

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Stratton, Editor and Proprietor. CARLETON, NOVEMBER 25, 1853.

THANKSGIVING.—This day (Thursday 25th inst.) is the time appointed by the Governor to be observed throughout the State as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. Public services will be held in all the churches in this place.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR SHULTS.—Ex-Governor John Andrew Shults, died, at his residence, Lancaster city, on Thursday of last week. His age was 76 years.

Senator Douglas is on a visit to Vicksburg, Missisippi. We believe he owns a valuable plantation in that State.

We learn from the Methodist Protestant that the Protestant Methodists have commenced a movement to build up a college in Alabama. About \$30,000 were promptly raised at the start. One gentleman, Abner McGhee, Esq., near Montgomery, Alabama, contributed ten thousand dollars in the form of an endowment.

HEARD OF PROMISE CASE.—Susan Maria Learned has obtained a verdict against Alfred Watkins, of Albany, for breach of promise of marriage, of \$3,500.

Danbury jail, Conn., has been rather notorious as being remarkably easy of access, and that fact has made Fairfield county a favorite camping ground with rogues. In one case the rogues passed a vote of thanks to the keeper before they broke out and in another, one of a gang refused to escape because it was too easy.

At the October election, the Whig majority in Chester county, was about 600. Immediately afterwards, the Whigs of Philadelphia, with the Grange Fund, got up a barbecue at Valley Forge, to enlighten the people of Chester county. The Presidential election came on, and the Whig majority in that county fell to 180. If there had been another Whig barbecue, the county would have given a handsome majority for Pierce.

The official vote of Massachusetts, for Electors, shows that Col. Greene of the Post, runs some 1100 below Gen. Whitney, the other Democratic Elector at large. This only proves the truth of the old adage, that the tree that bears the best apples is the most clubbed and stoned.

MAIL ROBBERIES.—A letter, dated Washington, Nov. 21, says—Letters, containing money, having frequently miscarried of late between Richmond and Baltimore, Mr. McGuire, the special agent of the Post Office Department, on Friday, mailed a decoy letter in Virginia, addressed to a banking-house in Baltimore. It contained some worthless bank bills and a marked quarter dollar. The agent on Saturday traced the possession of the coin to Henry C. Weightman, employed in the post-office in this city. He ascertains that he received it in change. He has his credit sustained the most respectable character, and his friends believe he will be able to prove his innocence. He has been admitted to bail to await further investigation.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.—A letter from Baltimore, of the 21st inst., says that the bark Lind sailed for Liberia the day previous, from that city. She is to stop at Norfolk and take on board 170 more, for the same destination. Bishop Scott, the Rev. W. Horns, the Rev. Mr. Scott and several ladies go out to Liberia in the same vessel. The brig Shirley will sail on Thursday next, with another party of emigrants.

ESCAPE OF A BANK ROBBER.—We learn by a letter from Norfolk, dated Nov. 20, that John W. Rand, who robbed the Portsmouth Bank, some time since, made his escape from the jail in that town, the night previous. He was pursued as soon as missed, but he has not yet been taken.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—A letter dated Bethlehem, Nov. 30, says—An accident occurred there this afternoon, which has thrown quite a gloom over the town. The Democrats, in order to manifest their gratification at the result of the recent Presidential election, had arranged to have a torchlight procession and festival here this evening, and this afternoon several persons commenced the celebration by firing a salute. Unfortunately, one of the men working the cannon, named John Roth, wore a pair of cotton gloves, which caught fire, and in charging the gun caused a premature explosion, which horribly mangled himself and another person, named Wm. Bush. Roth had both of his arms blown off and his eyes torn out, besides receiving other wounds, which render his recovery impossible. The other unfortunate man may possibly survive.

In consequence of this accident, the torchlight procession was postponed.

