THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, NOV. 25, 1853.

Courts at Carlisle, for 1853.

SESSIONS AND OYER AND TERMINER.	ORPHAN'S.
Monday, November 14.	Tuesday, November 1.
	Tuesday, December 27.

Rev. Uhler is expected to preach in the Lutheran Church on next Sabbath morning and evening. The public are invited to attend.

Farmers bring in your grain. Now is the time to sell, while prices are high. Don't wait till they are higher still, or you *might* be disappointed.

☞ Isaac G. McKinley, Esq., has become sole proprietor of the *Democratic Union*, published at Harrisburg.

Death of Senator Atherton.—Hon. Charles G. Atherton, U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, died on Tuesday, at Manchester. He was the son of the Hon. Charles H. Atherton, a Federal colleague of Daniel Webster in the House of 1814–16, and a lawyer of eminent ability and worth, residing in Amherst, N. H., where Charles G. was born, though he has resided for the last twenty years at Nashua. The younger Artherton has served with distinction in the New Hampshire Legislature and in Congress, having served in the House from 1837 to 1843, and in the Senate from '43 to '49, prior to his re-election last year. He was a lawyer and politician of more than average abilities.

Bank Forgery at York, Pa.—On Tuesday week a stranger presented at the counter of the York (Pa.) Bank, two checks, amounting to about $430, which purported to have been signed by Abraham Hiestand, Jr., of Hellam township, in that county, and endorsed by J. Sampson. The checks were cashed, and the stranger, who is described as a well dressed person, about thirty years of age, and of the medium size, pocketed the funds and departed. The Press says he is supposed to be the man who called at Mr. Heistands's mill, the day before, and represented himself as one of the firm of Buckner & Walters, commission merchants of Baltimore and solicited his custom. In the course of conversation the stranger requested the use of Mr. H's desk for the purpose of writing a letter, which was freely granted. While the letter was being written, the stranger was left alone, when he abstracted from the desk two blank checks, which he filled and used as above stated.

☞ The Police Board of Philadelphia, have adopted the system of uniforming the police, and prescribed the dress. It will take effect on the 1st of January. The frock coat to be of Navy blue cloth, single breasted, standing collar, nine bright gilded metal buttons on the right breast, two on the hips, and two on the bottom of the skirts; pants of dark grey cloth or cassimere, blue cloth cap, with the name of the proper Police division placed thereon in metal letter. These coats to be worn from Sept. to May, inclusive. In other months, of the same style and material, but lighter—the coats to be worn buttoned when on duty. The Marshal's uniform is to be double breasted. The Lieutenants of the City and District's, are to wear a star in front, in addition to the name of their division.

☞ An aronaut, named Elliott, made an ascension from Baltimore on the 25th ult., and landed near Lancaster, Pa.—a distance of eighty miles—in seventy minutes after starting. He says he attained an altitude of four miles, and was carried along by a gale nearly the whole way. The last thirty miles were made in the increibly short space of twenty minutes.

Sudden Death of a Clergyman.—The Rev. Mr. Rittenhouse, the Presbyterian pastor at Washington, Pa., who had just finished his new church edifice, and who had been anxiously awaiting the day of dedication, on Wednesday, accompanied other ministers to the church to perform that ceremony. Just as he entered the church door, Mr. Rittenhouse fell dead from a disease of the heart. The deceased was well known and respected in Washington.

☞ A Washington correspondent of the N. York Herald, says: "It is understood the President, in his message, will come out pretty definitely upon the subject of the Pacific Railroad, and in such a manner as to satisfy the strictest constructionist.—He has declared that the project, as passed in the last Congress, (Senator Gwinn's bill,) never could have his sanction—and he has intimated pretty clearly, that if such a bill is passed by Congress during his Presidency, it will have to overcome a veto before it becomes the law of the land."

Murderer Sentenced.—Thomas Slyder, a negro who murdered Peter Cork, also a negro, some months since, in Chester county, by putting arsenic into his whiskey, and who confessed his crime, and at the first trial was found guilty of murder in the first degree, obtained a new trial on account of some informality, which terminated last week, in the rendition of a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, upon which he has been sentenced to serve eleven years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary. The jury deliberated three days and a half before finding a verdict, and during that time made several applications to be discharged, which the Court refused. A very excited state of feeling existed during their deliberations, and some hard words were passed.

