THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, DEC. 23, 1853.

Standing Committee Meeting.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county, are requested to meet at the public house of Charles M'Glaughlin, in Carlisle, on

Monday, January 9th 1854,

at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing the time for holding the delegate elections and the assembling of a County Convention to appoint one Senatorial and two Representative Delegates to the next Democratic State Convention, to assemble at Harrisburg in March next.

THOS. OF THE COMMITTEE.

December 22, 1853.

The following named gentlemen compose the Standing Committee of Cumberland county, for the present year:

Wm Stephan, Lower Allen, A B Seacrist, Upper Allen; D Smith, E. W., Carlisle, J Harder, W. W.; W M Shriver, Dickinson; J Sheets, Eastpennsborough; J Mountz, Frankford; John Sprout, Hampden; W Wherry, Hopewell; J Paul, Monroe; D Sterrett, Mifflin; A Seirer, Mechanicsburg; J Hoover, Newville; C L Vanderbelt, Newton; J Switzer, New Cumberland; P Howard, N. Middleton; H Stuart, S Middleton; J B Duncan, Shippensburg Bo.; H Craig, Shippensburg Tp.; John Kitzmiller, Southampton; H Hickernell, Silver Spring; G M Graham, Westpennsboro.

☞ We are much indebted, and tender our thanks to Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Minister to England, and his able Secretary, WM. H. WELSH, Esq., for sending us late London papers. For this attention we feel grateful, and hope we may be able to reciprocate the favor.

HON. WILLIAM H. KURTZ.—The able and attentive member of Congress from this district, Mr. KURTZ, has been appointed by Speaker BOYD Chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures. This is a highly honorable and responsible position. The duties of this Committee are "to examine into the state of the several public departments, and particularly into laws making appropriations of money, and to report whether the moneys have been disbursed conformably with such laws; and also to report from time to time such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the departments, and the accountability of their officers."

☞ The Rev. Mr. FRY, of Gettysburg, is expected to preach in the Lutheran Church, on next Sabbath morning and evening. The public are invited to attend.

☞ The Sabbath School attached to the Lutheran Church propose holding their Anniversary on the evening of the 26th inst., in the Church, on which occasion they have made the nominal amount of 6¼ cents, as admission, the proceeds of which to be appropriated to the cause of missionary and the Sabbath School.

Tickets to be had of Jacob Sener, H. Saxton, H S. Ritter, and at the door.

ALF. HOWARD, THE VIOLINIST.—By reference to his card in another column, it will be seen that Mr. Howard, the celebrated Violinist, Guitar Player, and Comic Singer, expects to visit Carlisle shortly. As an *artiste*, we presume no Ameri-
Performer on the Violin and Guitar can com-
patible him. Due notice will be given on his
and efficient
rest of the
measure of
the general
spirit of strict deference
and dignity of every State in this Borough on
position to subordinate the January next, in the
vincial relation to the central
characterize all our exercise of the
powers temporarily vested in
trust from the generous confidence by R. A. LAM-
stituents.
In like manner, as
ble condition of the
and of the real
national future
some years
citizens
fraternal, one of the most successful and popular
conducting, is, we are glad to say, still going on
latiering and to prosper." The number for Jan-
ry, 1854, (the first of a new volume,) is now be-
fore us, and is, in every respect, a most beautiful
and capitol one, containing over *one hundred pages*
of substantial and varied reading matter, both prose
and poetry, splended embellishments, Fashion Plates,
&c., &c. Among the engravings are the following:
An "Equestrian Statute of Gen. Jackson," "The
Muse's Floral Wreath," "Scenery in Whales," to
gether with a large number of handsome wood cuts.
The present number contains a beautiful poem, en-
titled "The Watch Fire," illustrated by many ap
propriate engravings.

Among the contributors to GRAHAM will be found the names of many of the most eminent writers in the country, male and female, including Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Grace Greenwood, W. C. Bryant, Henry W. Longfellow, and John C. Saxe. Philadelphia, 106 Chesnut street: George R. Graham, Editor.—Terms, $3 per annum, in advance.

We have received the first issue of GRAHAM'S new paper, *The Saturday Evening Mail*. It is published in quarto form, on fine white paper and beautiful type, at $2 per annum, with a reasonable reduction to clubs. It will be devoted to original contributions from American writers, upon all the exciting topics of the day; Essays upon Public Measures, Poetry, Music, Fashion, The Arts, &c. Probably no man in this country is better qualified to make a journal more generally acceptable, in every department, to the reading masses than G. R. Graham; and we have no doubt but that the Mail will be made a welcome visiter in thousands of families.