RACE BETWEEN A LOCOMOTIVE AND A FLOCK OF GESE.—The Rochester American has the following item: "Coming up on the express train, the other day, it so happened that on leaving Fondos, a flock of some thirty wild geese swept over into the valley of the Mohawk, just as the cars were under way. These geese being manifestly bewildered, kept on steadily up the river, but well over on the opposite side of the valley, hence a good chance to compare their speed with the lightning train" was afforded. At first it seemed to be about an "even thing," but after a few moments it was readily perceivable that the geese were drawing ahead of the locomotive.

After a few moments the flock seemed half inclined to drop down into the Mohawk, and started mooh of their speed—the engine recovering the lost ground, but the geese thought better of it—changed front, sought a greater elevation, and pushed ahead again in the same direction of the train. By this time the race became quite exciting, and one could hardly refrain from exclaiming, "go engine; pair in, goo," but there was no need of exhortation, as both seemed letting out about all they knew—the geese gradually drawing ahead till within a short distance of Little Falls, when the very heeled up in the wind's eye, shivered a moment, and stood down the river again, having gained in the race about two miles. The geese must have been going, when last seen, at the rate of sixty or seventy miles the hour. This is the first race we have seen between a locomotive and the feathered race, and though the latter had the best of it, the former did well, considering it was compelled to carry weight."

COMPOSITION OF THE MOON.—Every object on its surface of the height of one hundred feet is distinctly seen through Lord Rosse's telescope. On its surface are craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks and masses of stone almost innumerable. But there are no signs of habitations such as ours, no vestige of architectural remains, to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. No water is visible, no seas, no rivers; all seems desolate.

A considerable rise, it is said, has taken place in the Mississippi river, and lumber is coming down quite rapid.

PRESIDENT PIERCE AND HIS ADMINISTRATION.

The American democratic principle never has been better illustrated than by the recent election. The great masses of intelligent and honest citizens, after long agitation, went peacefully to the ballot boxes, and filled them to overflowing with suffrage re-affirming the force of the constitution, the stability of the Union, the wisdom of economy in public expenditures, the justice of equal and light taxation, and the duty of maintaining with unshrinking firmness, in the presence of foreign powers, the attitude of a free and fearless nation. That is the almost unanimous vote. It is as incapable of misinterpretation as it is impressive.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, is the type and representative of that vote, vindicating, in a single day and at one broad sweep, the highest truths and purposes of Republicanism. To use the language of the Harrisburg Keystone, an achievement such as this election, re-kindles the confidence of all patriots. On the 2d of November, the country, her institutions, peace and happiness, were felt to be, at last and once more, solemnly and solidly established by the people.—That is no equivocal or partial result, about which partisan critics could nicely cavil; but a ponderous judgment uttered so loudly, so distinctly, so finally, as to carry conviction home to every man. If, over, in any sense, the voice of the people be the voice of God, here it is!

The mission of President Pierce is comprehensively sketched by these remarks upon its origin. All political parties are infested by sets of men incapable of appreciating such a mission:—who cannot rise above their own selfish desires—who, like the fly on the wheel, ascribe the vast revolution to their own buzzing—and who think the new Chief Magistrate worth having only so far as he caters to their insatiable appetite for office. With a haste as indecent as audacious, they rush to his residence, or put forth their self-nominating manifestos in newspapers: cliques and coteries assemble on corners to contrive modes of securing executive preferences for the Patron to whom they are subservient, and, as a consequence, for themselves, his backers; and he to whom a mighty people, with the sanction of their ineffaceable seal, have just confided their Union, interests and renown, is basely, circuitously dodged and headed, and perseveringly cob-webbed by legions of crawling but nimble spiders who hope to use his noble functions for the attainment of their miserable ends of personal ambition or cupidity.