The Fastest Horse of the World Dead.—The bay gelding, who performed on Saturday last the most remarkable feat of speed and bottom ever recorded in the history of the turf, died on Saturday night, in New York. After he had performed that unprecedented race against time, going 100 miles in 8 hours and 58 minutes, he was taken to the stable, where he was bled, and then covered with six or eight thick blankets. It is the prevailing opinion among horsemen, that this superabundance of covering, while in an exhausted state, caused the death of this noble animal. *The Tribune* also learns that the celebrated pacer, Hero, is very low, and it is feared that he also will die.

Is there no law to punish the brutes in human form, who, to gratify their vile gambling propensities, inhumanly murder the poor animals that are infinitely higher in the scale of created beings than they?

☞ Horace Greely has been prosecuted for libel by Mr. Carson, chief of the New York Fire Department, laying the damages at $20,000. Horace says that considering the tightness of the money market, he might have fixed the amount at $19,500.

A Thousand a Day.—The annual immigration of foreigners to New York, is at the rate of a thousand a day. What country, beside this, could receive such a daily accession of population, without its being followed by revolution and disorder? Yet this is only what is received at one port.

There are new stirrings of insurrection in the Island of Cuba. Nothing is more natural, it is impossible that well-educated men, accustomed to the enjoyment of liberty when travelling in the United States and other countries, should long submit in patience to the tyranny there imposed upon them. And it is impossible that a Government which exercises such tyranny should not be alarmed at the most insignificant demonstrations of hostility.

DRONES IN SOCIETY.

A lazy man—one who attends to no regular calling—is, generally speaking, a bad citizen, and a nuisance to the community in which he lives.—He is an eye-sore—a piece of nothingness—a blank in God's creation. Every community is obliged to support a number, more or less, of these drones. This always has been, and we presume always will continue to be, the case. Nothing can stimulate the drone—nothing will shame him to assume the dignity of an independent man.—He is content to drag out a life of idleness, and to be forgotten when he dies.

Now, to our view, the man who has nothing to attend to, nothing to engage his mind, must lead a miserable and unhappy life. We care not how rich he may be, he can never enjoy his riches in idleness. He must exercise both body and mind, or become sluggish, stupid, and fretful. It is a wise law of nature that requires man to work, and when he fails to observe this law, he forgets the object of his creation, and brings ruin on himself. Every man must toil, if he desires happiness.—The lawyer, the divine, the merchant, the mechanic, and farmer, all, all, are required to observe this great law of the Divinity. During our few years probation here on earth it is the duty of us all to vie with each other in the amount of labor, mental and physical, we perform. This we are commanded to do, not merely with the object of gaining wealth for ourselves and our children, but for the nobler purpose of fulfilling a duty to ourselves and to society. Our recompense will be a cheerful disposition, composed mind, and manly feeling.—When men perform their duty in this respect, they feel that they are good citizens and entitled to hold a position in the great family of men. We care not what calling a man may pursue, whether he *occupies the rostrum or carries the hod, if he la*bors in that calling, and is sober and honest, he is a good citizen, and equally entitled to the respect of all. The industrious man, even in misfortune and affliction, can find consolation, for he has the respect, confidence and sympathy of all good citizens. Not so with the idler. He commands the respect of none, for the very reason that he made no attempt before his affliction, to build up a character or to help himself. His cries, like the voice in the wilderness, will not be heeded in his day of trouble. He was content to live a lazy life, and make no provision for the future, and he dies the death common to men of his class.

We repeat, then, a lazy man is a nuisance to the community in which he lives, for he is of no benefit to any one, and all despise him, except those who sympathize with him in feeling. The object, therefore, of all men should be to teach their children (boys and girls) to be industrious. Train them to habits of industry in their youth, and the habit will not forsake them when they arrive at years of maturity. The greatest fortune a father can bequeath to his son is a good education, morality, and industry. Let a young man of twenty-one possess these qualities, and he has a bright future before him. If he has not a cent in the world, he still possesses a fortune—a fortune which none can deprive him of.

CRIMINAL COURT.

At the Quarter Sessions last week, the following cases were disposed of:

Commonwealth vs. Eli Norris.—Assault and Battery with intent to kill. Defendant convicted of Assault and Battery alone. Sentence 4 months to county jail, to pay a nominal fine and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Benjamin Snodgrass.—Assault and Battery. Defendant acquitted and county *for costs.*

Commonwealth vs. Peter and William Spahr.—Assault and Battery and False Imprisonment. Defendants convicted. Sentence nominal fine and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Ernst.—Fornication and Bastardy. Defendant convicted. Motion for new trial.

Commonwealth vs. Dr. Jacob Zitzer.—Seduction and Fornication and Bastardy. Defendant convicted of Fornication and Bastardy. Sentence to pay prosecutor $15, costs of prosecution, and nominal fine.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Whitman.—Assault and Battery. Defendant convicted. Motion for new trial.