SMOKE BURNER.—We see by the Pittsburg Post, that they have commenced burning their smoke in that city. This is a great invention, and should be
gederally adopted where bituminous coal is used.

MORE GOLD.—The Steamship Star of the West from San Juan, arrived at New York, on Tuesday last—bringing the California mails, 406 passengers, and $1,508,293 in gold dust.

DECLINE IN THE GRAIN MARKET.—The Steamship Asia, with three days later news, arrived at New York on Wednesday evening.

There was a heavy decline in the Liverpool Grain market. Flour fell two shillings per barrel. Wheat declined 3d@4d per quarter.

We note nothing new or interesting from the seat of war.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—An arrangement has been finally concluded between the postal authorities of the United States and Great Britain by which in relation to all correspondence passing between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as all parts of the continent which make the latter a channel of transit for their mails, Philadelphia, to the extent of its own immediate postal intercourse, is constituted similarly with New York and Boston, an office of exchange.

☞ James Vanhorn, conductor of a wood train on the Central road, was killed near Pittsburg on Friday, by falling off the forward car.

PROSPERITY OF TOWNS.

Harrisburg is growing very rapidly, and if it continues to increase in population a few years longer, it will, we suppose, contend with Reading and Lancaster for the largest number of inhabitants. It has now, it is said, a population of more than 11,000, and during the last summer and fall there were about two hundred substantial dwellings erected there. Some gentlemen are now erecting a large manufactory for railroad cars, and a furnace is also about being erected.—*Exchange.*

Harrisburg is, beyond doubt, increasing very rapidly in population, wealth and business. The same may be said of York, Reading, Pottsville, West Chester, and indeed of most of the towns of our State. Carlisle appears to be an exception to the general prosperity. Here, with every advantage an inland town can possess, we remain stationary—in a kind of Rip Van Winkle sleep, which we cannot shake off. We have, it is true, a great deal of wealth in Carlisle, and perhaps no town in the State of the same population can boast of more intelligence. Our borough is beautifully located, in the heart of the great Cumberland Valley, is at all times free from prevailing epidemics, and is, in all respects, a heartsome and pretty place. We have here a military post and College, and in a few months we shall have our Water and Gas Works in operation. Within the bounds of our county we have several fashionable watering and other romantic places of resort; our county also abounds with iron ore and other mineral wealth, and the soil of the valley is rich and productive, yielding to the husbandman fifty and an hundred fold. All in all, Cumberland is one of the richest as it is one of the most beautiful counties in the State; and the same may be said of Carlisle as a town.

Why then is it, let us ask, that our town remains stationary? Why is it that the energies of our people continue dormant? We confess it is a difficult matter to answer these questions satisfactorily. We know our town is suffering, for want of proper pride and proper energy on the part of our citizens, but how to apply the remedy—aye, that's the question. For more than eight years we have been urging, with all our ability, certain necessary improvements in our borough, and more energy of character on the part of our citizens.—We are most happy to say that *three* great objects we had in view, have been or are about to be accomplished, namely our side walks well paved, and water and gas introduced into our town.—These are noble improvements, and our hope now is that Carlisle is about to take a start, and compete with neighboring towns for a business character. Our capitalists should now throw aside their lethargy, invest their money in business, and go to work in earnest. They have been asleep long enough—let them now wake up to a true sense of their duty as citizens of the "court town of the State." If the introduction of water and gas into our town has not the effect to stimulate business, then we will confess our efforts to better the condition of our people have been in vain.—With these advantages, if Carlisle don't now take a start, and exhibit a business aspect, she never will—that's certain. There can be no hope for her this side the day of resurrection, and not much then, we fear.

With the advantages we have been speaking of, why can't we, like Harrisburg, York, and a dozen other towns we might mention, have our half dozen of machine shops, rolling mills, steam merchant mills, cotton factory, cutelry establishment, &c., &c.? Why can't we, [illegible] every advantage [illegible] say? We have the spirit [illegible] that could be desired, but we lack [illegible] of enterprise, and most of our capitalists are too supremely selfish to even give encouragement to strangers who would, if they had the opportunity, make Carlisle what she should be.—But we hope the scales may drop from the eyes of our wealthy men, and that hereafter they may become as noted in pushing forward all kinds of enterprise, as they have heretofore been sluggish and penurious. So mote it be.

