THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, FEBRUARY 24, 1853.

MR. SCHUMACHER'S CONCERTS.—Mr. Schumacher's Concerts, at Eby's "Marion Hall," on Thursday and Friday evenings, were well patronized. The first evening particularly, the spacious Hall was literally crowded. As a violinist Mr. S. has few if any superiors in this country, and on this occasion, he was particularly fortunate in the selection of his pieces, and played in a most masterly and splendid manner. The four gentlemen who assisted Mr. S. also performed most admirably, and the music produced by the well accorded instruments, was most enchanting.—The Hall was brilliantly illuminated and looked exceedingly well, and the ladies were most bewitching in appearance. All in all, these Concerts afforded the richest musical treat our citizens have ever enjoyed.

CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN.—We have before us the first number of the *Crystal Fountain*, a new Temperance paper, published at Harrisburg. WILLIAM P. COULTER, a lively and ready writer, is its editor, and we have no doubt he will make his paper interesing to the general reader, as well as an able advocate of temperance. The *Fountain* is printed on new type, and its mechanical appearance is decidedly neat, and its editorials evince good judgement and taste.—Terms, $1 per annum. We wish our friend Coulter success.

A BALL.—Some of our young men, we hear, are talking of getting up a Ball or dance at Eby's "Marrion Hall." We second the motion. The present appear right that we should get up something calculated "to drive dull care away," for awhile. True, dancing has been cried down in this State, by our good pastors and other pious men, but they have never yet advanced one argument against this innocent amusement that had the least force in it. The truth is, there is no harm in dancing, and we are ready to argue this question with any one. It is a healthy, dignified exercise, and calculated to cultivate grace in the person, and sometimes politeness and good manners. This thing of condemning dancing is peculiar to ministers of the Gospel in this State. During our residence in the South, we noticed the sons and daughters of clergymen enjoying the dance in common with their acquaintances. To condemn dancing, therefore, is all humbug. We don't believe in any such foolish restrictions to amusement.

FIREMEN'S SUPPER.—The members of the Union Fire Company partook of a most sumptuous supper at Glass' hotel, on Monday evening. Some seventy members of the Company and a few invited guests were seated at the tables. The supper was got up in Mr. Glass' best style, and was highly creditable to his taste and liberality. After the cloth had been removed, the company was called to order by its President, Mr. E. Cornman, who offered a sentiment complimentary to Col. Noble, to which Mr. N. responded in a few appropriate and well timed remarks. Dr. Dale and J. B. Bratton were also called on, both of whom answered in short speeches. After voting the thanks of the company to the host and hostess, for the splendid supper they had provided, the meeting at an early hour adjourned.

MASONIC SUPPER.—The members of Cumberland Star Lodge, No 197, Free and Accepted Masons, had a supper at Glass's hotel, on Tuesday evening. The supper had been got up with great care, and the tables fairly groaned under the weight of viands, cakes &c. to do them justice. About fifty of the Brethren were seated, good things before them. After the cloth had been removed a Table Lodge was formed. A toast complimenting "our invited guests," was then drank, to which Bro. JOHN H. BERRYHILL, of Harrisburg, responded in a beautiful and eloquent speech, of about half an hour in length. Short and appropriate speeches were also delivered by Bros. Dr. Baughman, Lieut. Spencer, Dr. Dale, W. Foulk, Jacob Rheem, Jacob Bretz, Dr. Rawlins, and John B. Bratton, and at an early hour the company adjourned. The whole thing passed off in harmony and good feeling, and all were delighted with the evenings entertainment.

THE 22D.—Tuesday last, being the 22d of February, our Volunteer Companies, the "Infantry," commanded by Capt. S. Crop, and the "Artillery," commanded by Lieut. W. F. Sellers, paraded our streets and presented a very fine appearance.

CHICKEN THIEVES.—Two worthless vagabonds named SAM JOHNSTON and MATHEW DODSON, (colored men,) were arrested a few days since, and brought before Esquire Keepers, charged with the larceny of a number of chickens—some fifteen or twenty pairs—belonging to William Line, Esq., who resides within a couple hundred yards east of Carlisle.—Many of the fowls were valuable, comprising various select breeds. Dodson was committed to the Dauphin county prison to await his trial, and Johnston entered bail in the sum of $500, for his appearance at Court. They are both great rascals, and we have no doubt they will receive a free ride on the railroad to Philadelphia, after the adjournment of the coming Criminal court.

