THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, JANUARY 15, 1852.

☞ Our Senator, Mr. Baily, and our Representatives, Messrs. Bonham and Henderson, will accept our thanks for sending us public documents. Our acknowledgments are also due to Hon. Ephraim Banks, Auditor General, for a copy of his late report.

J. Ellis Bonham Esq.—Speaker Rhey, of the House of Representatives, has appointed the regular Standing Committees of the House. Our able member, Mr. Bonham, is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the most important committee in the House. No man in the body is better qualified for this post than Mr. Bonham.

Kossuth at Harrisburg.—The illustrious Hungarian arrived at Harrisburg yesterday. The committee on the part of the House of Representatives, to introduce Kossuth to that state body, are Messrs. Bonham, Hearl, Gillis, Fretz and Schaeffer.

Treasurer of York County.—The Commissioners of York county, have appointed Edie Patterson, of Hopewell township, County Treasurer, *vice* Samuel Fay, deceased. A most excellent appointment.

Court.—Our regular Court commenced in this place on Monday last, to be continued two weeks.—The Bench is full, comprising Hon. J. H. Graham, President, and Hons. Samuel Woodburn and John Rupp, Associates. The charge to the Grand Jury, by Judge Graham, we hear spoken of in high terms of praise. There has been a slim attendance at Court so far.

The Sidewalks.

Dr. Franklin once remarked that he could always tell a humane, considerate man, from one who was the reverse, from the fact that the former, in wintry weather, shovelled the snow from off his side walks, and if they became slippery, invariably put ashes upon them, which the latter never did. The condition of the pavements in Carlisle for the last week or so, has been intolerable. We believe that an ordinance of the borough exists, requiring the citizens to clear their pavements of the snow within a certain time after a snow storm, but we are sorry to say that little or no attention is paid to the requirements of this ordinance. When snow is permitted to remain upon the pavements, they become slippery, and accidents frequently occur from such neglect. Our High Constable, whose duty it is to attend to such matters, should at once see that the provisions of this ordinance are carried into effect.

☞ The Board of County Auditors of this county met in the Commissioners' Office, in this borough, on Monday the 5th instant, and are still in session.—The Board consists of Messrs. Philip Quigley, of Carlisle, Lewis Hyer, of Allen, and Samuel Mecaw, of Mifflin, all of whom are in attendance. They will probably conclude their labors this week, when we may expect an official statement of the receipts and expenditures of Cumberland county during the past year, and also of the present condition of the county debt.

Cumberland County Poor House.

In another column, will be found the Report of the Visitors to the Cumberland county Poor House, published by order of the Court, to which we call the especial attention of our readers. The gentlemen composing the Board are all well known to the community, and their statements may be relied upon as being correct. During the year which has just expired, they visited the Institution several times, and at each visit they found the inmates contented and happy, and were amply supplied with good and substantial clothing. The Visitors again renew the recommendation which has heretofore been made, as to the propriety of erecting additional buildings, particularly one for a hospital, which, it is stated, is much needed.

Odd Fellows' Supper.

The Supper of the Odd Fellows, at Burkholder's, on Thursday night last, was a magnificent affair, and surpassed the most sanguine expectations of those who attended and partook of the rich and rare banquet. The table groaned with the choicest viands, fattest geese and turkeys, and most plump and delicate chickens; and every luxury which money could command, or the season produce, was spread before the brethren in great profusion, to which they did ample justice. Indeed, everything was in apple pie order, and the manner in which the feast was got up, reflects much credit upon the host of the Washington Hotel, H. L. Burkholder, and his estimable lady.

About sixty members of the Carlisle Lodge, as well as some visiting brethren from a distance, sat down and partook of the feast, all of whom pronounced it excellent. After the removal of the cloth, the "flow of soul" commenced, and speech, story, song, anecdote and repartee followed each other in rapid succession. Eloquent speeches were made by William M. Penrose, Esq., Dr. H. Hinkley, Dr. W. W. Dale, Col. A. Noble, Capt. R. C. Woods, Mr. Jacob Rheem, and others; and the brethren generally indulged in flashes of merriment which kept the table in a continual roar. At an early hour, the banqueters retired, nothing having occurred to mar the harmony of the festive scene.

☞ Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, has been dismissed from the British Navy, for "seizing up in the main rigging" the gunner of his ship, and keeping him there on a cold day, an hour and a quarter. The offence was aggravated by the fact that the gunner was an old man, and had seen much service. A few such examples in our own Navy would have a very salutary effect in checking that spirit of petty tyranny which prevails there to so great an extent.