Such, we have no distrust of, is his immense majority, both popular and electoral, places the incoming Democratic Chief far beyond the reach of local faction here, there, or any where. His administration of the government, with such a start, will be up to and even with the purest hopes of democracy. All his antecedents, especially the training and exercises of the stern, consistent and radical school of New Hampshire, guarantee the fidelity and straight-forwardness of his action.—The personal qualities of Gen. Pierce, too, as depicted by his associates and neighbors, (for we have not ourselves ever had the good fortune to meet him,) inspire and justify unlimited confidence in his being equal to his high calling: not readily circumscribed by those who, as the phrase runs, strive "to get him into their own hands;" but self-protected by that natural sagacity which instantly uncloaks the hypocrite, and that singleness of heart which makes the conscientious and inflexible performance of public duty a necessity of his nature.

If President Pierce is to be embarrassed in carrying out the purposes of his multitudinous constituency, that embarrassment will come at his very outset, from smooth-tongued and professing friends, and against this, we think he must be abundantly well armed. All of us remember how sorely afflicted and seriously impeded even the iron-willed Jackson was by Cabinet dissensions. The Secretaries of the departments were, either themselves looking to the succession, or were ardent champions of others who did: and hence perpetual rivalry, not to advance the good of their country and the fame of their Chief, but to improve the prospects of a favored aspirant. It was the recollection of this which induced Mr. Polk, at the opening of his term, to announce an understanding that none of his official advisers should be presidential candidates: an understanding, however, which notorious proceedings, very soon in the progress of his administration, led us to presume had been abandoned. President Pierce has an immense party to select from: a party rich in abilities of every sort, and numbering in its ranks the truest, sternest, best tried and most reliable democrats: and such has been the universality of his victory; so large have been his majorities in almost all the States, that a special claim, on the ground of service in the campaign, cannot be advanced from any quarter, without being manifestly presumptuous and ridiculous. No choice was ever more national: and that enables, if it do not oblige him, to fling aside all ideas of local or particular obligation, and to give himself, entire and untrammelled to the whole American Union.

Now that the great deed is consummated, it is natural that the people, returned from the polls, should speak of the glorious consequences they anticipate. Speculation is rife in every direction. All eyes are watching to catch the first faint streaks of a rising sun; anxious that none of its rays shall be arrested by intruding vapors, but that it may move upward and onward through its destined course with undimmed brightness. Wee to those who shall attempt to thwart this hope of a generous and confiding nation.

EXECUTION.—David Wilson, negro, who was convicted at the September Court for Howard county, of rape on a young girl of about fourteen years of age, was hung at Elliott's Mills, yesterday, in presence of a large number of spectators. A few minutes before his execution he confessed his guilt, which he had always previously denied.

RETIRED.—George Wilkins Kendal, of the New Orleans Piousness, is about to marry and retire to his vast sheep raising farms in Texas. Kendal has surely seen the world, and a little more; is about forty eight, and possesses a fortune of \$100,000.

CURIOUS SIGHT.—A few days since, in St. Louis, Missouri, a game chicken escaped from his owner, ran into a drug store, flew against a bottle, up set it, and thus evaporating eight ounces of otto of roses. The druggist has used the owner of the rooster, losing damages at \$65, the value of the perfume wasted.

VERMONT.—The Maine Law, already presented to the Legislature of Vermont, are signed by thirty seven thousand persons, of whom seventeen thousand are legal voters.

The obsequies in honor of the memory of Calhoun, Clay, and Webster will take place in New Orleans on Tuesday the 9th of December.

An exchange paper says "two houses at Clinton, N. Y. are now cutting up logs." It must be a slight to see a house tumbled a fat porker and dissect him.

DOCTRINES OF ROBESPIERRE.

We never expected to see the principles of Robespierre quoted with approval by the editor of an American newspaper, for they are calculated to give to every humane man a thrill of horror. But the editor of the National Democrat exhibits as bloody a disposition as the French monster, and would have his course adopted. He says:

"The veins of the royal lines must be bled until blood rots like rivers through the kingdoms. Robespierre's motto exclaimed, 'Alas! there is no hope for my unhappy country until the last drop is emptied from the veins of the nobility.' The same truth applies to nearly all European kings present day."