A Convention of the Agriculturists of Pennsylvania is to be held at Harrisburg on the 8th of March next, for the purpose of taking measures for the establishment of an Agricultural School, connected with a farm for experimental and practical purposes. An excellent idea.

FEES IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.—In the Senate of the United States, on Saturday last, (says the *Valley Spirit*,) action was taken on "the House bill regulating the fees to be allowed Clerks, Marshals, Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors and others in the United States Courts." We presume this is the Bill reported to the House last session by Mr. McLanahan, the talented Representative of this District and distinguished Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The Senate adopted several amendments to the bill and then passed it. The report of the Senate's proceedings does not give us a clue to the character of the amendments adopted. The reforms proposed by Mr. McLanahan were much needed, and it is to be hoped that the Senate's amendments have not emasculated his excellent bill.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—A bill is before the New York Senate appropriating fifty dollars to defray the expenses of each colored inhabitant of that State above ten years of age, or twenty five dollars if below that age, who may voluntarily emigrate to Liberia. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Comptroller, and Attorney General are constituted a board to draw the money and to superintend the emigration, employing for the latter purpose, if they seen fit, the New York Colonization Society. New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia have each made appropriations for the same object.

HEAVY VERDICT.—In the New York Court of Common Pleas, recently, Judge Paine rendered a decision against John Lauberstein, and in favor of Joseph Bauer, in the sum of $10,000 *for biting off the end of plaintiff's nose*, though it was said the plaintiff had previously attacked defendant and severely bitten his thumb.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY.

In a recent Washington correspondence, the name of Col. JOHN W. FORNEY was mentioned in connection with a Cabinet appointment. This fact was taken hold of by the unprincipled Washington letter writer for Greely's New York *Tribune*, who in his letter to that paper, says:

The richest joke of the season is the putting forward Mr. JOHN W. FORNEY as an aspirant for the position of Secretary of the Interior Department. The Democratic members are laughing heartily over it, as embracing the most withering satire imaginable upon the current custom of drumming for cabinet places, as country post offices were previously applied for."

Now, whether Col. FORNEY ever thought of a Cabinet appointment or not, we are unable to say, but certain it is, Gen. Pierce will be fortunate if he procures the services of men *like* FORNEY for his Cabinet officers. But, says the itinerant correspondent of the *Tribune*, "the Democratic members are laughing heartily over it." Indeed!—And why do they laugh?—why do they attempt to ridicule Mr. Forney? We venture to say he is endowed with more qualties of real greatness than two-thirds of the members of Congress, for it is an undeniable fact that there are a great many exceedingly small men in Congress, who have been placed in the position they occupy by the zealous labor of the editor. They too often, however, forget the men who made them, and strut and swell, and in their own estimation consider themselves "some pumpkins."

Mr. Forney we have known from boyhood.—Like most other eminent men, he was poor, but by indomitable energy, and hard application, he surmounted all obstacles, and is now, and has been for many years, regarded as one of the ablest political writers in Pennsylvania. He is, emphatically, a self-made man—the College he graduated at was the Printing Office. As an editor, he is known far and wide, and perhaps no one of his age—for he is yet a young man—has made more great men out of small patterns than Forney. The idea of small-potatoe members of Congress sneering at such a man as Forney, might, with truth, be mentioned as "the richest joke of the season!" Some members of Congress have been puffed into consequence above their natural sphere, by the editor, and too often the compliment has been returned by heartless ingratitude. It is time editors should mark these miserable ingrates and pretenders, many of whom are unable to write a single sentence correctly.

We have often thought that editors, as a general rule, are too good natured, and are too much in the habit of indiscriminate puffing. We detest this kind of editorial weakness, for we have learned, by actual experience, that after puffing a fool into consequence, cold indifference is too often the return. A great man—a man who, like John W. Forney, by the power of his own intellect has gained a reputation and a name, requires no puffing. The miserable Lilliputian—the man of small brain, but of great vanity—he it is that cringes to the editor like a spaniel, and fairly begs to be puffed into notice, and perchance into Congress. But no sooner is this creature of printer's ink fairly warm in his seat than he will enjoy himself in "laughing heartily" at the expense of those who made him. As we have said, it is time editors should mark these reprobates—these small potatoe politicians, whose brain would not fill a thimble, but who are as vain in their position as a peacock. *They* to laugh at a man like John W. Forney!—Blast their selfish souls, Forney has more wisdom in the nail of his big toe than a dozen such men. Compared with Forney, they are as little as they are disgusting—a *thing*, made up of meanness, vanity, and selfishness. Give us the man, who, like FORNEY, has made himself, and who is able to leave his mark to posterity. We can admire such men, no difference what their politics may be, and in about the same ratio do we despise the vain conceited fool, who by mere accident may occupy a seat in Congress or be placed in any other high position of Government.