Uncertainty of the Law.—It was stated last week that Joseph Smith, of Pawtucket, had obtained a verdict of $2378 47, and costs, in the United States Court of New Hampshire, against the New England Insurance Company, of Concord. A member of the Company informs the Concord *Patriot* that "in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts the case of the same Smith against the Bowditch Insurance Company, for insurance on the same loss, and on substantially the same facts, and which was argued from the same brief, and by the same lawyer, as the New England case, has been determined in favor of the Company." So much for the uncertainty of the law.

Resignation of Bishop Creighton.—The Rev. D. Creighton has declined the office of Provisional Bishop of New York, to which he was elected at the last diocesan convention. He candidly declares his unfitness for the charge of so large and influential a branch of the church. Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire, will perform the episcopal duties of the diocese until the Ascension, after which they will devolve upon Bishop Delancy, of Western New York. The Convention will not reassemble until the 20th of September next.

Our Minister at Paris.—A Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, says that Mr. Rives, the American Minister at Paris, had not yet recognized the new government of Louis Napoleon. If that government shall prove to be firm, of course it must be recognized by the United States without regard to its character. But we are glad that Mr. Rives did not make any especial haste to signify his recognition of it, and we trust he will await instructions from Washington upon the subject.

☞ *The York Gazette* has raised the flag of the Hon James Buchanan for the Presidency.

The Governor's Message.

The last Annual Message of Gov. Johnston will be found upon the fourth page of this day's *Volunteer*. It is the shortest message which has come from any of our State Executives, and its chief merit consists in its brevity. As a State Paper, it has no pretensions, and consists mainly of the usual suggestions and recommendations. The Sinking Fund, the Works of Internal Improvement, the System of Public Education, the Revenue Laws of the General Government, and the law in relation to small notes, are the topics principally touched upon. He refers to the operations of the "Sinking Fund," and represents that during the last year the State debt has been reduced $782,142 52. The Governor forgot to tell the people, however, that the taxes on the real and personal estate have been *increased*, in two years, under his administration, nearly *a quarter of a million of dollars*. And he forgot to state, also, that in order to take money from the ordinary revenue, to put into *his* "sinking fund," to purchase five per cent. stocks, he had to borrow four hundred thousand dollars, at an interest of six per cent. This is reducing the State debt with a vengeance.

The Governor recommends that money be appropriated to complete the North Branch Canal. This is right, and we hope the Legislature will not hesitate in making a liberal appropriation to this useful public improvement. He also recommends some reform in regard to the management of our Internal Improvements, and thinks that *one* Canal Commissioner could transact the business better than *three*. In his annual message of 1850, the Governor thought the Board of Canal Commissioners should be composed of *five*. How he can reconcile the two opinions is beyond our conception.

The Governor, true to his principles, is in favor of granting the banks the privilege of issuing small notes, or shin plasters. It is not very likely that a Democratic Legislature will pay much attention to this recommendation of the retiring Executive. He is also in favor of an alteration in the present tariff, and thinks the iron interest requires more 'protection' from the National Government.

But, we will not attempt to give an analysis of the Message. Its brevity is its principal merit. Let all read it, and judge for themselves.

A VETO!

Gov. Johnston has *vetoed* the bill passed by the last Legislature, repealing the 6th section of the obstruction act. So the long agony is over. The Governor, during the late Gubernatorial contest, was careful to conceal his opinions in relation to this bill, which he held in his pocket since last winter. By this kind of cunning, holding out hope to both National Whigs and to Abolitionists, he managed to secure the support of both, to a very great degree.—His whole course in relation to this bill was that of a trickster. He has at length shown his hand, and the National Whigs who voted for him may thank their stars that their support proved unavailing.

The Veto Message was read in the Senate on Thursday, and the bill being again put upon its final passage was lost, for want of two thirds—the vote being 19 yeas to 14 nays. All the Democrats except Mr. McFarland, from Westmoreland and Fayette, voted in favor of its final passage, and all the Whigs except Messrs. Crabb, Darlington and Hamilton, against it.

Conference with the Prairie Indians.—The Washington *Republic* of yesterday says: 'We understand that the President of the United States, will this afternoon, have a conference with the Prairie Indians, who, it is said, have prepared themselves with speeches to be delivered upon the occasion; and and that M. Kossuth and suite have been invited to witness the ceremonies. On this occasion presents will be distributed to these wild men of the plains. The proceedings will, it is understood, be of private character.

☞ European Governments are warned, in a late number, of the Silesian *Gazette*, against certain schemes of revolutionists at present residing in the United States, where, that journal says, 'the abettors of revolution have a fund of twelve millions of dollars, and will, when the time of action comes, be backed by the naval and military power of the federal government.' The *Gazette* urges the importance of the establishment of a German fleet to guard the mouths of the Weser, Ebe and Trave—the retention of the Prussian and Austrian troops in Holstein—the ejection of all suspicious Americans—and finally, the repudiation of all American consular agents in Germany.