We shall, at the proper time, refer to this subject again. We feel a deep interest in the prosperity of our town, and feel provoked at times that we have not more men of enterprize and spirit.—We shall continue to remind them of our advantages as a town, and the wealth that is in store for it, if it can only be brought out.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A bill has already been introduced for extending the benefit of the Pension Laws to all who served in the last war with Great Britain and in the Indian wars prior thereto—also, a Homestead bill—several bills granting lands to States for railroads—a resolution in favor of a railroad to the Pacific—a bill providing for the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury by the President and Senate—also, to establish a line of mail steamers from San Francisco to Shanghai, via the Sandwich Islands—to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands—granting remedies to patentees—to organize the Territory of Nebraska—to extend the time for paying duties on railroad iron—to establish an Agricultural Department of the Government—to pay the French spoliations—to pay the fourth instalment of surplus revenue to the States, under the act of 1836—to purchase the Mount Vernon estate, with several other bills of minor importance.

On motion of Gen. Cass, a resolution was adopted by the Senate, calling upon the President for all the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States, growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, and touching upon the vexed question of the Fisheries. When this question comes up in the Senate, it will doubtless give rise to a protracted debate, inasmuch as Mr. Clayton is now a member of that body, and will make a powerful effort to defend his course while Secretary of State.

Ward and Gibson, says the Washington (Pa.,) *Reporter*, convicted of murder in the *first degree*, at a late term of the Westmoreland County Court, for the most brutal and inhuman murder of Mrs. Secrest, of the vicinity of Perropolis, in that county, has been granted a *new trial* by Judge Burrell. The conduct of the husband of the deceased lady is marvellously singular—justifying the suspicion that he is insane, or a professed "spiritual rapper," which amounts to pretty much the same thing.—He declined swearing to the identity of the murderers until, as he alleges, he had received positive intimations from God, that they were the guilty parties. We presume, it is upon the ground of Secrest's apparent insanity, that the new trial has been granted—he being the principal witness.—We publish the testimony of Secrest, which is very conclusive as to the guilt of the prisoners—but the mental aberration or fanaticism of Secrest casts a doubt upon the testimony. It may be, that his mind has been shaken by the horrors of the events through which he has been called to pass.

The Borough of Lebanon is, at this time, infested with incendiaries. A police has been established to keep a watch over the town.

Governor Bigler.

This gentleman, says the Tioga *Eagle*, has won the admiration of the people since his advent into the Executive Chair. He has proved himself eminently qualified for the position of Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, and, in the discharge of his onerous duties, has displayed intellect, far beyond the ordinary statesman. All his State papers bear the impress of sound republican doctrine, and indicate a high toned sense of State pride. His integrity is unimpeached, and we think his administration throughout, needs no defence at the hands of of his political friends. The wisdom of his course is fully appreciated by the masses, and his official career has been commended by the Democracy, in their primary meetings, in nearly every county in the Commonwealth.

According to Democratic usage, Gov. Bigler is entitled to the second term, and if appearances indicate anything, he will receive the unanimous renomination, in the next State convention, which will be held at Harrisburg, on the 8th day of next March. There is a majority of the Delegates already elected, in his favor, and with the exception of one or two counties, we think the entire delegation will be instructed to support him on the first ballot. Of his triumphant election, there is not, or cannot be a doubt. True, there are some calling themselves Democrats, dissatisfied, and, of course, there will always be some crooked sticks, no matter how frivilous the pretext may be for opposition.—Opponents there will always be, in political strife, and Gov. Bigler is not an exception to the general rule, but the opposition to him, in the Democratic ranks, is of the smallest kind, and will scarcely make a riffle on the calm smooth surface of Democratic organization.

The Homestead Bill.

The fact that notice has already been given in both Houses of Congress that the homestead bill will be introduced at an early day is significant of the interest which is felt on the subject. The notice in the House was given by Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, and the title of the bill he proposes to introduce is as follows:

"A bill to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same," &c.