Commonwealth vs. John Finkenbinder.—Assault and Battery. Defendant pleaded "guilty." Sentence nominal fine and costs of prosecution.

The President and the Press.

The Ohio Statesman says: The New York Herald has commenced waging a war against President Pierce's Administration. Some of its tactics are neither new nor honest. It is now crying out that the Cabinet is divided, that Cushing is jealous of Marcy and wants to be Premier. All sham! There are two ways of accounting for this *savage, reckless opposition of the Herald:*

First, Bennet, its notorious editor presumed to be a candidate for the French Mission, and the President, without having the terror of the Herald before his eyes, refused to disgrace the country and sully his administration by the appointment—a course which every man who has ever heard of Bennet will approve.

Secondly, The Administration is independent and incorruptible. The black mail policy of the Herald never could agree with the pure principles and noble action which characterize the President and his Cabinet. You might as well expect Satan to assist in the propagation of religion, as to expect the New York Herald to support the Administration. It seeks principally its own profit. If treachery, baseness, and a reckless disregard of every honorable motive constitute a formidable opposition to the Administration, then these attributes, incarnate in Bennet of the Herald, are arrayed against the President, and have placed the Administration in jeopardy. But, the sound reason and good morals of our people, and by people who do not mean the itching news catchers who take the Herald, but the masses of our voters, North, South, East and West—these are not influenced one whit by the senseless rumors, or extravagant attacks of the Herald upon the President. Witness late elections! But, witness future elections!

Post Office Drafts.—We learn from Washington that the Auditor of the Treasury, for the Post Office Department, has issued a circular notifying contractors that from and after the first day of January, 1854, but one draft for the pay upon each route, per quarter will be paid, or filed for payment, in his office. The draft should state upon its face that it is the only one for the quarter, and the route is to be specified on which it is drawn, and the signature thereto should be attested by the Postmaster at the place where it may be drawn, and one other witness; and each assignment thereof should be *attested by two witnesses.*

W. W. Corcoran, the rich banker of Washington City, is about to retire from business.

JOHN W. FORNEY.

We are glad to hear that our old friend, Col. Forney, says the Westchester *Republican*, will again be brought forward at the meeting of the next Congress, for the position of Clerk to the House of Representatives. He has held the place for two successive sessions, and all admit that he has discharged the duties of the responsible situation with great ability and fidelity. We are one of the individuals who like the same John W. Forney. We do not pretend to say that he is one of those faultless beings whose acts are so pure as to be incapable of criticism, but we do say that he is a warm-hearted, talented fellow, with the noblest impulses, and a sound, radical, national Democrat. As a political writer, we believe him to be unrivaled, and when he conducted the Pennsylvania, we used to read his eloquent and forcible editorials with the highest degree of admiration. If the wish would not take him from a more lucrative position, we should be glad indeed to have him back in the editorial ranks again. We most sincerely hope that he will be re-elected at the assembling of the next Congress. His continuance would be gratifying to Pennsylvania, and we doubt not, equally so to the great mass of the party throughout the Union.

☞ The following horrible case of parental cruelty is detailed in the St. Louis Intelligencer of the 5th inst. It says:—A shocking case of this character came under the observation, of Mr. Brown, County Coroner, day before yesterday. The parties are a German and his wife, and a little girl between two and three years of age, who is his child by a former wife. They live near the Garondelet road, a few miles below the city. Mr. Brown had heard on several occasions from the neighbors of the German, of the manner in which he and his wife were accustomed to indulge towards her, and on Thursday he went to their house to ascertain the facts for himself. He found the child very weak and ill, lying on a bed upon the floor. Her whole body was almost black with bruises and marks of pinches she had received, and seemed to be both ill-fed and ill-clothed. She betrayed extreme fear at the sight of her father and step mother, and screamed with terror when either of them approached. Mr. B. was informed that the father had further practiced a means of torture which none but the most unnatural malice could have devised, and that when drunk he had been known to take the child's tongue in his fingers, pull it with force, and cut it repeatedly with a pair of scissors. His neighbors had resolved to take the child from him, and did so perhaps on yesterday. They had also determined to procure the arrest and prosecution of the unnatural parents.