Execution.—John D. Bennet was executed at Versailles, in Ripley county, Indiana, on the 5th ult., for the murder of Wm. Maddox, by poisoning. The prisoner, to his last moment, denied the charge, and declared his innocence. He charged the crime on the wife of Maddox, but admitted his illicit intercourse with the woman, and that he remained some time with her after he knew that she had perpetrated the horrid crime. It is probable that she may have administered the poison, but there can be but little doubt that he was *particeps chimins*.

A Young Member of Congress.—Hon. Galusha A. Grow, member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, is the youngest member of that body, being only twenty-six years of age. It is said he came to Amherst College eleven years ago from the backwoods of Pennsylvania, to commence his education. Previous to which event he had been engaged in rafting logs down the Susquehanna, and in deer hunting in the Alleghanies. He soon took a high rank in his class, became a good speaker, subsequently studied law, and last year was elected to Congress without serious opposition.

Important Decision.—We learn from the Austin (Texas) State Gazette that the suit of the State *vs.* Delesdenior, which involved the question of the exemption of the islands, salt lakes, &c., from location, was recently decided by the Supreme Court of Texas, composed of Chief Justice Hemphill, and Special Associates John Saylos and A. M. Lewis, Esqs.—The decision is to the effect that this description of the public domain is exempt from location, and in consequence all the islands and salt lakes not appropriated before 1846 are the special property of the State, with the exception of such as may have been alienated by express enactment of law.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says that a considerable sum of money, which had been forwarded to Hungary by the London democrats, has fallen into the hands of the Government. As the account current books of an Austrian banker have been examined without any result, it is supposed that the revolutionary funds in question were brought into Hungary by emissaries. Although a great many arrests have recently been made in Hungary, the papers are completely silent on the subject. The nocturnal meetings in the house inhabited by Kossuth's relations were made known to the authorities by two students, one of whom lodged on the ground floor, and heard an unusual noise overhead. It is said that this latter received 200 ducats for the communication; the other, a Jew, declined the proffered reward.

Two Americans Killed.—Letters from Paris, received at New York, by the Baltic, state that the number of persons killed during the emute at the Boulveards of Paris, is much larger than was reported in the papers. Two Americans, named Martin and Stafford, who were spectators, were killed. Col. Stewart, of Philadelphia, also narrowly escaped.

The Speaker of the House.

In our last, we had merely time to announce that John S. Rhey, Esq., the able and accomplished member from Armstrong county, had been elected Speaker of the House. Mr. Rhey received the unanimous nomination of the democratic caucus, a circumstance which goes to show the estimation in which he is held by his fellow members. Mr. R. is a true and reliable Democrat, and possessed of fine talents. That he will make an impartial and popular Speaker, we have not a doubt. On assuming the duties of the Chair, Speaker Rhey delivered the following well-timed remarks:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I feel deeply impressed with the honor you have just conferred upon me, in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of this branch of the Legislature. I fully appreciate, gentlemen, the importance of the trust reposed in me, and entertain a profound sense of the responsibilities attached to it. If in the discharge of the functions of the office with which you have invested me, I shall fall into error, as I doubtless will, I invoke your kindness to attribute it to an error of the head, rather than of the heart. I can at least pledge you, gentlemen, that I will discharge my duty and my whole duty to every member of this House with strict impartiality.

We have assembled in this hall, gentlemen, as the chosen Representatives of the freemen of a great and powerful Commonwealth; the second State in the Republic; a State vast in her mineral resources and her agricultural wealth—a State proverbial among her sisters, for the industry, skill, and enterprise of her citizens; distinguished as well for her regard and attachment to her own organic law, as for her ardent devotion to the Constitution of our National Union. We have delicate and important public duties assigned to us; we are the political guardians of her highest and dearest interests, and must cherish and protect them—upon our legislative action here, much of her future prosperity and greatness may depend. May we discharge those duties in such a manner, as will meet with the cordial approval of our constituents, and at the same time promote the general prosperity and welfare of the Commonwealth.

A Constitutional Question.—In March last, the Legislature of Missouri passed an act to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Common Pleas, the Circuit Court, and the Criminal Court of St. Louis, and required the additional compensation thus provided for, to be paid out of the county treasury.—When these Judges presented their bills, the County Court, which audits the accounts of the county treasury, refused to authorize their payment, on the ground that the salaries should be paid out of the *State* treasury, and that it would be a violation of the State Constitution to appropriate the money of the county for that purpose. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and in the St. Louis Republican, of the 16th ult., we find the decision of that tribunal ordering the issue of a peremptory mandamus, by which the County Court will be compelled to pay the bills.