BISHOP O'CONNER—OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

We stated some time since that Bishop O'CONNER, of Pittsburg, had addressed a series of letters to Gov. BIGLER, in opposition to our Common School System. The Bishop complains that in our Public Schools as now organized, "religious instruction is either attended to in a manner which Catholics condemn, or, what is nearly as bad, it is left without any attention whatever," &c. In other words the Bishop would exclude the Bible from the schools, for this is what he is driving at. But the people of this State, we opine, will answer most emphatically no to that proposition. Our System of Common Schools we have just cause to feel proud of—a system which, like the blessed sunshine in its universal benificence, typifies the Creator's face, expressing his love for all the creatures of his hand. Abolish this system, indeed, for the purpose of establishing nurseries of sectarianism! Never—*never!* We yield to every man, woman, and child the right to enjoy, unmolested, their own opinions on the all-absorbing subject of religion. This is the spirit of our institutions, and every man, except he be a miserable bigot, will say amen to this.

But, say our Catholic friends, "we are compelled to pay taxes, and support a system of education and religious instruction which we cannot and will not recognise, and we ask that the whole system may be remodeled, so as to give us a control equal to the amount of money we pay to support that system." This argument might appear plausible enough, but we deny the right of these Catholic gentlemen to designate the manner in which the money belonging to the School fund shall be appropriated. Suppose we admit this right, would it not end in strife, and would not all other religious denominations demand that the schools should be conducted in accordance with their particular notions of morality? The common school system is not, and never was intended as a religious organization To acquire the rudiments of a good English education, and to make this education *general*—giving the poor man's son equal opportunity with the son of the man of wealth—this is the object, the *only* object, contemplated by the Common School System. But, a very large majority of the people of this State are Protestants, and by their desire School Directors ordered the Bible to be read in the schools. And this is proper, for we hold that the majority have a right to enjoy their opinion. The children of Catholic parents receive the full benefit of the schools, and acquire a good English education—their religious principles are not interfered with, nor is any attempt made to convert them from the faith of their fathers. The Common Schools are for educational purposes and nothing else, and we would consider it a breach of duty in any teacher to attempt to introduce a religious standard in his school.

We have no fears that Bishop O'CONNER's letters will convince Gov. BIGLER, or any other fair and candid man, that our present system of Common Schools is wrong, and require to be remodeled in the way suggested by the Bishop. Our school system may require some modification in its minor details, but as a whole the system is right, and it will be a dark day for Pennsylvania when Common Schools are abolished. That day, however, will never come, so long as the people of our State love and cherish their posterity, and prefer light to darkness.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

A reverend gentleman of the Catholic church called at the office of the *National Intelligencer*, on Saturday last, and handed in thirty dollars in gold, which he stated had been delivered by a person in the confessional to be sent to that office.—*Exchange Paper.*

We would that some two or three hundred of our delinquent subscribers could be brought to the confessional also. It would be a great matter for their own *souls* as well as to our *purse*. It might be the means of saving them from eternal perdition—for no man, in our opinion, can enjoy true happiness if indebted to the editor. Now, ye non-paying subscribers think of this, and act like men who have a duty to perform. Pay the printer, and every body else if you can. Then your conscience will not upbraid you, and you will feel yourself an honest man.

The paragraph we quote furnishes evidence strong as holy writ, that when a man becomes truly penitent, his first desire is to pay his honest debts, and particular the debt he owes the printer. The man who made a confession of his sins to the Reverend gentleman, as mentioned above, acknowledged that he was indebted to the editors of the *National Intelligencer* in the sum of $30.—He felt, in making a confession to his preceptor that he could have no peace of mind until he cancelled this bill, and he paid it accordingly. So it is with every honest and good man. No man who carries his heart in the right place will take a paper for years together and neglect to pay for it.—Point us to the man who will thus act, and our word for it he is regarded by discriminating men as a bad member of society—a weak vessel, unworthy the confidence of his fellow-citizens. We care not what professions he may make, nor how often he may mock God by hypocritical protestations, he is still a bad man—bad in heart, bad in action, and a nuisance to honest men. It is a fact—a most humiliating fact—that some professors of religion do not hesitate to cheat and swindle their creditors as often as opportunity presents; and when we see such men take the holy sacrament and thus make an open confession, we shudder for weak humanity. Such men do more to retard christianity than all other causes combined—they are the black sheep of the flock. There is not, we have reason to believe, any hypocrisy in a *true* believer in religion. A true believer, our word for it, is an honest man. He *must* be honest, or he is a hypocrite. And yet, we fear that some men who preach up morality, are guilty nearly every day of some petty dishonesty. We *know* and *feel* that we have suffered to a considerable amount on account of the dishonesty of men who shield their villainy by by the cloak of religion. For such men we have the most contemptible opinion. They are a curse to man, and an abomination to God. They will receive their reward! They may cheat men, and cavil and lie, but at the great judgment they cannot and dare not practice deception. They will be weighed in the balance, and if they fail to mend their ways, they may be found wanting in the weight of righteousness.