Notices have been given in the Senate by Senators Gwin and Chase; and by reference to the proceedings in the Senate on the 9th inst., it will be seen that Mr. Gwin has already introduced his bill.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—We are gratified to see that Col. Florence, on the first day of the meeting of Congress, gave notice that on some subsequent day he would introduce a bill so to amend the Act of September 23d, 1850, granting bounty land to the soldiers of the war of 1812, as to give to all persons intended to be benefitted by said act of Congress, and the seamen and marines who served in the war of 1812, and in the Indian war of 1779, one hundred and sixty acres of land. Mr. Brodhead, in the Senate, the same day, gave notice of a similar move of his in that body. This early movement in behalf of this act of justice to the soldiers of 1812, by these two representatives from the State of Pennsylvania, cannot fail to be productive of the desired result, as it will be seconded by the influence and support of a number of the most talented and [illegible] eloquent members of both the Senate and House of Representatives. Col. Florence is known to be zealously devoted to this object, and will give it his valuable aid during the entire session.

FIRE!—We learn from the Perry County *People's Advocate*, that the town of New Buffaloe, in that county, was the scene of a disastrous fire on Sunday morning, the 11th instant. Three houses were consumed, two of which belonged to Mr. Jacob Eyer. They were occupied by the families of Mr. James Linton and Mr. Drummond. Both these gentlemen were absent at the time. The fire is supposed to have originated from the stove, as the females had been ironing clothes until a late hour on Saturday night. The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock in the morning by some boatmen, who were passing along the canal at the time. They broke open the door, but were deterred from entering the house to awaken the women and children by the fire and smoke, they succeeded, however, in arousing and rescuing them through the second story window. The children (4 or 5 in number,) were thrown into the arms of the men below, the women were rescued by letting themselves down as far as possible, then dropping into the arms of the bystanders.

If the boatmen had discovered the fire ten minutes later six or seven human beings would have met an untimely and horrible death.

PRINTER OF THE SENATE.—Beverly Tucker, editor of the Washington Sentinel, was elected Printer of the Senate on Monday week. The vote was secret, but a despatch to the Pennsylvanian says, fifteen out of seventeen Whigs present in the Senate, voted for him; and also Messrs. Douglas, Bright, Jones, of Iowa; Mason, Hunter, Atchison, Weller, Brodhead, Wright, Thompson, of New Jersey, and Adams. Mr. Bell, voted for Gen. Armstrong, and Mr. Jones, of Tenn., for Messrs. Gales and Seaton.

LIBERAL OFFER.—Francis W. Hughes, Attorney General of the State, offers in a letter to Rev. Daniel Washburn, the sum of $5,000 for the establishment of a miner's hospital at Pottsville, provided the sum of $15,000 is raised by other parties for this purpose. This is a most liberal offer, and as the object is highly praiseworthy, we trust the amount will be raised.

☞ A shoemaker, named Carson, instigated by jealousy, killed his wife at Syracuse, on Saturday last, by stabbing her to the heart, and immediately gave himself up to the authorities.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA.—Col. SANDERS, the courteous and gentlemanly proprietor of the above named hotel, has, it will be seen, been making extensive additions to his already splendid building. Col. S. is a jewel of a landlord and the prince of good fellows. The following notice of his recent improvements we copy from the Philadelphia *Daily Sun*:

WASHINGTON HOTEL, HARRISBURG.—This well-known house has been greatly enlarged and improved lately. An additional building, nearly two hundred feet in breadth, has been erected on Market street, with an iron front and five stories high.—This gives room for private parlors, sleeping apartments and a very large dining saloon. The whole has been prepared with every regard to the convenience of guests, and the Washington must in future be considered one of the most magnificent structures in the State capital. It will still be under the supervision of Col. Sanders, who has long been known for his attention and courtesy to visitors, and his increased accommodations will enable him to make his guests feel more at home while sourjoining with him. The entire repairs, refurnishing and additions, will be completed before the Legislature assembles next month, and with the advantages which Col. S. holds out, we cannot doubt that the Washington will be the principal resort of those who have business at Harrisburg hereafter.

State Teacher's Association.

The Harrisburg *Keystone* says that the first annual meeting of the Association will be held in Lancaster, Pa., commencing Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1853. The session will be continued for three or four days. The active friends of general education throughout the State will be present, and all who feel themselves interested in the cause are respectfully and urgently requested to attend and take part in the discussions and deliberations. The great object proposed to be gained is to lead to more liberal and enlightened action upon the part of every community, in supporting schools for the proper education of the youth of the State, for the duties of citizenship; to secure such additional legislation as may be necessary: to infuse into the minds of teachers a love for their profession and a desire to honor it, by the highest attainments in the performance of their responsible trust; and to give to the cause of general education such a place in the public mind as its high importance demands. Humanity, patriotism, religion—every high and holy motive leads to the fostering and building up of such an association; and in view of this, we ask of the pulpit and the press, the people and their representatives, their continued and vigorous support. The cause is one, the action ought to be harmonious, the cause is universal emancipation from the thraldom of ignorance, the action must be spontaneous, cheerful and untiring.