Forrest Divorce Case.—This case is still before the Superior Court of New York, and there is no prospect of the speedy termination. [illegible] attempted to blacken the character of the husband, then the husband brought forward his force to prove the wife's infidelity, and now the lady summons her reserve guard to supply any little defect that may become apparent in her attack upon Mr. F. This truly is a lamentable piece of work, from beginning to end—we said end, but indeed there appears to be none to the case. On Monday, a noted female, at one time a resident of Philadelphia, says the *News* of that city, but recently of New York, was called to the stand to show that Mr. Forrest had been a visiter at her house since his marriage. A policeman was also summoned to prove the same fact. The New York press are beginning to tire at the extreme length of the trial, and the *Herald* calls upon the Judge to spur on the lawyers and hasten it to a close.

The Revolution in Chili.—The revolutionary troubles in Chili are not yet ended. A letter, dated 26th November, says:—On the 28th ult., quite a battle took place between the government forces and the insurgents, in which some thirty were killed and seventy wounded; but the government carried the day, and dispersed the rebels in an hour or two.—News of a grand battle in Chilian, some 300 miles from Valparaiso, was daily expected between the government forces and the insurgents, which will decide the fate of Chili for years to come. No doubt is entertained that the government will gain the day. It is a serious affair for the commercial interests of the country. The United States' ship Raritan was at Valparaiso, November 25, and the St. Marys at Talcahuana.

France.—Louis Napoleon, says the *Ledger*, is taking every possible measure to establish his power permanently in France, notwithstanding his professed determination to submit to the popular will. The measures he has taken must certainly secure his election, but the result will not be the free, unbiassed will of the people. It is dictatorially imposed upon France at the point of the bayonet, and under the influence of terror. The Army and Navy, composing an aggregate of at least five hundred thousand men, were compelled to vote an open, recorded ticket, each man signing his name in full. The press was gagged during the canvass. Discussion was absolutely forbidden. Public opinion was stifled. The expression of dissent in argument, with the view of influencing a vote, would subject the imprudent protestant to arbitrary arrest and imprisonment. The journal that should dare to become the organ of dissentient opinion, would be immediately suspended. Full liberty of argument is at the same time afforded to approving journals and individuals. In anticipation of what the result will be under this system of dictatorial imposition, he is re-organizing the ministerial departments; legislating and ordaining the immediate execution of new projects of railroads; establishing penal colonies in Africa; dismissing and re-nominating half the civil ad judicial functionaries in France, and paying special court to the army, showing that he looks to it for the firm establishment of his usurped power over France.

Singular Case of Replevin in the U. S. Circuit Court.—The United States Circuit Court has been engaged for some days past, says the New York Herald, in trying a very singular case of replevin, brought by the United States against Lutz and others, to secure the lantern and fixtures imported from France some eighteen months since, for the light house at Crayfort Reef, in Florida. It cost in France 45,000 francs, and was sold by authority of the Custom House here for a few hundred dollars, as unclaimed property. It involves some curious facts.

Late from Mexico.—By the steamer Mexico, which just arrived at New Orleans on the 3d inst., we have news of a popular outbreak on the 16th ult., against the foreigners, caused by a reduction in the tariff on provisions, during which a number of stores were destroyed and lives lost. Congress had adjourned, after passing a resolution for borrrowing two millions of dollars. The defeat of Carrajal is confirmed. He had four men killed and seventy wounded.

Who are the Parties!—The National Intelligencer at Washington, says there is good reason to believe that persons in New York and in Washington city have been endeavoring to thwart important measures of the Government bearing upon its relations with Mexico, and especially the Tehuantepec Treaty, by corresponding with persons of supposed influence or in high office in that country. It quotes the act of January 30, 1799, to show that such persons are guilty of a high misdemeanor, subjecting them to a fine of $5000, and imprisonment for three years.

4th of March Convention.

Fayette County.—Wm. Searight and John Fuller, Esqrs., have been appointed delegates from Fayette. They are without instructions, but are friendly to the nomination of Gen. Cass for President.

Montour County has appointed James C. Sproul, a delegate to the State Convention. He is in favor of Gen. Cass, but is not instructed.

City and County.—The Delegate Elections were held in the city and county of Philadelphia on Monday evening, and resulted in the election of a large majority of the friends of Mr. Buchanan. The *Pennsylvanian* claims 65 of the 85 Delegates to the City Convention, and at least two thirds of the 240 Delegates to the County Convention, for Mr. Buchanan. This gives him 20 more Delegates to the State Convention, and secures him the Presidential vote of the State, beyond doubt.

