they were out some hours without agreeing, when the husband asked to have an interview with his wife, which was granted. In a few minutes the loving couple appeared before the Judge and desired that the case might be stopped, as they had settled the matter without the intervention of the jury. The jury was immediately sent for and discharged, when the happy pair, arm in arm proceeded to their home rejoicing.

Liberal Bequest.—We learn from the Lutheran Observer, that Mr. Michael Kleinfalter, deceased, late of Shrewsbury, York county, Pa: has left $3000 by his last will and testament, to the congregation in that place, which they are safely to invest, and apply the interest thereof to benevolent purposes, viz: the one half to educate poor, pious young men for the missionary, and the other half for the religious education of the young in that congregation and pastoral charges.

The United States.—The *Courier*, in an able and well written editorial, upon the present position of the United States compared with Great Britain, relates the following reminiscence:—

"Forty years ago, Europe sat in astonishment and terror, under the shadow of Napoleon's gigantic empire. At that time, in a debate in the British Parliament, something was said of the American navy, when a member remarked that 'the American navy consisted of *six vessels*,' whereupon, says the newspaper account, 'the House burst into a fit of laughter.' It would be interesting to know how many of those laughing legislators are now living. The gigantic empire of Napoleon has crumbled to dust, and the despised nation of six vessels has now within her grasp the empire of the seas and the dominion of the civilized world!"

☞ The citizens of Philadelphia are earnestly endeavoring to carry out and perfect their grand scheme of uniting the trade of the Lakes with that of their flourishing city through the construction of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. The proposed line of communication from the town of Erie, on Lake Erie, to the city of Philadelphia, is only 425 miles, being 35 miles nearer Philadelphia than Dunkirk to New York. It is only necessary to build 240 miles of road between Williamsport and Erie, and this accomplished, will form in the connection with the "Cattawissa," "Little Schuylkill," and Reading roads, a continuous line of Railroads from Philadelphia to Erie without transhipment.

The rich prize of the Western trade is now contended for by Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and a very few years will show full employment of the constructed avenues to the West, and a profitable return to the investments. The contention for this vast and increasing commerce should be most friendly from each section, as there is enough for all. It will be found that however grand and extended these improvements are, they will be acknowledged insufficient, and must be either enlarged in their capacity, or new avenues surveyed and constructed.

☞ Within ten months four Governors of New Hampshire have died—William Plumber, Samuel Bell, Isaac Hill, and Levi Woodbury. Only seven now survive who have filled the Gubernatorial chair

Despotic Alliance Against the Press.—A letter from Munich, of the 13th ult, announces that the Bavarian government has published a convention concluded between Bavaria, France, Russia, the Roman States, and several of the pretty German States, establishing reciprocity as regards the opperation of the clauses of the laws on the press, destined to repress offences against the chiefs of the government and the diplomatic agents of such States.