We learn that the Canal Commissioners, and our various railroad companies, have signified their willingness to carry all going to and returning from this meeting, for half the regular fare.

ALLEGED DEFRAUDING OF AN OLD MAN OUT OF $5000.—Another of those shrewd operations, says the New York *Times*, similar to the "Niles" and "Dr. Seymour," cases, by which men of weak minds are alleged to have been duped and defrauded out of their money and other property, has been brought to light in New York city, and is now the subject of a legal inquiry. Four men, living at Easton, Pa., leagued with a young woman, on or about the 1st instant, were successful it is charged in victimizing a resident of that village, named Benjamin Green, out of money and good endorsed paper, amounting to upwards of $5000. One of the parties was a medical student, named James Stevenson, who was in the office of the old gentleman's son John. The other man who acted in concert with Stevenson was Isaac Parker. The mainspring in the alleged crime was the female, into whose room the venerable gentleman, it is charged, was inveigled, and where he was subsequently pounced upon and ordered to "pay up," or render himself liable to a civil and criminal prosecution for *crim con.* By these threats the old gentleman was frightened out of a note for $3,100 and over $1,000 more in cash. The men immediately fled, but were followed to this city on the same train, and watched closely until each had secured apartments at hotels. The student was taken into custody, and over $50 of the funds wrung out of Green was found in his possession.

In the meantime, Parker was arrested at his rooms, in Cedar street, and upon searching him, nearly $1,400 of the funds it is alleged was found secreted in one of his boots, $1300 of this money was in $100 bills, answering the description of those illegally procured from the victim. Owing to the advanced age (80 years) of Mr. Green, he was unable to undertake the long journey, and Mr. Maxwell acts for him by virtue of a power of attorney.

COPPER VS. CHOLERA.—It is stated that many of the citizens of New Orleans have provided themselves with pieces of copper, about six inches long and three wide, which they carry about them as a sort of protection against the cholera. They have been induced to this course by an alleged discovery by Dr. Burd, of Paris, who states that in certain streets of that capital, as well as in other cities, while the cholera prevailed in almost every other quarter, every coppersmith retained his usual health, and not a cholera case occurred among them. The copper founderies in Paris number thousands of workmen, scarcely any of whom fell victims to the cholera of 1832, or of 1849.

ATTACKED BY A TIGER.—On Saturday evening, Mr. Driesbach, the lion king, while exhibiting his feats in a den which contained several wild animals, at the Broadway Menagerie, was attacked by one of them, a large Brazilian tiger, who sprang upon him, knocked him down and fastened his teeth in his breast.

A lioness sprang to the assistance of her master, but unfortunately struck him a powerful blow in the chest, which she intended for the tiger, and thus made matters worse. One of the keepers then opened the door and dragged Mr. D. out. He was immediately attended by a physician who who found that only flesh wounds had been inflicted, and those not of a dangerous character. The audience were highly excited during the time the scene was enacting. This is the first time in two months that the tiger has been exhibited, and it is probable that the glare of the gas lights rendered him confused and excited. He was always looked upon by Mr. D., as one of his pet animals, and extremely tame and docile.

The Philadelphia *Register*, highly eulogizes Mr. Buchanan's speech at the dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London, and says: 'If we had more of such speeches and fewer "assurances of distinguished consideration," American diplomacy would find a warmer welcome and exert a more abiding influence in the Courts of Europe.

The Austrian Government has instructed all the Vienna journals that have shown themselves favorable to the Turkish cause, to dissemble in future such favoritism, and to conduct with a severe impartiality towards both sides. This is done in order that Russia may have no reproaches to make as to the manner in which Austria has fulfilled her promise of neutrality.

MACAULAY.—A report has obtained some circulation in the United States that this most brilliant of the living writers of England was losing his memory and intellect by the use of opium. We have, within a day or two, seen a letter from an eminent London physician, Mr. Macaulay's medical adviser, containing a direct contradiction of this report. Mr. Macaulay never, knowingly, took a dose of opium in his life. The letter alluded to contains (we are happy to add) the following expression: "Macaulay's general health is better, his intellect is what it has been ever since I have known him.'