Now, says the Baltimore Clipper, we have no love for the "royal lines," but we should be sorry to see a war of extermination waged against them. If the true republican spirit pervaded the kingdoms of Europe, the "royal lines" could be rendered harmless, without a general slaughter, as is the case in England. In that kingdom the liberty of the subject is as well secured against infringement by arbitrary power, as the liberty of the citizen is in the United States; and justice is administered with at least as much equality to all.

The experiment of shedding the blood of the "royal lines" was tried in France—and what was the result? The men who were concerned in the massacre of the King, Queen and nobility, when they could find no more royal blood to shed, turned their hands against their fellow citizens, and kept the guillotine in active and daily employment. Among those most conspicuous in these wholesale murders, was Robespierre, who is now held up as an example for the people of Europe. Was he influenced by the love of liberty? No. He delighted in blood, and aimed at a control which would enable him to shed it at pleasure; but public indignation cut him short in his career, by sending him where he had sent so many others, to the guillotine. The King and nobility either destroyed or banished, the people created a Dictator in the person of Napoleon. They exchanged one arbitrary ruler for another—and the "liberty and equality" for which the revolution was professedly commenced, were never realized. More recently the experiment has been repeated, excepting that life was spared. And have "liberty and equality" been obtained by the dethronement of Louis Philippe? Look at France at present, and the question is answered. Those who could not endure the rule of a mild king, submit with alacrity to the detestation and arbitrary acts of a usurper; and implore him to accept the imperial diadem, as their master. The shedding of the blood of the "royal lines" in France, has, then, but tended to the greater enslavement of the people. Nor is there any reason to suppose, that if all the royal heads on the continent were to be struck off tomorrow, it would result in the establishment of liberal governments. The people are not qualified to enjoy liberty. They have been habituated to despotic control, and seem to love their abject state. If it were not so, and they were inspired with the true principles of liberty, they would assert their rights, and compel their sovereigns to grant them free constitutions. This could be done without shedding all the blood of the "royal lines."

A Noble Example.—Under this head the Middletown (Pa.) Emportum records the following magnanimous act: Mr. George L. Lauser, formerly of Middletown, was called upon a few days since, as we learn, to contribute towards "an ox roast" and general jubilee at Portsmouth, in honor of the late Democratic victory. With the usual well known liberality of that gentleman, he gave two thousand dollars to the applicants—to be appropriated, however, to the purchase of flour and fuel for the poor of Portsmouth during the coming winter, instead of the contemplated rejoicings. Such acts of benevolence and generosity are characteristic of the man, and the appropriation thus made will no doubt be more salutary to the President elect, and the Democratic party at large, than if the amount had been double, for a different purpose.

LOUIS NAPOLEON IN NEW YORK CITY.—The Brooklyn Daily Advertiser, moralizing upon the rapid ascent of Louis Napoleon upon the ladder of ambition, from positive poverty, to superlative grandeur and power, recalls some of his reminiscences of his sojourn in New York city several years ago. The editor says: "What strange events have occurred within a few years in reference to that man! We know him whilst he was residing in New York, at 'Lodging house in Reads street, then kept by a gentleman who contributed towards 'an ox roast' and general jubilee at Portsmouth, in honor of the late Democratic victory. With the usual well known liberality of that gentleman, he gave two thousand dollars to the applicants—to be appropriated, however, to the purchase of flour and fuel for the poor of Portsmouth during the coming winter, instead of the contemplated rejoicings. Such acts of benevolence and generosity are characteristic of the man, and the appropriation thus made will no doubt be more salutary to the President elect, and the Democratic party at large, than if the amount had been double, for a different purpose."

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News Items.

GALE ON LAKE ERIE.—A severe Gale on Lake Erie commenced on Thursday night, 11th inst., and raged with unprecedented violence for 24 hours, doing great damage. The steamer "Samson" belonging to Wm. Buckley of Buffalo, was totally lost. The steamer Propeller Globe, and the steamer St. Louis, were totally wrecked, and a number of lives were lost.