Lancaster County.— The two committees (Buchanan and Cass) of the Democratic party of Lancaster county, having fixed upon the same day (Saturday last,) for holding the Delegate elections in the several wards, townships, &c., the contest accordingly came off on that day. This was certainly the fair way of settling all difficulties, and we trust may have the effect so much desired—the union of the Democratic party in Lancaster county. In the city of Lancaster the vote stood 977 for the Buchanan delegates, to 210 for the Cass delegates. In the townships and boroughs throughout the county Mr. Buchanan's friends carried 41, and the friends of Gen. Cass 4. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Buchanan has carried his county by an overwhelming majority. We think this decisive result should reconcile all difficulties heretofore existing in the Democratic ranks of that county. The County Convention met at Lancaster on yesterday, but the irregularity of the mails has prevented us receiving any information in regard to what was done. Of course the delegates to the State Convention are instructed for Mr. Buchanan by nearly a unanimous vote.

Presidential Dinner to Kossuth.

The Washington *Republic* of Monday states that a dinner was given to Governor Kossuth on Saturday evening by the President of the United States, at which were present the family of the President; Governor Kossuth and lady, with Mr. and Mrs. Pulsky, Captain Massingberd and Mrs. Massingberd, of the suite of Kossuth; the Secretary of State and Mrs. Webster; the Secretary of War; General Scott; Commodore Morris and lady; Hon. W. R. King, President of the Senate; Hon. Linn Boyd, Speaker of the house of Representatives; Mrs. Boyd; Rev. Dr. Pyne; Rev. Dr. Butler, chaplain of the Senate; Mrs. Butler; Mayor Lennox; General Cass, Governor Seward, and General Shields, of the Senate committee; Mr. Amore, a distinguished *savant* on a visit to the French minister; Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. Henry; and Dr. Kane, of the Exploring Expedition.

Grade of Passed-Midshipman.—A memorial to Congress is in circulation among the officers of the U. States Navy, and has been signed by a large number of them, asking that the rank, duties and compensation of passed-midshipman may be specified and regulated by law. At present, it appears, it is by no means rare to find in one vessel of a squadron, a passed midshipman doing midshipman's duties, and on board of another, a midshipman performing the duty of a lieutenant. The passed midshipman of perhaps thirty years of age, is often the occupant of the same apartment with the midshipman of fifteen, and can be made to perform the same duties.

Reported Mob Violence in Mexico.—The following brief paragraph, copied from the New Orleans *Picayune* of the 30th ultimo, contains all the intelligence we have respecting the report of a late popular outbreak in the city of Mexico:

Important from Mexico.—We learn that private letters have been received by the brig Globe, from Vera Cruz, stating that a violent popular outbreak had taken place in the city of Mexico on the 16th instant, occasioned by the passage of the law reducing the tariff. The anger of the people, it is said, was directed entirely against foreigners, the stores of many of whom were attacked and destroyed. It is reported that several lives were lost during the affray.

Mississippi State Convention.

Jackson, Jan. 9.—The Democratic State Convention of Mississippi met yesterday. There were 50 counties represented. Judge Ollis presided, and the Baltimore resolutions of 1848, and the Virginia and Kentucky resolution of 1798 and 1799, were unanimously adopted. Fifty delegates were elected to the Baltimore convention, and the following Presidential electors nominated:

For the State at large—Wm. Barksdale, and E. C. Wilkins. First Congressional District—J. H. Taylor. Second District—J. S. Fotherlin. Third District—B. R. Singleton. Fourth District—Hiram Cassiday.

The Convention was addressed by Gen Jefferson Davis, Rodger Barton, and Gen. Quitman; and its proceedings were marked with great harmony.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the Senate, on the 7th inst., a petition was presented from one of the commanders in the Lopez expedition, praying Congress to equip a vessel to proceed to Spain to bring home the pardoned Americans. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations. The petition for restoring flogging in the Navy was taken up, on a motion to refer it to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and Commodore Stockton addressed the Senate in an eloquent speech against re-enacting that barbarous disciplin. He drew a vivid picture of the character of the American sailor—his intelligence, hardy endurance, patriotism, bravery and nautical skill—and with great earnestness pleaded that gratitude for poor Jack's ill-requited toils and perils in his country's service, should direct our legislation towards elevating and improving his condition, and not to its degredation. Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, (thank Heaven, he's no Democrat) replied to this noble defence of our Seamen, and argued that flogging was a necessary and wholesome part of naval disciplin, which ought to be restored! Messrs. Gwyn and Mallory desiring to speak, the subject was postponed until Monday, and the Senate then adjourned to Friday.