INFLUENCE OF ELEVATION UPON CHOLERA.—It has been demonstrated in London that in elevated localities the ravages of cholera are much lighter than in those on a level with the water courses, and that the ratio of mortality varies with the degree of elevation. If this be a general law, the highest stories should be used as sleeping apartments during the prevalence of cholera. The hint may be useful if we should unfortunately be visited by this scourge.

SALT.—There is a great scarcity, throughout the West, of ground alum and Turks Island salt. Kanawha has been made a substitute for pork packing. We see, from the St. Louis papers, that heavy shipments of Kanawha have been made for the Upper Mississippi on account of packers.

ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—The Norfolk papers state that no less than seven slaves escaped from that vicinity on Sunday last. They are supposed to have gone off in the steamer Star of the West, which put in there and left again for New York on that day.

Tributes to the Memory of Wm. R. King.

We call the attention of our readers, says the Washington *Satinel*, to the touching and eloquent remarks made yesterday in the Senate and House of Representatives, in relation to the death of the Hon. Wm. R. King. Whilst the decease of that pure man and eminent statesman was known to every one, perhaps, in the United States, it was never officially known to Congress until yesterday. To our readers it is known that he filled with distinction the high position of Minister to France—that for many years he was a member of the House of Representatives, and a member and a shining ornament of the Senate, of which latter body he was chosen President. The ability and dignity with which he presided over the deliberations of that grave and illustrious body, the amenity of his manners and the lofty qualities of his chivalrous character, won the respect, confidence, and affection of his distinguished associates. From the Senate he was transferred by the spontaneous suffrages of this free people to the next highest office within their gift—the Vice Presidency. The unavoidable shaft of the relentless destroyer, that spares neither the high or the low, the great or the humble—marked him as a shining victim. It is meet that the eloquent tributes rendered to his memory by the representatives of the States and of the people of this confederacy, should be spread before that people who appreciated his virtues and who sensibly feel his loss. They are tributes worthy alike of the illustrious dead and the distinguished authors of them. The speakers of this sad occasion, in the Senate, were, Messrs. Hunter, Everett, Cass, Douglas and Clayton. In the House of Representatives, Messrs. Harris, of Alabama, Chandler, of Pennsylvania, Latham, of California, Taylor, of Ohio, Benton of Missouri, Ashe, of North Carolina, and Phillips, of Alabama.

EUROPEAN ALLIANCE AGAINST RUSSIA.—The report that England and France has made a treaty to protect Turkey against Russia, seems to gain credence in Europe. The London Times of the 28th ult., has a strong and ably reasoned article endeavoring to induce the Governments of Austria and Prussia to abandon their neutral position—that their best policy is to join England and France, as it is only by their combined influence Europe can be preserved from a general war. The Times sees the danger ahead of allowing the Turkish hostilities to spread, and the inevitable result it will produce of involving all the nations of Europe in a sanguinary war. If the object of Austria and Prussia, it says, be the maintenance of peace, if their finances are embarrassed, if they are haunted by the dread of revolution, they are bound by every consideration of policy and prudence, to make common cause with France and England in bringing this war to a close by a firm resistance to the pretensions of Russia, and an equitable consideration of the rights of the Porte. If Austria commits the fatal error of allying herself to Russia, she will have the dishonor of supporting a cause she has already condemned, and will bring the double curse upon her of revolution and war; and if Prussia stands aloof, she relinquishes the part of a great power, and leaves the interest of the German people in this great question without a champion or a defender. A declaration of neutrality in such a moment, would create the suspicion of a clandestine alliance with Russia, and will impose more active measures on the part of England and France. The Times ends thus:—

Were the rest of Europe really united, it is impossible that a war could go on which is detested by every civilized people; but if the efforts made to put an end to it failed by reason of the feebleness or irresolution of the German Powers, they may rely upon it that the most injurious consequences of this struggle will one day fall upon themselves.—Their conduct on this question will determine in the eyes of their own subjects and of foreign nations whether they are still independent States, or whether the influence of Russia, which Turkey has the energy to resist, predominates at Berlin and Vienna; and, if they fail to uphold the established balance of power in such an energy, they will fail in their duty to Europe and the German people.

COMMANDER INGRAHAM.—We learn from the Washington *Star* that this gentleman's friends have very recently applied to the Secretary of the Navy, to induce him to order a commander to the Mediterranean to relieve Commander Ingraham, whose health is in such condition as justly to alarm them. The application does not come from him, though he, too, conceives that his health requires his speedy relief from his present duties. It seems certain that, under the circumstances, Secretary Dobbin will comply with the request of his friends as soon as his successor in the command of the St. Louis can be selected.