RUMORED FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.—The Washington Union says, the Committee of Investigation, appointed last session of U. S. Senate directed to examine into charges of fradulent practices in the erection of the new wings of the Capitol, have been engaged in their labors, and taken evidence of the most startling character. It shows innumerable cases of fraud of the most character, by which nearly one-half of the six hundred thousand dollars, appropriated by Congress, has been misapplied and embezzled. Inferior materials have been used and their use concealed; defects in the work have been covered over, government property misapplied; implements and laborers used for private purposes; an extensive system of embezzlement acted out, by which large sums of money have been drawn for work never rendered; and laborers have been employed at extravagant wages, under the agreement that they should give up a large portion of those wages after they were drawn from the pay agent. This system has been carried to such an extent, we are informed, as to swindle the Government out of about three hundred thousand dollars—one half of the entire appropriation. If these charges be true, Congress will no doubt sift them out most thoroughly, so that they may be laid where the responsibility belongs. They seem, however, too wholesale in their character and to involve too many persons in complicity with such frauds, to be received without some grains of allowance.

TWO MORE TERRITORIES.—Bills are before Congress to establish two more Territories within our expanded area. One is the Territory of Nebraska, to embrace all the territory lying west of the States of Iowa and Missouri to the Rocky Mountains running south to Utah and north to latitude 43° N.—The other is the territory of Washington, which is to embrace all of Oregon lying north of the Columbia River eastward to the Rocky Mountains on the line of 46° N., from the point where the river touches that parallel of latitude.

THE YELLOW FEAVER AT RIO.—The U. S. steam frigate Saranac arrived at Pensacola on the 10th, and the Norweigan brig Tordenspold at Philadelphia on the 12th, both with advices from Rio de Janerio to the 6th of January and their accounts of the ravages of yellow feavor are truly alarming. Lieut. Heywood, of the Saranac and seven of her crew had died whilst in that port, and the captain, mate and two of the crew of the Norwegian brig died of the same disease at sea. The city of Rio is said to be healthy, the disease being confined to the shipping in port.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The proposition to give 160 acres of land to every officer and soldier who served either on land or water in the war of 1812, is gaining friends daily in both Houses of Congress. The friends of the measure argue that if the recruits for Mexico who were in service but a week before the close of the Mexican War received 160 acres, the volunteers of 1812, who served three months are justly entitled to the same bounty.

THE WILL OF GEN. WASHINGTON.—A petition was presented to the Virginia Legislature, on Tuesday, from Alfred Moss, clerk of the county court of Fairfax, authorizing him to carry out of the commonwealth the original will of Gen. George Washington, for the purpose of having it lithographed, accompanied by a letter approbatory thereof from G. W. Parke Custis, Esq., the sole surviving executor of Gen. Washington.

AN INDIAN CAPTIVE RETURNED.—A son of Mr. Chubbs of Adrain, Michigan, who was stolen by Indians fourteen years ago, when he was only six years old, returned to his father, near Detroit, lately. It appears he was sold by his captors to another tribe, who subsequently re-sold him to a different tribe; that he married the daughter of an Indian chief, and that, having adopted their customs he is about to go back to them.

HON. J. R. CHANDLER, Representative in Congress from Philadelphia, is seriously ill at Washington.

New Coinage.

The House of Representatives, on Tuesday a week, passed the bill which passed the Senate last session, amendatory of the existing laws regulating the coinage of half-dollars, quarter-dollars, dimes and half-dimes, and providing for the coinage of $3 gold pieces. The bill received no amendment in the House, and requires only the signature of the President to become a law. As the subject possesses general interest, we give the annexed abstract:

From and after the 1st of June, 1853, the standard weight of the half-dollar pieces shall be 192 grains, (present weight 206¼) and the quarter-dollar, dime, half-dime shall be, respectively, one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth said weight.

