

THE VOLUNTEER.

John D. Brown, Editor and Proprietor.
CARLISLE, FEBRUARY 23, 1854.

SNOW.—The heaviest snow we have had this winter fell on Monday last. It commenced to snow early in the morning, and continued during the greater part of the night, and on Tuesday morning the earth was covered to the depth of a foot. Our young folks are making the best of it, and the merry jingle of sleigh bells can be heard in all directions. The snow is fast melting away, however, and in a few days will have disappeared.

ARRESTED.—On Thursday last, a young girl, named JANE DEVINE, who had been residing for some time with a family in this borough in the capacity of a servant, was arrested here by Officer Frank, of the Philadelphia police, and conveyed back to that city. Jane formerly resided in Philadelphia, having lived in Carlisle but a short time, and it is charged against her, that whilst visiting a domestic in the family of C. C. Jenkins, of the 24th ward of that city, she appropriated several articles of wearing apparel to her own use. When arrested, some of the stolen property was found in her possession. She was committed for trial.

FIRE.—On Tuesday morning last, about 7 o'clock, the dwelling house occupied by the Misses PAINE, N. Hanover street, was discovered to be on fire. The fire had been communicated to the ceiling by the stove pipe. Fortunately the fire had made but little progress when discovered, and was soon extinguished.

In connection with this subject, we may mention that our different Fire Companies are not in the condition they should be for efficient service, and we think our citizens should lend them more aid and comfort. The series of lectures to be delivered before the Union Fire Company will afford a very good opportunity to those who wish to encourage that excellent Company in its efforts to raise means for a more efficient organization. The proceeds of the lectures are to be appropriated to the purchase of new apparatus for the Company, &c. We therefore hope to see the lectures well attended.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.—By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that a change in the running of the passenger cars on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, will take place on and after Friday next, the 24th inst. The morning train from Harrisburg will leave here at fifty-five minutes past nine o'clock, and the afternoon at forty-five minutes past one o'clock. The morning train for Harrisburg will leave Carlisle at eighteen minutes past seven o'clock, and the afternoon train at one minute past six o'clock. It will also be seen that hereafter no train will be run upon the road on Sunday.

MILITARY PARADE.—Yesterday, the 22d instant, (Washington's Birth Day), the Carlisle Independent Infantry Company, Capt. SAMUEL COLE, had a parade in honor of the day. They mustered about twenty-five muskets, and considering the smallness of the turnout, made a very handsome and soldier-like appearance. The men marched and behaved well, and the intricate evolutions they went through, showed the excellent state of discipline they are in, and reflected honor upon their officers. This company is increasing in numbers, and will, ere long, present as strong and beautiful an appearance as it did in its most palmy days.

SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the Hotel Property, on the north-west corner of the Public Square, in this borough, is offered for sale. This is one of the most valuable and desirable properties in Carlisle, and in the hands of an enterprising, business man, could be made to yield a handsome dividend on the sum invested. Read the advertisement.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM JOURNAL.—The February number of this capital and ever-welcome Agricultural Magazine has been upon our table for some time. The number now before us is one of the very best yet issued by the publisher, containing a vast amount of substantial reading matter, on subjects interesting to farmers and others, together with several engravings, &c. The JOURNAL has grown to be one of the largest agricultural magazines in the Union, and is conducted with marked ability, the conductors sparing neither time, labor nor expense to make it, what it really is, a work of the highest rank of merit. Farmers, gardeners, and stock-raisers, will find it to their advantage to take and read the JOURNAL. It is emphatically the best agricultural periodical in Pennsylvania, perhaps the Union, and we commend it to all our farmers. J. M. MCKENZIE & Co., Publishers, West Chester, Pa. Price, \$1 00 per annum, in advance.

GODDY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The March number of this excellent and widely-circulating Magazine, is already on our table. We have not, as yet, had time to examine its contents carefully, but it appears to be well filled with choice reading matter, splendid Engravings, Music, Fashion Plates, &c. &c. From Goddy's well known abilities, and unquenchable ambition to be ahead of all competitors, we have no doubt the present number will ably sustain the ancient and well-earned reputation of the "Book."

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—A man by the name of J. E. Berthe, was arrested on the steamer Mary Hunt, at Evansville, a day or two ago, charged with the murder of a man in Mississippi. He belongs to a wealthy and highly respectable family. About two years ago, he had a difficulty with a son of Gen. Bingham, of Mississippi, a celebrated sportsman, and killed him. He fled to South America, but ventured home again before his identity was forgotten. He confessed himself the man as soon as arrested, and was taken back, where a reward of \$1,000 was offered for him.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—We learn, by the Hollidaysburg Register, that a bold robbery was committed in that place on Friday morning week, by which Mr. Stephen Dobyne lost some seventy or eighty watches and a quantity of valuable jewelry, amounting to some three or four thousand dollars. The articles were kept in a large safe, which the second-floor took and ran in down the street a whole square, round a corner, and then blew the door open with powder, and made off with his booty.