THE LA PAZ EXPEDITION.—A bearer of despatches from Mr. Gadsden, the American Minister at Mexico is said to have reached Washington. The intelligence he brings about the fillibustering movement in Lower California, is important, but not alarming.—Only about two hundred are engaged in the expedition. Mr. Gadsden, it is said, directed that measures be taken to suppress the expedition with U. S. troops. Santa Anna is on the best of terms with Mr. Gadsden, and is truly anxious to preserve peace with the United States. The whole character of the despatches show that the expedition will fail, and peace between Mexico and the United States be maintained.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—The Jacksonville (Florida) News, learns that Capt. Casey had arrived at Tampa, with authority from the Government to offer the Seminole Indians larger sums in money than were offered by Gen. Blake, as an inducement for them to emigrate. This plan, it was thought, would prove successful, as a report was in circulation that the Indians were congregated in high glee on Peas Creek, expressing their willingness to leave on the terms now offered.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The members of the Legislature are again agitating the question of giving to the people the election of Presidential electors. It is exceedingly questionable whether the Palmetto State Legislators will make this concession to popular rights, so wedded are they to the old custom of the past.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The jury in the case of Edward P. Fry against James Gordon Bennett, editor of the New York Herald, for libel, have rendered a verdict in favor of the former of $10,000. The libel consisted in strictures upon the opera company of which Mr. Fry was the manager, and it was alleged that they were written for the purpose of injuring the prospects of the company instead of being fair criticisms of the performances. The jury seemed to consider the allegation true.

☞ Mr. Jonas Chickering, the celebrated manufacturer of Piano Fortes, died in Boston on Friday last of apoplexy. His instruments have a world wide celebrity, and he leaves a large fortune and an honored name, the fruits of a life of integrity and perseverance.

☞ An early completion of the Indiana Branch railroad has been determined upon, all the remaining sections having been put under contract.

☞ John B. Gough, the American temperance orator, has induced large numbers of drunkards in Gloucester, England, to sign the pledge.

☞ Gov. Johnston, of Virginia, recommends the purchase of Mount Vernon by the State. The Richmond Enquirer approves the recommendation.

Sudden Death at Welsh Run.

We learn from the Chambersburg *Whig*, that a man named Dr. Wm. Windhurst died suddenly at Welsh Run on Sunday the 4th ult. He was an entire stranger in the place, having arrived in it but four or five weeks previous to his death. During his stay he resided with Mr. Henry Korrell, but laid in old outhouses about that gentleman's premises most of the time, in a state of intoxication. On the day of his death he was found by Mr. Korrell in an old stable speechless, and was removed from it in a dying condition. His death was evidently caused by dissipation, though our informant has failed to state whether an inquest was held over the body. A number of labels of medicines so'd by Dr. J. C. Richards of Chambersburg, were found upon his person, and also a certificate from which it would appear that he formerly resided in Cumberland County. The following is a copy of the certificate:

We the undersigned, School Directors for Dickinson District, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that Dr. William Windhurst, taught a school in the above named district for the term of five months, during which term his conduct was moral and his tuition good, so that we can recommend the said Dr. Wm. Windhurst as a competent teacher. Witness our hands this 6th day of April, 1853.

ADAM PEIFFER, JOHN POOLMAN,
JAMES MOORE, A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

Railroad Riots at Erie.

For several days past the papers have been filled with telegraphic despatches, in regard to railroad riots at Erie. The trouble seems to be, that the Erie and North East railroad company commenced to change the guage of their road from six feet to four feet ten inches, in pursuance of a law of the last session of the Legislature, authorizing a change of guage, and the citizens of Erie rose up in opposition to the company, and tore up and obstructed the road so that no train can now pass that city.—The object of the railroad company was to avoid a change of cars, passengers, baggage, and freight, at Erie, and also at the New York State line, and the object of the people of Erie seems to be to insist that this change shall be made. The Erie Gazette gives the following account of the transaction:

"The work is done—"the Rubicon passed"—the people of Erie have fearlessly and strictly carried out their determined purpose in regard to the long-threatened alteration of guage. Definite intelligence having been received on Wednesday morning, that a band of men, by order of the President and directors of the Erie and North East railroad, had commenced to change the track at the State line, our citizens immediately assembled in a large body, and under the lead of Mayor King, marched to the railroad, where, headed by high constable Deemer, they at once proceeded to tear down the bridges over French street and the Waterford plank road, and from thence to taking up the rails crossing State and Peach streets—thus confining themselves strictly to the direction of our municipal authorities.—The work was soon done—and done effectually, and without any disposition to lawlessness or violence. The places indicated are now perfectly impassible to railroad cars, and will probably so remain some time. But, with the President's message on our hands at a late hour, we can offer no comment, beyond the remark that the railroad interests, as well as the whole public, have had tangible proof that Erie is in earnest in this matter. The PEOPLE, arrayed against a powerful monied combination, are for the present triumphant. May they ever be.