☞ The retirement of Lord Palmerston, from the English cabinet, has created a great political sensation. He is represented as a liberal statesman, whose opinions in relation to European republicanism is very repugnant to his colleagues. If he really retires from the councils of his country on these grounds, he has cause for self congratulation. His conduct will be applauded at home and abroad, and we are not sure if he does not yet receive a higher position from his countrymen. If Queen Victoria could be induced to *resign*, Lord Palmerston's prospects for the Presidency would be above par.

The Kossuth Hat, a decided improvement upon the *hard-shelled* silk hats, is becoming all the rage in Philadelphia and in New York. It is made of felted wool, is soft, pliable, and allows the perspiration to pass freely from the head. The change will no doubt conduce to the health, as well as the comfort of the wearer. The awkward looking, stiff hat, will some day be referred to as an evidence of the barbaric taste of the 19th century.

Marriage Statistics.—One thousand nine hundred and five marriage licenses were issued in Baltimore city during the past year, ending the 1st inst., to persons anxious to connect themselves in the hope-inspiring bonds of matrimony.

Wool Growing in the United States.

By the census returns just published, it appears that a capital of $28,000,000 is invested in woolen manufactures in the United States, that this employs 39,152 hands, that nearly 71,000,000 pounds of wool are annually consumed, and that the value of the entire product is $43,200,000. The capital invested is about one-third of the amount employed in the manufacture of cotton in the United States, and the value of the product over two-thirds of the value of the cotton product. It is estimated by Mr. Randall, of New York, that the profits of raising sheep for wool is about 18 per cent on the capital. But the profits on mutton, lamb, pelts and suet, are from 30 to 40 per cent in the northern States. Consequently, more attention has been bestowed upon the raising of sheep for the flesh than for their wool. The supply of wool in the United States has been so much smaller than the demand for the last seven or eight years, that the importation of the article, which in 1844 was 4,500,000 pounds, valued at $240,000, reached in 1850, 16,600,000 pounds, valued at $1,681,000. With the advantages possessed in this country of cheap land, well adapted to the purpose, it is believed that, instead of being under the necessity of importing at a high price, we can supply wool to the rest of the world at a cheaper rate than it can be obtained elsewhere. A call for wool growers' convention for the United States has been recently made in the Chicago papers.

Presbyterian Colony in Oregon.—The Pittsburg Gazette says:—A company of persons belonging to the Presbyterian Church, is about to found a colony in Oregon. Rev. J. A. Hanna, goes out as Pastor, and among the members enrolled, who now number sixty persons, are a physician, nine farmers, ten teachers, two mercantile clerks, a professional gardener, a wool manufacturer, a carpenter, a machinist a saddler, &c. A good many of them have wives and children. The overland route is fixed on, and the party is to rendezvous at Cincinnati, on the 15th of March, and at St. Josephs on the 15th of April.

Hungary.—The latest advices from Vienna state that for the present all foreign newspapers are forbidden in Hungary. No passports of any kind, or on any pretence, are granted for Hungary which is to be shut up from the knowledge of the rest of Europe as much as China or Japan. The Austrian newspapers are forbidden to refer to any movements of the imperial family without authority.

A Fight between two of Kossuth's Suite.—We see it stated in the papers that an affair of "honor" came off at Brooklyn, on Wednesday, between two officers of Gov. Kossuth's suite, at present residing in New York. The quarrel is said to have originated in a dispute relative to the course pursued by the Magyar since his liberation from Kutayhia. One of the belligerents (Kossuth's defender) was, after a few passes, placed *hors du combat*, and thus the affair ended.

Superior Stock.—The largest and in all respects the most perfectly developed two year old Colt we have ever seen, says the Chambersburg *Spirit*, was brought to town last week by our friend Col. James C. Boyd, of Montgomery township, and sold to Mr. M. G. Beltzhoover of Cumberland Co., for $152,50.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will meet on Tuesday, the 20th of January, at 2 o'clock, P. M. in the Court House in Harrisburg. This will be the day of the inauguration of Gov. Bigler.

The Kossuth Fund.—Since Kossuth's departure from New York, "substantial aid" to the amount of $7503 has been forwarded to his Treasurer, making not far from $30,000 contributed in that vicinity.

The Harrisburg Union will be published twice a week during the session of the Legislature, and will contain full reports of its proceedings.—Terms, for the session, $3; for the whole year, $3. The Union is an able Democratic journal, and its Legislative reports are the fullest and most accurate of any printed.