NEW PARTY.—At a meeting of the Webster State Executive Committee of Massachusetts, held at Boston on the day subsequent to the election, it was resolved to constitute the Webster organization into "An American Union Party," and to "sustain any National Administration, of whatever name, which is precisely conducted according to the maxims laid down by Washington and Webster."

FIG IRON WAS SOLD IN PITTSBURGH, on Wednesday, for \$40 per ton. A few months ago, it could be bought for \$22. The Pittsburgh Gazette attributes this great rise to the scarcity of the articles, many furnaces being out of blast. This rise will soon set them in operation again. The late rise in England has also given pig metal a start in this country.

PRESENT TO GEN. PIERCE.—The Boston Times says: We learn that a number of the patriotic citizens of Boston and vicinity are getting up a complimentary testimonial of their esteem for the President elect, in the shape of a "modest" carriage, together with horses and equipage complete, all of New England production, for the occasion of his inauguration in March next.

KEEN SHAVING.—It is strange to what littleness men will stoop to rob a neighbor in the matter of discount. The Philadelphia Ledger tells of a man who makes a practice to carry \$10 bills on a certain bank, which he buys at 2 per cent. discount. He purchases an article for a few shillings and receives \$9 in good money as change. Adding \$1 to \$9, he buys another \$10 bill for \$9.80—thus making twenty per cent. on each dollar that he spends.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Mrs. Gould, wife of Stephen Gould, Esq., formerly of White Haven, Pa. committed suicide at Williamsport on Thursday morning, by cutting her throat with a razor. The unfortunate lady had been subject to derangement of mind at intervals, caused by a sad bereavement which she suffered, some years since, by the drowning of several children in a flood.

THE MAINE LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The Judges of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire have decided that the prohibitory liquor law, passed at the last session of the Legislature of New Hampshire, conflicts with the Constitution of the State.

THE DIRTY SHIRT PARTY.—The New Orleans Delta says, the Democrats can no longer be called the Dirty Shirt Party, as, in the good old days of Nicholas Biddle and his Monster, it was fashionable to designate them. By the time they have their bets all in, they will be the best dressed set of fellows in the city. Already they may distinguish them by the new and fashionable titles which they sport. This thing of making one's political opponents furnish his togery, is only agreeable to "the party on one part"—that's all.

CONGRESS.—The next session of Congress commences on the first Monday of next month, (December 6,) and will continue in session until the 4th of March, when Gen. Pierce will be inaugurated as President, and the term of the members elected to the third Congress commences.

QUEEN VICTORIA A SCHOOL MARM.—It is stated in an English paper that Queen Victoria has at Windsor a Sabbath and a day class of children belonging to the domestics, to which she unremittingly attends, when the Court is held there.

The Presidential Electors chosen in Pennsylvania, on the 2d inst., met at Harrisburg on the 3rd Wednesday in December, to give their votes. The Electors in all the other States met at their respective capitals, on the same day for a similar purpose.—The votes are sent under seal to the President of the United States Senate, at Washington, and on the 2d Wednesday of February next, they are opened in the presence of both Houses of Congress, and the result officially declared.

California contains four hundred thousand square miles. This would give eight States as large as New York State, fifty as large as New Jersey, and fifty seven as large as Massachusetts. With a population equal per square mile to that of New Jersey, California would support eight millions of inhabitants; if equal to New York twenty millions; and if equal to Massachusetts, forty millions—or fifteen millions more than the present population of the entire United States.

Mrs. George Flick, while in a deranged State of mind, drowned herself at Race st. wharf, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, on Wednesday morning. She had been partially deranged for three months past. She was married about two years ago and leaves a child only ten days old. The unfortunate lady stood from the house while the nurse in attendance upon her was asleep, and her body was found at an early hour the next morning in the dock.

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All Sorts of Paragraphs.

EXPENSIVE BOARDING.—In an article relating to the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, the "Inchblade" says: "In the matter of prices, few pay less than \$25 per week; and one foreign emissary, who has taken rooms for the season, is paying at the rate of \$30 per day, besides a very liberal extra expenditure for the very choicest of antique wines. One gentleman pays \$50 per week. The bills of others amount to \$200, \$250, and \$300 per week. The bridal chamber is constantly occupied at the rate of \$30 per day.