Reported Executions in Mexico.—A letter from an army officer, received at Washington, is said to announce the fact that Santa Anna had ordered Senor Tornel, late Minister of War, and Louis de la Rose, formerly Minister at Washington, to be shot, and that the execution had taken place somewhere near the northern boundary of Mexico. De la Rose was Minister of Foreign Affairs immediately after the capitulation of the city of Mexico, and was the immediate instigator of Santa Anna's expulsion from the country, and wrote a letter informing him of his disgrace. The other victim was also implicated in the same transaction. We have seen nothing to confirm this rumor in the late Mexican advices, and think it erroneous, or probably having only a foundation in the execution of some other and less noted personages.

Mortality on Shipboard.—The ship Calhoun, which arrived at New York on Monday, from Liverpool, lost by death, on the passage, six of her crew and forty-eight of her passengers. The ship Delaware, from Liverpool, lost, on her passage, fifteen passengers by death. The Prussian barque Cæsar, from Hamburg, had seven deaths on board, and the Emma Fields forty two. Ship fever and cholera appear to be raging in all the New York emigrant ships.

Nebraska Territory.—Colonel Benton in a recent letter to the people of Missouri, regards the early settlement of Nebraska Territory, its organization by Congress, and the establishment of the most liberal pre-emption principle within its borders, as a great national object—one that is called for in a military point of view, as consolidating our settlements on both sides of the Rocky Mountains and as furnishing the volunteers to defend, in case of emergency, our Pacific possessions. He promises to give his attention to the Territory in the next session of Congress.

☞ An exchange paper calls the attention of the Bloomers to the following text from the Bible. It is found in Deuteronomy xxii chapter and 5th verse: "The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth to a man, neither shall a man put on a woman's garment; for all that do so are an abomination to *the Lord thy God.*"

Just in Time.—The Treasurer of Stark county, Ohio, walked into the bowels of Dwight's Bank, at Massillon, to the tune of $10,000 the very day it suspended. He came armed with those utensils, *pick-axes, crow bar* and the *people*, and made the securities of the Bank pay over without bursting a bolt. It is considered about Cleveland, that the concern is very much mixed, and the ability to pay over 50 per cent is questionable.

Wedding of Sleep to Music.—The French papers speak of a new invention called a musical bed. It is so constructed that the pressure of the body causes the performance of one or more operas, according to the length of the slumber. A dial is placed at the head of the bed, with a minute hand to be set to the hour when the sleeper wishes to wake; and when this hour arrives, a grand finale is executed from Verdi, with imitations of trombones and kettle-drums sufficiently loud not only to awaken, but to inspire a lively disposition to get up.

A number of the Whig papers of Ohio are advocating the dissolution of the Whig party of that State, in consequence of its recent disastrous defeat. They want a new organization formed, but where are they to get the material for it?

☞ A Ghost "story" is rife in Wetzel county, Va. The ghost of a man murdered some time ago, it is said, has appeared, and demanded vengeance on his murderer, and a man pointed out as the murderer has actually been arrested.

John Van Buren told a southern gentleman, at Washington, a few days ago, that he had no other purpose in visiting that city than to buy a negro, to convince the south of the sincerity of his attachment to their cause.

Found Guilty.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions, Philadelphia, James Black was found guilty of manslaughter, in causing the death of John Osler, by pitching him down two pair of stairs, at the National Theatre in December last. Black was an officer employed in the Theatre at the time of the occurrence.

Drinking water neither makes a man sick, nor in debt, nor his wife a widow.—*Spanish Maxim.*

Deer are said to be unusually plenty in the Allegheny mountains this season.

The Whigs have but 19 members in the California Legislature, out of 94.

☞ The Indians are still *murdering the Mexicans* on the Rio Grande, and committing many depredations.

The Liquor Law has been defeated in Wisconsin.

LEGISLATIVE DRUMMERS.

The Washington *Star* contains the following. It but illustrates a course of action which is familiar to every Pennsylvanian, for it has passed into a proverb that "with plenty of hard cash every species of law can be lugged through our State Legislature." It would be a public blessing if these acts of corruption could be fairly exposed. Such exposition could not fail to secure better representatives, for where the people have the power we cannot willingly believe that they will suffer such outrages and villainies to be practiced upon themselves:

"We are destined to have stationed in Washington during the approaching session of Congress from thirty to sixty ex-members, who come to sell their personal influence for hard cash on the nail and contingencies; their influence aforesaid for such consideration to be used to get through Congress any legislation whatever desired to put money in the pockets of the payers. Some of those gentlemen have followed this business for years past, until they are well known around the halls of Congress as "lobby members." Their former position in the public service gives them at all times an entree into both chambers, which affords advantages for electioneering for schemes on the treasury for which speculators pay liberally. Their knowledge of the rules governing the transaction of business in Congress also makes them somewhat desirable agents. These advantages, backed by the fact that they are notoriously less scrupulous in their means of carrying their points than most others, have up to this time rendered them so successful as professional legislative drummers that they have among them shared much of the public money which never should have left the treasury of the United States. Little good it does them, however, as in spite of our laws and the efforts of our police, faro banks still flourish in Washington. We have reason to believe that a heavy force of this description is already engaged to work through Congress the New York Pacific Railroad scheme, through which it is designed to get the government to build the road, and then to virtually make it a present to a dozen or so speculators in nearly every State in the Union. These ex-members are to be paid for their services here in stock, provided they carry the project through. We shall have to keep our attention fixed upon them affectionately. As they show their hands we shall inform the public, and more especially honest members of Congress, what schemes on the treasury each may have in hand, so that they may beware of the plots of these gentlemen. The rules of the House and Senate should promptly be so amended as that ex-members, claim agents, or drummers, shall be excluded from the halls, as other claim agents are excluded.

Murder in Perry County.

The Perry *Freeman* of the 17th inst., says:—We understand that Adam Flexenhiison, called "Dutch Adam," murdered an Irishman named McElvoy, by sinking with one blow an axe deep into his breast, on the 7th instant, causing the death of the latter in less than half an hour. They had been sent to chop wood, and having fallen a tree, it rested upon a limb holding it up from the ground; McElvoy told Flexenhiisen to cut it off so that the tree would fall to the ground, when the latter immediately raised his axe and sunk it into the former, although warned by another pauper not to do it. Both were paupers, both were foreigners, and both were inmates of the Perry County Poor House, where the murder was committed. When Flexenhiisen saw what he had done, he ran some distance, but when met by persons *in search of him, he was returning to the Poor House, wiping the blood off his axe.* An inquest was held on the day following the commission of the crime, by John Ritter, Esq. The murderer was arrested, and is now in prison. Rumor says the prisoner is not of sound mind. These statements may not be althgether correct. We give them as we get them.

A Ferocious Master.

In Sussex county, Va., some months since, Mr. H Birdsong and his little child, while lying in bed, were fired upon, through the window, the child killed, and the father badly injured. Three of his slaves were convicted of the crime and hung. The provocation was great cruelty;

On the 3d instant, a new chapter was added to the history of assassination and inhumanity. Of late, Birdsong had been in the habit of requiring each servant on the plantation to report himself at the dwelling house at an early hour each night. On Thursday evening last, the negroes failed to report themselves. This act of insubordination fired the jealousy of Mr. B. and he determined to make an example of the first fellow who made his appearance. Shortly after dark one of the servants called at the dwelling to obtain his master's shoes for the purpose of blacking them. Upon making his appearance in the chamber, Mr. B. called him to account for disobeying his order.

Fearing chastisement, the negro ran out of the house. Mr. B. followed him, but finding the man to fleet of foot, he put a ferocious bull dog upon the track of the fugitive, and soon enjoyed the savage satisfaction of seeing the dog tear and lacerate the poor fellow. Mr. Birdsong then tied the slave, and beat him so unmercifully as to cause death in a few hours. The murderer was arrested, and is now in prison.

This is 'A Great Country!'—The final report of the seventh census of the United States is now passing through the press. It will consist of a single quarto volume of twelve hundred pages, and will be ready for distribution at the opening of the next session of Congress. This volume is filled with valuable statistics, not the least interesting of which are those in reference to the extent of territory of the U. States, the total area of which, including the territories, is set down at 2,981,123 square miles. 'The territorial extent of the Republic is nearly ten times as large as that of Great Britain and France combined, three times as large as France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland and Denmark together; one-and-a-half times as large as the Russian Empire in Europe; one-sixth less only than the area covered by the fifty-nine or sixty Empires, States and Republics of Europe; of equal extent with the Roman Empire, or that of Alexander, neither of which is said to have exceeded 3,000,000 square miles.' The total area of North America is 8,373,648 square miles.

"Solitary and Alone."

The Philadelphia Inquirer says Col. Benton is now seventy-one years old, and adds:

"We saw him the other day on the pavement near his house in Washington. He is the youngest looking man of seventy we have ever seen; rather fuller in habit and broader than he used to appear. He wears his hat with a knowing expression a little on the left side, walks with a deliberate and measured tread, having something like pride in its meaning—something that bespeaks a consciousness that he is Thomas Hart Benton. He feels his powers, and so does his country, and so will it ever. His mark will be left upon the era of his life. Few men of greater intellectual power and knowledge have appeared on this stage of action."