Masonic.—At the recent meeting of the Grand Lodge of this State, held in Philadelphia, Col. John H. Bernhill, of Harrisburg, was appointed Deputy District Grand Master, for the District composed of the counties of Dauphin, Cumberland and Lebanon.

Inauguration Ball.—The National Guards, of Harrisburg, will give a Grand Military and Dress Ball, on the evening of the 20th instant, at the Shakespear Saloon, in that Borough. We notice among the Managers the name of one of our able members of Assembly, Mr. Henderson.

An *Ohio paper* says, there is a Postmaster in the town of Palestine who does not know the use of postage stamps. He thinks that they are "merely a city ornament." He has charged five cents on all letters, and which were pre-paid—making eight cents on each letter.

Palestine, we believe, is in *Dark* county, and that accounts for the Postmaster's benighted ideas.

William Grimshaw, Esq., a gentleman well known for his literary attainments, died on Thursday at his residence, near Philadelphia, at the age of seventy years. Mr. Grimshaw was a native of Ireland, but has resided in this country for many years.

Off to Texas!—The Boonsboro' (Md.) *Odd Fellow* states that an effort is making in the lower part of Pleasant Valley, in that county, to form a colony to migrate and settle in Texas. An agent has been sent out to view the country.

The *Herald* states that the delegate elections in New York city have resulted in favor of General Cass by a very large majority.

F. Miller, a young printer, died at Pittsburg, on Thursday, of lead fever, contracted by the practice of putting type in his mouth.

☞ Man is a bundle of habits. What, then, is a woman?—*Sun.*

A crusty old Bachelor says she is an armful of sighs, bran and whalebone.

The citizens of Lebanon county have formed a society for the detection and detention of horse thieves.

It has been hinted that the Austrian Government have spies dogging the steps of Kossuth.

☞ The printers of Richmond, Virginia, purpose celebrating the birth day of Franklin, on the 17th instant, by a grand banquet.

Acquitted.—Mrs. Trout was tried before the Lebanon County Court on Tuesday, for the murder of her step-daughter, and acquitted.

☞ Thirty military companies will attend Gov Bigler's inauguration.

Men never get weaned. When they are babies, they suck their mothers; when middle aged, they suck "the old man;" when advanced in years, they suck a long legged pipe. A nipple of some kind seems indispensible to their happiness.

It is a curiosity to find a Miss of fifteen who has not begun to think of getting a husband.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Agreeably to adjournment, the friends of Temperance re-assembled at the lecture room of the Lutheran Church in Carlisle, on the evening of the 8th January, 1852 at 6½ o'clock.

On motion, Mr. Christian Stayman was called to the chair and Mr. Wm. H. Batt appointed Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Wentworth, who subsequently addressed the audience at some length, on the urgent necessity of petitioning the Legislature to abolish the traffic in alcholic liquors as a beverage. He was followed by Mr. J. P. Shelly, who urged the adoption of the same course; after which, the resolutions which were postponed at previous meetings were taken up, discussed, amended and adopted; as follows:—

Resolved, That all previous efforts for the suppression of the traffic in ardent spirits have either been discontinued or succeeded but partially, and as the evils of intemperance are increasing, others is thereby presented to the friends of temperance an imperious call for renewed and energetic action.

Resolved. That the evils of intemperance cannot be prevented while the traffic in intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, is continued.

Resolved. That the sale of intoxicating liquors at houses for the entertainment of travellers, renders such houses very unsuitable for the accommodation of the travelling community.

Resolved. That the losses, which are occasioned by the sale of intoxicating liquors, are by no means compensated by the revenue which the State receives from licences given for it, or the increased market which it produces for agricultural products.

Resolved. That the entire suppression of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, does no more violate the just rights of freemen, than the prohibition to make and circulate counterfeit money, or the prevention of any evil that tends to the destruction of public morals.

Resolved. That all laws for the mere regulation and restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, are founded upon the false assumption, that such sale is necessary and useful to society, and hence, they have uniformly been found impracticable, if not pernicious.

Resolved. That efforts for the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, are the appropriate result of previous efforts for the suppression of intemperance, and present the only hope for the maintenance of peace and security in society.

Resolved, That we regard no legal action as desirable or effective, which does not require the confiscating and making contraband all intoxicating liquors, kept for sale as a beverage, and which does not subject the vender to inevitable, speedy and severe penalties.

Resolved. That we believe such laws may be devised, as would permit the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, for mechanical and medicinal purposes, and at the same time prohibit the sale of them, as a beverage.

Resolved. That it is expedient to petition the Legislature, at its present session, to abolish the traffic in intoxicating liquors, except for mechanical and medicinal purposes.