The coins issued in conformity with this regulation, shall be legal tenders in payment of all sums not exceeding $5.

The Treasurer of the Mint is authorized to purchase the silver bullion requisite for coining these pieces.

They shall be paid out at the Mint, in exchange for gold coins at par, in sums of not less than $100.

Depositors may have gold or silver cast into bars or ingots, either of pure metal or standard fineness, with a stamp upon the same designating their weight and fineness; but no piece of less weight than ten ounces shall be cast other than of the standard fineness. In addition to the charge now made for refining or parting metals, the depositor shall pay for the casting of these bars or ingots, one-half per cent of their values, the proceeds to go into the United States Treasury.

Gold pieces of the value of $3, shall be coined, conformable to the present standard of gold coins. The devices and shape of these coins to fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

All the provisions of this Act shall go in force on the 1st of June next.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAWS.—The main business of the Legislature of a number of the States, is the discussion of prohibitory liquor laws. An anti-liquor law has passed the Rhode Island Senate, which is to be submitted to the people at the April election, and in the event of their voting not to sustain it, it is to be repealed ten days after the rising of the next General Assembly. In the New Jersey Legislature, a prohibitory law was read in the House on Friday. A proposition was offered to submit it to the people in June next, and if they sustain it, that it shall go into effect in July; if they do not, that it shall go into effect next February. The proposition was negatived, but the vote is not to be considered a test on the subject of the final passage of the bill. The bill will probably come up on its final passage on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

A FEATHERED CONVENTION.—The editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) Union, some time ago, killed a spotted adder snake, in a mowing field, and the severed body was thrown over a fence. In a few minutes birds began to collect from an adjacent forest, consisting of every variety, and forming circles round the body, seemed to be very highly delighted, continuing their chattering for about two hours. The snake is said to be of a species which fascinates birds, and there is, therefore, good reason enough for the ornithological concert; but how the winged creation should discover that the snake was killed, and how they could communicate the fact so quickly and so generally, puzzles the editor, as well as many others. Perhaps we have philosophers among us who will give us a solution of the mystery.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—An arrival last Saturday from Vera Cruz, brings dates from the city of Mexico, to the 25th ult.

After the ejection of Congress from their hall by the soldiers of Cevalos, 58 members resumed their session in a private house, and on the 21st, impeached President Cevalos, and elected Burio, the Governor of Pueblo, as President *ad interim* of the Republic Borio, however, refused to accept the post.

The garrison of the city has pronounced in favor of the plan of Guadalajara, and the *Siglio* says the revolution is ended, as the whole country has declared against the usurper. The Minister of War, sent a message to Uraga urging his immediate presence at the capital, as no cabinet could be formed until his arrival. It is reported that Uraga is willing to recognize Cevalos, but desires that Congress shall be reinstated, provided that they shall reform the constitution.

President Cevalos has issued a proclamation opening the ports of Mazatlan, San Blas, Tampico, Vera Cruz and Camargo.

CURE FOR THE CROUP.—Dr. Forbes, of Boston, relates, in a late number of the Medical Journal, a case in which a severe attack of croup was cured by the application of sponges wrung out of hot water to the throat, together with water treatment, which he describes as follows:

"Soon after making the first application of sponges to the throat, I wraped the child in a woolen blanket, wrung out in warm water as a substitue for a warm bath, and gave twenty drops of the wine of antimony in a little sweetened water, which she swallowed with difficulty. I perserved in the application of the hot, moist sponges for an hour, when the child was so much relieved that I ventured to leave it.

"These applications were continued through the night, and in the morning the child was well."

It will never do to trifle with this terrible disease. The quicker the remedies are applied the better.—Instead of antimony, we would recommend small quantities of alumn water given every ten or fifteen minutes until the child vomits.

A NEW WAY TO RAISE THE WIND.—Frederick Walcott watched the trains on the Erie road, and employed others to do the same, until he was able to prove forty five violations of the statute in not ringing the bell at crossings. He sued the company in the name of the people. The jury brought in a verdict of nine hundred dollars. One half of this sum goes to the complainant.

LEAD ORE.—Vast beds of lead ore have been discovered in Sinking Vallay, Blair county, Pa. which it is said, are the most valuable kind. A N. York company have leased 13,000 acres for a term of years, for which they pay the owners $87, 50 per ton for all the ore taken out in a rude state. The company has commenced operations on a large scale. Some of the ore already tested, yielded 16 ounces of silver, lead to the 100 pounds. Miners are at work in developing this new discovery.