Receipts at the Philadelphia Custom House.—The receipts for duties at the Custom House in Philadelphia, for the month of October and for the year, thus far, compare with the corresponding periods last year, as follows:

	1852	1853
Duties received in Oct.	$210,149 52	$302,941 80
Do. previous months,	3,224,546 43	4,052,484 85
	$3,434,695 95	4,355,426 65
		3,434,695 95
Increase in 1853,		$920,730 70

☞ In a livery stable at Sacramento there are five hostlers, three of whom were formerly Broadway dry good clerks, and the other two Baptist preachers.

Items of News.

The Pittsburg Custom House is completed, cost $56,000.

The capital invested in California water companies amounts to $2,746,600.

The Boston Transcript says that Barnum has sold the Illustrated News to Gleason, proprietor of Gleason's Pictorial.

The New American twenty-five cent pieces have been extensively counterfeited, and large numbers of the counterfeits are in circulation.

In the case of Dr. Ames, charged with shooting James C. Hall at Cincinnati, the jury on Tuesday evening brought in a verdict of "Not guilty."

The Sandwich Islands—twelve in number—embrace a superficial area of about six thousand and one hundred square miles. Four of the Islands are rocky and uninhabitable.

The N. Y. Day Book is now printed entirely by girls. Thirty have been instructed in that establishment, in the art of printing.

A gentleman died at an advanced age, recently near Boston, who had never passed a single night out of the house in which he was born.

The little love agreements, made at the watering places during last Summer, are about being fulfilled—all our Exchanges are full of marriage notices. Fine times for the Parsons.

The Grand Jury of Wilkesbarre, have found a true bill against United States Marshals Wynkoop and Crossman, for attempting the arrest of the slave "Bill," some time since.

A London Physician says if men would wear their beards in winter sore throats would go out of fashion. Very good advice, but what would the women say?

It is calculated that the postage on the letter sent by the President of the United States to the Emperor of Japan, will have cost about $1,246,796 42—that being the cost of the expedition.

The Bank for deposit of sixpences by children, established in New York, has reached a capital of $23,000. It pays six per cent. interest, and is doing much good among that class of boys and girls for whose benefit it is intended.

Dr. James McClintock, the founder of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, has resigned the Chair of Anatomy in that Institution, designing to reside in future in Trenton, where he will resume the practice of his profession.

The new Democratic Governor of Vermont, in his inaugural address, takes strong ground against the Liquor (Maine) Law, intimating that the Legislature transcended its powers in enacting it, and that it is tyrannical and inoperative, as well as in some respects unconstitutional.

The Consul General of France in the United States, General Felix Lacoste, died at his residence in New York on Monday evening. He served as aid to Marshal Gerard at the battle of Ligny, subsequently became Major General, and fought at Waterloo; since which event he has lived in the United States.

It is virtually settled, by a score of verdicts, running through the last twenty years, that a seducer may be killed by his victim, or even by her brother or husband. He is a wild beast, whom any one, whom he has specially injured, may shoot or stab with impunity.

John Neal offers to give one thousand dollars to the cause of temperance, or to some other charity, if any one will prove that there is not more intemperance, and more liquor sold and drank in the city of Portland and throughout the State of Maine at the present time than before the passage of the existing Liquor Law.

The Discover of Gold in Australia is to be rewarded by the British Government. The Colonial authorities of Australia propose to give to Mr. Hargraves, the discoverer, £10,000, but the Duke of Newcastle, who is the head of the Colonial Department in the Ministry, offers him only half that sum, which Mr. Hargraves objects to.

Money has been unusually scarce in Phœnixville for some time past, owing, doubtless, to the delay of the Iron Company in paying out. It is usual for the company to pay at the expiration of every month. On account of a depression in the money market the hands were not paid until long after the usual time.

A waggish member of the Rhode Island Legislature plumes himself upon the "wise Legislation" which he says has settled the liquor question in that State; a compromise to which both sides have agreed, viz:—"The temperance men have got the Maine law, which is all they want, and every-body else has plenty of rum, which is all they want."

Thomas Motley has been convicted at Walterborough, S. C., of murdering a runaway slave.—He first shot him, wounding him severely; he then put him in a vice, and subjected him to the most excruciating torture. He then set him loose and ran him down with blood-hounds, and finally cut him up and fed the dogs with his flesh. The Charleston papers rejoice at the conviction of the brute.

The Methodists of the United States have made admirable provision for the education of their pastors. They have already eight first class colleges, with property and funds amounting in the aggregate to $494,063, and another is projected in Missouri. They have also forty-six theological academies and seminaries, in twenty nine of which there are 4,936 students, an average of 178 students to each seminary. The oldest of their colleges is at Wilbraham, and was founded in the year 1830 by the Rev. Wilbur Fisk.