It is also stated, that "more people are turned away than are received" and that "rooms are taken by lotter and by telegraph, for weeks in advance."

The proprietors should have procured a supply of the wines sold last week in this city, at \$15 per bottle. They could no doubt retail them out to their customers for a dollar a drop; as those who would pay the rates named for board, would not hesitate to indulge in wine at that price. Of such people it may be truly said, "a fool and his money are soon parted."

NEW YORK CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.—The Tribune publishes a full list of Congressmen elected in that State, at the recent election, and classifies them 21 Democrats, 12 Whigs, 1 Abolition, and 1 Independent Land Reformer. In the present Congress the delegation stands 17 Democrats and 17 Whigs. The State loses one member under the new apportionment.

THE BRITISH FLEET AT HAVANA.—In the present somewhat uncertain relations of Cuba, to the United States, the presence of a powerful fleet, in the harbor of Havana, is naturally enough, giving rise to surmise and speculation. We find this fleet enumerated in a Havana paper, as follows: Frigate Highflyer, mounting 20 guns, with Paix hane. Ship of war Dauntless, 22 guns, with Paix hane. Frigate Vestal, (capacity not stated). Corvette Calypso, 7 guns.

Besides these vessels, the line of battle ship Cumberland was in the harbor—the only vessel belonging to the regular West India Squadron. The force above mentioned, therefore, is something supplementary and extraordinary.

FILLIBUSTERS IN CANADA.—It is said that "Lone Star" associations have been established at Montreal and Quebec, with subordinate lodges in other parts of the provinces in full correspondence with the parent clubs in the United States. What will the London Times say now?

VETERAN VOTERS.—Oliver Graves, aged 92, Justin Morton, aged 91 and Consider Morton, brother of Justin, aged 94, of Whately, Mass., were born in the same house, voted for Gen. Washington, and have resided at every Presidential election since, including that of the 3d inst.

ACTIVITY IN THE IRON TRADE.—The advanced price of English rails has had a favorable effect upon mills in this country, and enabled some of them to resume operations. The Mount Vernon Works have just made a contract for twenty thousand tons with the Penns. Central road, at something over \$55 per ton, cash. Ten thousand tons are to be delivered this year, and ten thousand in 1853.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT FUND.—The receipts at the office in Washington, D. C., from the 15th of November inclusive, amounted to \$5,574 72, of which sum \$445 65 was from special agents, and nearly all the rest from contributions at election polls in all parts of the United States. A couple of hundred dollars of it comes from various places in Western Pennsylvania.

STOCK CATTLE.—There are between one and two thousand stock cattle at the several drove stands between Unionville and Parkersburg, and that the drovers find dull sale for them, owing to the high price at which they are held. The Chester county market is overstocked. We hear of at least one drove, near Parkersburg, which has been sent back to Virginia.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.—Congress will reassemble at Washington the 5th of next month, less than three weeks. The session will be a short one, and unless the members commence work earnestly there will be but little real business transacted. Fortunately the election is over, and there will be but little occasion for partisan speeches, so that much time will be gained for finishing the business of last session.

DELAWARE COLLEGE.—Fifty thousand Dollars have been recently subscribed, mainly by the farmers of Delaware, to endow their College at Newark. It is conditioned that a Professorship of Agriculture shall be at once established, which is to go into operation the present winter. Delaware in this, has shown enlarged views and a noble generosity.

PRETTY GOOD.—The Madison co., N. Y., Whig accounts for General Scott's defeat, in the fact that he had been partially deranged for three months past. She was married about two years ago and leaves a child only ten days old. The unfortunate lady stood from the house while the nurse in attendance upon her was asleep, and her body was found at an early hour the next morning in the dock.