☞ John Rogers, found guilty at the late term of the Huntingdon Court, of forging fox scalp orders, was sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years.

This chap, bearing a name of great reverence, has been guilty of an offence that ought almost to send him to the stake. It is monstrous to find a man counterfeiting fox scalps, when there is so much bad money in the country to counterfeit.

☞ The boy who was shot by his father, in mistake for a deer, in Covington township, Luzerne co., some weeks since, has entirely recovered. The ball passed through his body and into the arm without touching a vital part or breaking a bone!

☞ The property of James B. Clay, Esq., son of the late Henry Clay, six miles north of St. Louis, was sold on the 26th ult., at private sale, to Archbishop Kenrick, for $50,000. There are 320 acres in the tract. It is to be used in part as a Catholic seminary.

☞ A German M. D. is writing a scientific stricture on the loose sleeves now worn by the ladies, which he contends are promotive of rheumatism and other diseases. We hope the Doctor will say a word or two about bare arms and shoulders, and not forget thin slippers.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Gen. PIERCE, President elect, arrived in Philadelphia on Thursday last, and put up at the Merchant's Hotel. The *Pennsylvanian* of Monday, in speaking of him, says:

The President elect still remains in our city. He appears so well pleased with it and our people, that it is likely he will remain here a day or two longer.

When Gen. Pierce arrived here he appeared haggard and care worn, but it seems that the healthy atmosphere by which we are surrounded and the kind considerations of the people, who have done everything to make his stay with us pleasant as possible, has done much to restore his wonted health of mind and body. He presents quite a different appearance to what he did when he first came among us. Yesterday morning, in company with a friend, the President elect attended Divine worship at the church of the Rev. Dr. CLARKE, (Presbyterian) corner of Eighth and Cherry streets; in the afternoon, he listened to a discourse from the Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN. In both cases he expressed himself highly pleased with the sermons of these eminent Divines.

Gen. Pierce received no calls yesterday, and we are pleased in being able to say no one attempted to intrude upon his privacy.

More Bloodshed in Hungary.

We make the following extract from a letter to the New York *Tribune*, in regard to the state of affairs in Hungary, which, since the Revolution, has been a prey to the vultures of despotism, feeding upon the vitals of a down-trodden and unhappy people. He writes that—

The year 1852 closed with a sad tragedy in Hungary. Ever since the catastrophe of Hungary, those who took part in the struggle for independence have been cruelly persecuted by the Austrians. Thousands of eminent men were captured, fettered and sent to prison—the officers sent to Italy as private soldiers, the chiefs were executed. Many fled to foreign countries, many hid themselves in the marshes and forests of Hungary. They have there organized themselves in a military way, and carry on a guerilla warfare, levying black mail on Austrianizing land lords on the new officials, and attacking the gens d'armes and soldiers. One of their leaders in the Bakony forest was Mr. Noszlopy, formerly a lawyer and landed proprietor—during the war a guerilla leader. He was taken by the Austrians, after strong resistance and sent to the prison hospital at Pesth.—But his energies remained unbroken; he succeeded in inducing the guards to escape with him. Since that time he has not spared any Austrian police spy. He has hanged about six of them, who had successively introduced themselves into the territory where his men found a refuge. He often visited Pesth in disguise, but was betrayed and taken prisoner in November last. As soon as it was known that the daring chief was captured, the gens d'armes made a razzia all over the Backony forest, and took fourteen of his men. Three of them—Platay, Hegymegyi and Nagy Sandor, none of them yet thirty years old—had served formerly in the Hungarian army as officers. They were brought to Pesth, and though it could not be proved that either of them was concerned in levying black mails, or of having participated in an encounter with the police, they were sentenced to be hung. The gallows was erected on the last day of the year, the prisoners carried in procession through the streets, but their behaviour was so solemn and dignified that the population could not refrain from showing their sympathy. On the scaffold the sentence was read which doomed them to death. It contained the words that the culprits were agents of Kossuth.—This name is, as you know, prescribed in Hungary; it is a felony to utter it. When it fell from the lips of the Judge the culprits uncovered this movement was initiated. Nagy Sandor said a few words to his countrymen, and admonished them not to despair but the drums were beating at the command of the police officer, and drowned his voice. All three died like heroes. On the same day six persons were executed at Paks and three at Szegedin. The police, furious at the demonstrations of sympathy, immediately arrested about one hundred of the spectators, and an order was issued, that, in future, the name of Kossuth shall never more be mentioned in a sentence, but that he shall be spoken of generally as the traitor and conspirator.