A Negro was killed in St. Louis, on the 25th ult., in a very singular manner. He had been sent to Dr. M'Dowell's Medical College, and on the way, he was told that the doctor was a terrible man, and if he got him inside the College, would be very apt to cut him up and pickle him. This frightened the negro, and when he got to the Doctor's room, he wouldn't go in. The Doctor started towards him, when the negro stepped back suddenly, fell down a pair of stairs, and injured himself so severely, that he died the same night.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is now completed from Pittsburg to the west end of the tunnel, and is in daily use by a train that carries brick and lumber used in the construction of the tunnel.—The only unfinished parts now are the sections between Altona and the tunnel and the tunnel itself.

It is said that the Postmaster General will recommend a reduction in the rates of ocean postage generally. The arrangements which he has made with the German States, by which the rates of postage by the way of Bremen have been materially reduced, are generally being extended over all Northern Europe.

Members of Congress are beginning to wend their way to Washington. We see by the papers that some have already arrived—amongst others the several candidates for the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for which post, we presume, there will be quite a contest.

Gen. John E. Wool, visited the New York Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening, and was received with great attention. He was formally welcomed, and made a neat speech in reply.

John C. O'Neal, U. S. Consul to Belfast, has been tendered a public dinner by his friends at Ebensburg, which, however, he declined. He leaves in a few days for Belfast.

Important Rumors from Europe.—The New York Times mentions a rumor that Louis Napoleon is convinced that a war in Eastern Europe is inevitable, and that France will be called upon resist the encroachments of the Czar. It is also said he invited Kossuth to a secret conference at Paris, for the purpose of ascertaining definitely from him the military force which he could bring into the field in case Hungary should have another opportunity of contending for her independence, and that Kossuth actually spent two or three days in Paris, in close consultation with the Emperor upon the subject.

Nicholas, the Emperor of Russia, told Senator Douglass that there were but two good governments in the world—Russia and the United States.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The following description of the Patent Office at Washington City, we take from the *People's Journal*, New York:

The Patent Office at Washington is already one of the most magnificent structures in the country, and when finished upon the original design it will be second in extent and grandeur, only to the Capitol in the same city. The principal (south) front extends, on F street, 270 feet, and is seventy feet deep. Vertically, it is divided into a high basement and two stories above. The municipal portico of this front *faces down Eighth street, and is, in all respects, a fac simile* at the celebrated portico of Pantheon, at Rome, forming the most striking feature of the edifice, as seen on that side. The grand entrance to the building is, of course, that through this portico, which is reached by a flight of granite steps. The visitor passes from the portico into a large hall, from whence, in the rear, by a splendid flight of marble steps on each side, he may ascend into the grand galleries above, which occupy the whole of the upper story. Midway of the depth of the building, ere reaching those steps, doors lead into spacious passage ways, running east and west. The chambers communicating directly with the eastern passage way have long been occupied as business offices of the Commissioner of Patents, and his various assistants, and the passages to the west communicate with the large and main model room, wherein some of the specimens of American mechanical genius which have been patented, are stored in ranges of glass cases, with passage ways between them.

The basement is designed precisely after the story above, and is used for business offices of the establishment, and of the National Institute, which is afforded a place there by order of the government.—The uppermost story of the north wing is thrown into one grand saloon, and, being used for the safe keeping of various specimens of home manufactures, subjects of natural history, and works of art, brought hither by the late American exploring expedition, commanded by Captain Wilkes of the U. S. Navy, is very properly styled the National Gallery. This magnificent hall is 294 feet long and sixty-four wide, with a general height of thirty feet. For ornaments, this hall has a double row of huge stone doric columns, which, with their entablature, are twenty feet high to the spring of the arches resting on them, which, in turn, reach in height to the ceiling of the chamber, and thus form a beautiful platform.