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THE LIQUOR LAW IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OPINIONS OF THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

The following is the opinion of Judges Bell, Eastman, Gilchrist and Woods, of the Superior Court, respecting the constitutionality of the Liquor Bill. I. The Bill confers an unjust and extensive authority on the Legislature to suspend, in whole or in part, the Constitution does not sanction, particularly in respect to the power it gives them to pronounce a sentence of forfeiture of liquors seized for a violation of the Bill.

II. The Bill provides for no trial by jury, or for appeal and trial by jury before the Superior Court. The Constitution provides that, in all controversies concerning property, the parties have a right to a trial by jury.

III. The several sections of the act conflict directly with the Constitution of the U. S. This section provides that no action can be maintained in any Court in the State, either in whole or in part for liquidating or spirituous liquors sold, in any other State or county. No law of this State can deprive a citizen of the U. S. of the right to enforce a claim of debt before the tribunals of the State.

IV. Liquors are property. The law in recognizing them as such in the fourth section, when in the hands of town authorities for sale and mechanical use, cannot, by the force of a few phrases, make property lose its character when in other custody.

V. Double or increased penalties in cases of conviction under appeal, because it operates as a penalty upon the party claiming appeal, conflicts with his right to an appeal, and cannot be supported by the Constitution.

VI. The bill is designed by its provisions to demand excessive bail and render it difficult for the accused to procure sureties. If it had been added that the accused should not have the benefit of counsel to defend him, the parallel between the present law and the practice in England in former days, would have been completed.

VII. The conviction of a principle through an act of one agent, is held to be unconstitutional. The accused should be confronted with the witnesses against him, says the Constitution. The Liquor Bill says no, and is therefore opposed to the constitutional rights of the citizen.

VIII. The people have a right to be secured against all unreasonable searches of their dwellings, &c. and all search warrants must be under oath, according to the Constitution; but searches and arrests may be made according to the bill without warrants on oath, and it is therefore unconstitutional.

In conclusion the Judges state that some of the objections are of the most serious character.

CHARACTERISTICS OF GREAT MEN.

Tasso's conversation was neither gay nor brilliant. Dante was either taciturn or satirical. Butler was subtle or biting. Gray seldom talked or smiled. Hogarth and Swift were very absent minded in company.

Milton was unsocial and even irritable when pressed in conversation. Kirwin, though copious and eloquent in public address, was meager and dull in colloquial discourse.

Virgil was heavy in conversation. La Fontaine appeared heavy, coarse and stupid; he could not speak and describe what he had just seen, but then he was the model of poetry. Chaucer's silence was more agreeable than his conversation.

Bryden's conversation was slow and dull, his humor satirical and reserved. Decartes was reserved in mixed company. Corneille in conversation was so insipid that he once fell asleep in company. He did not even speak correctly that language of which he was such a master.

Ben Jonson used to sit silent in company and suck his wine and eat his humor. Southey was still, sedate, and wrapped up in asceticism. Addison was good company with his intimate friends, but in mixed company he preserved his dignity by a stiff and reserved silence.

Junius was so modest that he could scarcely speak upon the most common subjects without a confusion of blushes. Fox, in conversation, never dugged; his admiration and vanity was insatiable. Dr. Bentley was loquacious. Grotius was talkative.

Goldsmith was like an angel, and talked like poor Tom. Burke was eminently entertaining, intellectual and interesting in conversation. Curran was a convivial deity, he soared into every region, and was at home in them all.

Dr. Birch declared a pea as he hid a torpedo; but he could talk like running water. Dr. Johnson wrote monotonously and ponderously, but in conversation his words were close and slow; and if his pistol missed fire, he knocked down his antagonist with the butt end of it. Coleridge, in conversation was full of acuteness and originality.

Leigh Hunt has been well termed the philosopher of Hope, and likened to a pleasant stream of conversation.

Members of Congress Arriving.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The near approach of the period for the meeting of Congress is bringing many strangers to the city, and the members are beginning to arrive. Senator Douglas has arrived, and also Hon. Andrew Johnson