For the Volunteer.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

MR. EDITOR.—You will oblige several friends by inserting the following communication. It originally appeared in the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit*.

X.

From the Valley Spirit.

Mr. COOPER: The time for holding the Democratic State Convention is not far distant. Who will be the persons put in nomination by that Convention? This is a subject that demands the serious consideration of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania at the present time. The best and most unexceptionable men should be selected as the candidates.—Amongst the many gentlemen spoken of in connection with the different offices, is Dr. JOHN PATRICK, of Fayette county, for the office of Surveyor General. The Doctor is a gentleman eminently worthy of a nomination for the high and responsible office. His business qualifications and abilities seem to fit him peculiarly for that station. He has always been a faithful and zealous democrat, honest, capable and intimately acquainted with business of that nature, being an accurate practical Surveyor. A man of sterling integrity, and can boast of personal and political popularity, unequaled by any other man in either party, his nomination would meet the approbation of a large majority of the Democratic party, and his election would be triumphant.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The bill now before the Legislature, providing for an increase of the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, gives the Chief Justice $2,200 a year and each of the Associates, $2,000, with $3 a day extra for every day actually engaged in the business of the Court.

BACHELORS IN INDIANA.—A bill is pending in the Indiana Legislature to compel old bachelors of thirty years of age to marry or pay fifteen dollars a year into the county treasury, to go to the first lady who shall marry after the 1st of January. The provisions of the bill apply to widowers of one year's standing.

SHOW AND SUBSTANCE.—We see by the last accounts from France that the city of Paris, on the 26th ult., voted 600,000 francs for the purchase of a diamond necklace to be offered to the Empress, and 300,000 francs to be distributed among the poor.

APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.—The U. S. Senate has confirmed the appointment made by the President, of John M. Brodhead, as Second Comptroller of the Treasury. Mr. B. is a relative of Senator Brodhead of this State, and is a Democrat.

SCARLET FEVER.—According to the last bill of mortality, the scarlet fever prevails extensively in Philadelphia. Last week there twenty-two deaths by it.

THOMAS ALLIBONE—an eminent merchant of Philadelphia—has been elected President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in the room of Mr. Trotter.

A Whig State Convention is called at Harrisburg, on the 28th of March next. It is to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner, Auditor General and Surveyor General.

☞ The President has withdrawn the nomination of Mr. Badger, and has nominated in his stead Mr. Minon, a distinguished lawyer of Louisiana, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

SPASMS BEFORE BRANDY.—The following anecdote is told of a very fine fellow who had been somewhat frolicksome, but had recently joined the Sons of Temperance:

After becoming a 'Son' he went to Mobile on business, and was taken sick there. The physician called on him, and after examining him, pronounced him in a very dangerous situation, and prescribed brandy. The sick man told him he would not take it. The doctor said he must, or he would have spasms.

'Well,' said the Son, 'I will try a couple of spasms first.'

He did not take the brandy, nor did he have the spasm.

Be Punctual.

I do not mean the merely being in time for lectures, dinners, etc., but I mean that *spirit* out of which punctuality grows—that love of accuracy, precision, and vigor which makes efficient men and women—the determination that what you have to do *shall be done*, in spite of all petty obstacles, and finished off at once, and finally. I believe I have told you the story of Nelson and his coachmaker, but you must it once more. When he was on the eve of departure for one of his great expeditions, the coachmaker said to him, "The carriage shall be at the door punctually at six o'clock." "A quarter before," said Nelson, "I have always been a quarter of an hour before my time, and it has made a man of me."

The punctuality which I desire for you, involves and comprehends an exact arrangement of your time. It is a matter on which much depends. Fix how much time you will spend on each object, and keep all but obstinately to your plan. "Method," says Cecil, "is like packing things in a box—a good packer will get in half as much again as a bad one." Ponder well what I have said, and call on God to help you in arraying yourself in the qualities which I desire. If you mean to be effective, you must set about it earnestly, and at once. No one ever yet yawned it into being with a wish; you must make arrangements for it; you must watch it; you must notice when you fail, and you must keep some kind of journal of your failures."

A lady who wished for some stuffing from a duck, which a gentleman was carving at a public table, requested him to transfer from the deceased fowl to her plate some of its artificial intestines.

☞ When you see a good looking young widow promenade the streets daily, don't imagine she wants a second husband. Oh, such an idea never enters her head.

Deaths.