Precisely in the centre of this grand gallery, a cylindrical arch or dome, of forty feet span, rises above the rest of the chamber, from the top of which *the light of heaven is admitted by an aperture* thirteen feet in diameter. Besides the contents of this hall mentioned above, it is the repository of much valuable property belonging to the several departments of the government—treaties, jewels, military and naval relics, &c.—which, with the rest of its treasures, are arranged in glass cases, for the inspection of the curious. Recently the east wing of the edifice has been erected, and it is just being finished. It is also 270 feet long, by 64 deep, and of the height of the front described above, being divided into as many stories, each of which are again divided and finished as are the stories of the building we have explained in detail. The grand gallery, of the highest story of this building connects with that of the other by a lofty archway. As this wing is constructed entirely of white marble, (the other being built of granite and sandstone,) its appearance is much more pleasing.—It is being devoted, also, to the accomodation of the business of the Patent Office, which is so rapidly increasing its legitimate demands for space. An effort was made at the last session of Congress to have it permanently appropriated for the accommodation of the Department of the Interior, which, fortunately, failed, though unfortunately, the department named was permitted temporary occupation, and as 'possession is nine points of the law' it will probably not be be removed for a long time. The foundations of the west wing have been commenced, and its erection, on a plan similar to that of the others, will be completed in a few years, when the grand gallery in *the uppermost story will extend quite a quarter of a* mile in length, forming an architectural promenade such as to be found nowhere else on this side of the Atlantic. When completed the Patent Office will entirely cover the double block bounded by F, 7th, G, and 9th streets.

High Prices and Printing.

There is a vast amount of truth and good sense in the following article which we copy from the last Meadville *Democrat*:

Every body seems to be realizing the very highest price for their labor, except the Printer. The Farmer, with good crops, is getting better prices, and in cash, for everything he can produce, than since the famine year in Ireland. This rise seems to have effected almost every other branch of business but our own.—We are feelingly reminded of this fact by a letter from our Paper Maker, apprizing us of a material advance on our next lot of paper equal to 12 per cent. Notwithstanding this state of things we are astonished to see some of our contemporaries *reducing* the price of their subscription—others increasing the size of their papers, although already respectable in their dimensions. Every man is presumed to know his business best and has the right to adopt such measures to promote it as he may deem proper, but we must be permitted to say, we do not understand the wisdom of their course. It seems natural to us, that while everything around us is advancing in price, *true policy would dictate that the Printer should fol*low the example set before him, or at least stand firmly by his old prices. We consider the practice of those who are pursuing a contrary course, as *foolish and impolitic. They will be convinced of* this before a twelve-month passes. So far as we are concerned we do not meditate any increase in the price of our paper. But we shall hold on to our old rates, and only desire that our friends be more punctual in their payments. Before we increase the size *of our paper, or lower its price, we shall very likely* give up the business and go to farming or something else not so troublesome as printing, and that would pay better. The business, never very good, is *being* ruined by the mad rivalry of country publishers, who are content to live from 'hand to mouth,' in order to ape the size and prices of the over grown establishments in the large cities.

Interesting Statistics.

The N. Y. Daily Times of yesterday, contained a large and valuable table, for which we cannot find room in our columns to day, showing the number of the white population of the several States classified by ages. By this it appears that in the State of Pennsylvania, when the census was taken, the white population was of the following classification of ages:—Under one year 31,929 males and 31,017 females; between one and five years, 139,268 males and 135,990 females; between five and ten years, 157,099 males and 154,424 females; between ten fifteen, 138,633 males and 133,258 females; between fifteen and twenty, 116,773 males and 124,483 females, between twenty and thirty, 209,438 males and 206,501 females; between thirty and forty, 144 033 males and 133,072 females; between *forty and fifty*, 97,558 males and 89,451 females; between fifty and sixty, 58,632 males and 55,919 females; between sixty and seventy, 31,841 males and 32,224 females; between seventy and eighty, 13,188 males and 13,869 females; between eighty and ninety, 3334 males and 4035 females; between ninety and one hundred 335 males and 406 females; of one hundred and upwards, 20 males and 31 females; age unkown 664 males and 446 females; total, 1,142,734 males and 1,115,426 females. By this it seems that the male population in Pennsylvania out numbers the female, and the same is the case in the States, generally, as it appears that there are 10,026,402 white males to 9,524,667 white females. The exceptions to this rule are New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, from which States the male population is *greatly decreased by emigration*, while the female population remains at home and finds employment in the factories which abound there.—*N. American.*

Late from Mexico.

Famine Anticipated—Mail Robberies—Indian Murders.

New Orleans, Nov. 16.—The *Picayune*, by the arrival this morning of the steamship Texas, has received dates from Vera Cruz to the 9th.

The country appeared to be in a deplorable condition.

Great fears of a famine were anticipated, owing to a failure of the crops.

Straggling parties of Guerrillas infected all the principal highways, and on several occasions the mails had been robbed.

Indian depredations continued. Twelve persons had been murdered by a band of Indians.

The cholera continued to rage at Jalapa, and many deaths had taken place.

Senator Douglass, who has been travelling in Europe, recently saw the emperor of Russia review his standing army of 950,000 men! It is the largest standing army in the world.