Resolved. That while we disavow all intention of withdrawing from our respective political parties, we will use all suitable efforts to secure the nomination of such men in those parties, for important stations, as will be favorable to the entire suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as a beverage; and we avow our intention, all other things being equal, to give our support to temperance men.

Resolved. That a law is now needed in this State, for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, which shall be simple in its operation, easy of proof, speedy and certain in its penalties, unfettered by numerous and needless appeals, throwing little discretionary power into the hands of public officers, and withdrawing all sanctions of property from intoxicating liquors, kept for sale as a beverage.

Resolved. That a committee of ten be appointed in this borough, whose duty it shall be to appoint and conduct meetings, in every part of this county, for the discussion of the principles, and to secure the general objects proposed in these Resolutions.

The following were appointed the committee, under the 13th resolution: Rev. Dr. Wentworth, Mr. Chas. Ogilby, Dr. Rawlins, Mr. M. Coroman, Mr. Peter Spahr, Rev. Mr. Kremer, Mr. Jas. Gallagher, Mr. John Moll, Mr. J. P. Shelly, and Rev. Mr. Wing.

On motion, the committee was instructed to have the resolutions published in a seperate form, as an embodiment of our principles, and have a copy placed in every family in the county.

On motion, adjourned to meet at Papertown, at a time to be designated in a future.

CHRISTIAN STAYMAN, *President.*

Attest, WM. H. BATT, *Secretary.*

Temperance Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the friends of temperance of Carlisle and the county, held in the Methodist Church, on Tuesday evening last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.

Resolved, That, while we aim at nothing less than a legal enactment, entirely prohibiting the traffic in ardent spirits as a beverage, we deem it necessary in the mean time to employ all proper means to enforce the existing license laws.

C. STAYMAN, President.

W. H. Batt, Sec'ty.

Public Schools.

Best scholars returned to the select schools for quarter ending November and December, 1851.

No. 11: Thomas Moore, Albert Theem, Jacob Zug.

12: Elmira Hannan, Sarah Criswell, Louisa Carmony.

13. Margaret Harkness, Jane Mary Harkness, Margaret A. Steel.

14. Robert Carmony, Samuel Bitner, James D. Long.

High Schools.

15: Annie R. Mollen, Eliza J. Rheem, Cecilia J. Faller.

16. John Snodgrass, Isaac Elliott, John Hitner.

Jan. 15. J. HAMILTON, Sec'y.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Our State Legislature is now fully organized and prepared for business. The following are the officers of the House—all Democrats:

Speaker—John S. Rhey, of Armstrong.

Clerk—William Jack, of Westmoreland.

Assistant Clerk—William S. Picking, of York.

Transcribing Clerks—Wm. L. Gray, of Philadelphia, Charles Stockwell, of Bradford, John A. Cummings, of Fayette, and R. H. Adams, of Dauphin.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Henry W. Crotzer, Union.

Door-keeper—Jacob Coleman, Berks.

Messenger—Joseph Eslinger, of York.

The following are the officers of the Senate—all Whigs and Natives:

Speaker—John H. Walker, of Erie.

Clerk—John M. Sullivan.

Assistant Clerk—J. C. Bamberger.

Transcribing Clerks—Messrs. Benedict, Snyder and Raymond.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Wm. P. Thomas.

Assistants—John Essig, Wm. P. Brady.

Doorkeeper—Thomas H. Wareham.

Assistant Doorkeepers—John R. Reigle, James McIlvaine.

Messenger—Andrew Young.

Assistant Messenger—Edward D. Evans.

A Mahometan Wedding.—One day we were informed that a Moorish wedding was to take place. Not even the bridegroom had yet seen his bride, though she was represented as one of the loveliest creatures of creation, and only sixteen years of age. In the evening a fantastic procession passed our door preceded by the firing of guns, and the unrestrained merriment of human voices. At length came the bridegroom like a triumphant victor, escorting the yet unseen conquest to his own home, where arrangements were being made for the marriage ceremony to be performed. He was clad from head to foot in snowy apparel, and mounted on a noble milk white steed. His appearance was extremely commanding and majestic, while the enthusiasm of youth and the vigor of manhood were clearly expressed in his full and darkly glancing eyes. After him followed the concourse of his rejoicing friends, in the midst of whom was a mule, led by two Moors, having on his back, an ornamented cage, or box scarcely more than four feet square, within which and secure from public scrutiny was the hallowed person of the bride. The procession passed by and the beautiful Moorish girl was soon resigned to the protecting arms of her husband, though only to share perhaps, with several others the enviable sovereignty of his heart. A monopoly of affections is seldom to be met with in the land of the Moor. Variety and change seem indispensibly necessary to keep the sacred spark of love alive.