On Sunday morning, the 20th inst., Mrs. MARGARET B. wife of John B. Parker, Esq., of this borough, aged 34 years.

In Newville, on Friday, the 18th inst., Mr. JAMESON HANNON, aged 47 years.

To Lumbermen.

CAUGHT afloat on the Susquehanna river on the 7th instant, 6 white pine logs, 4 of which are round, 16 feet long and marked as follows: 1 has the letters L T and 2 notches—1 has T B—1 has P M J ()—1 has a cross at each end with black paint—1 is 50 feet long, squared, with 2 notches at the corners—1 is 30 feet long, squared, with 4 notches. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs.

FREDERICK STONER,
JACOB HEBERSON.

Cumb. co., Feb. 21, 1853—3t

To Lumbermen.

CAUGHT afloat in the Susquehanna river, one mile south of the Pa. R. R. Bridge, on the 7th and 8th instant, 6 round white pine logs 16 feet long each, and marked as follows: 1 branded P M—1 J P M—1 W W with narrow belt cut half round the log—1 J M with a large K cut in—1 with a broad band cut half round—1 marked thus [illegible].

The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOHN W. HOON.

Cumb. co., Feb. 24, 1853—3t

Notice.

THE stockholders of the Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly, passed the 10th day of April, 1826, an election will be held at the public house of Henry L. Burkholder, in the borough of Carlisle, on Monday the 7th day of March next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to elect Three Managers for said company.

JOHN IRWIN, *Pres't.*

February 24, 1853—2t.

Estate Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified that Letters testamentary on the estate of Jamison Hannon, late of the borough of Newville, Cumberland county, dec'd. have been issued by the Register in and for said county to the subscribers, the first named living in Newville, and the last named in Frankford township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted to make payment to

WILLIAM GRACEY,
JOS. HANNON,

Feb 24, 1853—6t Ex'rs.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE two story brick plastered House and part of a lot of Ground, on the north east corner of Pitt and Pomfret streets, now occupied by Mrs. Wm B Underwood. The lot contains 60 feet in breadth on Pomfret street, and 73 feet on Pitt street. A great variety of choice fruit on the lot. There is 32 feet of vacant ground from the house to the corner, and would make a handsome building lot. For particulars enquire on the premises, or of Wm Gould, Auctioneer.

February 24, 1853—4t*

Public Sale of Real Estate.

THE undersigned, Executors of Jamison Hannon, dec'd., will offer for sale on Friday the 18th day of March, 1853, the following valuable Real Estate, consisting of a

STEAM DISTILLERY,

on Big Spring, ¼ of a mile north east of Newville, and half a mile north east of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, of sufficient capacity to grind and distill *one hundred bushels per day*, on a tract of land, of SEVEN ACRES, and having on it a large Grain House and 2 small Dwelling Houses, being on a stream of water which never fails and with water power sufficient to grind 150 or 200 bushels per day. The Distillery has been erected within the last 18 months, and all the apparatus is of the latest and most improved kind. The grinding and distilling being done in the same house, at great saving of manual labor, being one of the best locations for the business in the State, and having been in very successful operation since erected.

There is on hand a large amount of stock, viz: 400 hogs, in different stages of fattening; 3000 bushels of grain, wood, barrels, &c., which will be sold on the above day.

Five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder on accommodating terms to purchasers.

WILLIAM GRACEY,
JOS. HANNON,

Feb. 24, 1853—4t Ex'rs.

The Lan. Intell. and the Examiner, Chambersburg Whig, York Gazette, Reading Adler, and Bergner's German paper, Harrisburg, insert to the amount of $2 each, & receive pay from this office.

20 VALUABLE
Town Lots at Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1853, at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

20 *TOWN LOTS*,

each 60 feet front by 240 feet back to an alley, situated immediately on the eastern side of the Letort Spring. Ten of the lots front on East High st. and ten on East Pomfret street. They will be sold either in whole or in half lots to suit purchasers. The soil of these lots is of those richest quality of black marl well known for fertility. It is in a high state of cultivation and is particularly well adapted for gardening purposes. Terms made known on said day by

SAMUEL HOLLIDAY.

Carlisle, Feb. 24—ts.

Lama Cloths.

A Large assortment of fine Lama Cloths, for lady's dresses, which will be sold very cheap.

Feb 24, 1852. N. W. WOODS, *Agent.*

PINE APPLE Cheese just received at the cheap grocery of

C. INHOFF, Agt.

February 24.

A LOT of prime Shad just received and for sale at Wm A Carothers

February 24.