"The 'crisis' came rather sooner than we anticipated, in consequence of which several articles prepared upon the subject, are superfluous, and therefore omitted."

From Utah Territory.

The late Western mail, says the St. Louis *Republican*, brought us papers from Great Salt Lake City of the 15th and 29th October, two days before the announcement of the melancholy news of the murder of Capt. Gunnison and his party.

In the paper of the 15th, it is said than an Indian chasing took place on the 27th of last month, (October,) under the command of Major Markam. The Indians were found encamped near the mouth of Salt Creek, and after the firing of both parties, in which C. B. Hancock was slightly wounded, and four or five Indians supposed to be killed, Major Markhum withdrew and returned home.

On the 20th September, Wm. Nelson, Wm. Luke, Wm. Reed and Thomas Clark started with two ox teams, loaded with wheat, to go from Manti to Salt Lake City. They camped about daylight on Oct. 1st, at Unita Spring, just east of Salt Creek Canyon, where some Indians killed them all and horribly mutilated their bodies. On the 2d October, in a skirmish at Nephi, eight Indians were killed, and one squaw and two boys were taken prisoners.

On the 4th ult., John E. Warner and Wm. Miles were killed by Indians, 300 or 400 yards above the grist mill, near Manti.

An address from President B. Young occupies several columns of the *News*, on the subject of Indian affairs. It advises the Mormons to gather their crops in great haste, go armed every where, fortify their houses and villages, abandon exposed points, &c.

We are told that Walker—the same chief who murdered Gunnison and his men—has made all the Indian bands in these mountains fear him. He has been in the habit of stealing from the Californians, and of making every train of emigrants that passed along the Spanish trail to California pay tithing to him. He finally began to steal children from those bands to sell to the Spaniards, and through fear of him he has managed to bring into subjection almost all the Utah tribes. Last February he fell in with a small band of Piedes, killed off the whole of the men, took the squaws prisoners, and sold the children to the Mexicans.

But the Governor says that the Indians are on the decrease, that tribes numbering one hundred and fifty when he first came there, was reduced to thirty five, and that some other little tribes in the southern part of the Territory, were nearly extinct. Walker, he says, is hemmed in. He dare not go to California, and he dare not go east to the Snakes, nor to the north, for they would kill him.

Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad.

The financial year of this road closed on the 30th ult. From the Collector in Lancaster, says the *Inland Daily*, we learn that the following is the amount of Tolls collected in each month of the present year, at the Lancaster office:

In December, 1852,	$5,743 65
January, 1853,	6 080 43
February,	6 240 16
March,	5,983 74
April,	5,002 88
May,	4 315 97
June,	3 361 95
July,	3,358 81
August,	4,665 73
September,	4,703 81
October,	5,318 26
November,	4,774 04
Total,	59 549 31
Increase over last year,	$1,717 00

The receipts of the next year are estimated at $60 000.

The expenses of the Lancaster office the past year were—

Expenses, including Weighmaster's and Dispatcher's Expenses,	$131 42
Collector's salary,	1080 00
Assistant Cargo Inspector's Salary,	420 00
Total,	$1,631 42

The expenses for the next year are estimated at $1,578.

The whole tonage cleared eastward from the Lancaster office, was 77,670700 pounds; the number of cars cleared, 13 0003

The whole tonage cleared westward was 3,050-500 pounds; the number of cars, 12,892½

Melancholy Accident.

The Perry County *Advocate* says that Mr. Samuel McCulloch, formerly of Juniata county, was killed last Friday afternoon on his way from Newport to his residence near Centre. When opposite Mr. Wm. Nelson's residence, in Centre township, his horses became frightened, turned suddenly off the road and threw him under the wagon that he was driving and killed him almost instantly, he only breathed a few seconds after. Different rumors have reached us of the cause, but it is not known what caused the fright of the horses. He had but recently purchased the farm of Mr. Alexander McClure, near Centre.