THE ERRORS OF ROM—MONSTROUS.—On Sunday evening, the 5th inst., says the Wilmington Chicken, a man named Robert Mills, living in the neighborhood of Front and Orange streets, became intoxicated, beat his wife shamefully, and picked up his infant child and threw it through the window. It fell on the pavement, and though severely injured, escaped with its life. Constable Vandever was sent for, but Mills made his escape, and we have not heard that he has been arrested. He should be severely punished for such brutality.

THE CURRENCY.
The report of Col. Snowden, Director of the Mint, published in this day's paper, will attract attention, from the striking facts stated therein, as well as from the sound views of public policy on the currency question which it recommends.

The coinage at the mint in Philadelphia for 1853, has amounted to the astounding sum of \$60,111,249 72, in gold coins, gold bars, and silver and copper coins.

The deposits for the same period were \$61,683,971 64. The total coinage of the mint in Philadelphia, and the several branches at New Orleans, at Charlotte, North Carolina, and at Dahlonega, Georgia, for 1853, amounted to \$61,358,537 72, nearly all of domestic production, amounting to about one hundred and two tons of gold, and two hundred and forty nine tons of silver.

These remarkable facts are likely of themselves, when seen and examined by the public, to bring about a happy solution of the vexed question of a currency, and rid us of the abominable, bloated paper money system, with its expansions, contractions, panics, consequent derangement of monetary affairs and bankruptcies.

We call the attention of our readers to the suggestions of Col. Snowden on this subject, as being wise, sound, and as democratic and strictly in accordance with the constitution. They will do good at a time, when our ears are constantly dinned with the clamor for more banks and an increase of banking capital. On the subject of small notes it is conclusive, and should satisfy every impartial mind. He recommends the prohibition of all bank notes under the denomination of twenty dollars, his position being such as to enable him to understand the subject in all its bearings, and his reasons are to our mind conclusive. As those institutions, the banks, are the creatures of the States, he presents a remedy constitutionally possessed by the general government of enforcing compliance with this sound policy on the part of the States, originally suggested by Albert Gallatin, who in view of the right of taxation, says that "Congress may, if it deems proper, lay a stamp duty on small notes" which will put an end to their circulation."

Many of the views contained in this report are bold and striking, and highly creditable to their author. We say again, read this report.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.
Immediately after the October election we predicted that the men who asked legislation on this question would be the first to differ as to what that legislation should be. Our prediction has been verified. Ever since the assembling of the Legislature this question has been in agitation, and the friends of the Maine Law and those who, on the other hand, desire to submit the question to a vote of the people, have braved each other right soundly, each in turn accusing the other of duplicity and dishonesty. Thus a very bitter feeling of animosity has been engendered, the consequence of which, no doubt, will be, that no action on the subject will be had during the present winter. The Maine Law men have been warring in the Senate by the defeat of the 8th section of their bill. This section was the bone of contention; it used the language of a Maine Law Senator, it was considered the "back bone of the bill," and by it every man's house was liable to be searched by any impudent constable or other official. The section was defeated by 16, says 15—two Senators absent. The Maine Law men, it appears, took the defeat of their favorite section in very bad humor, and they launched out against their brother Senators in most bitter denunciation. The majority of the Senate, however, remained cool and collected, and paid little or no attention to the ravings of the political adventurers who had worked themselves into a fit of anger.

This is with nearly every question of a moral nature that comes before the Legislature. It is generally defeated altogether by the overbearing and dictatorial course of over-zealous advocates, who will listen to no compromise, and submit to no suggestion that is not made by themselves. In common with the great mass of the people, the State (embracing all parties), we had hoped that the present Legislature might pass a law submitting the license question to the people in the sovereign people's approval. We have great faith in the sovereign people, and felt prepared to abide their decision on the subject, so that it might be put to rest forever. But our statesmen, Maine Law friends answer "not—give us the Maine Law or nothing—we are not willing to trust the people with so delicate a subject." Well, well—so be it. We say (and we know fair and reasonable men of the country will approve of the sentiment), give us a vote of the people on the subject, and if you refuse this, give us nothing for we will submit to nothing else. We have no notion of submitting to the dictation of men who are bold enough to declare that they have no confidence in the people they represent. They have attempted to bully the people long enough, and it is time they were given to understand that their impudence cannot and will not be tolerated. After the lesson they received last fall, and particularly in this county, one would suppose they had gained wisdom, and would permit the Liquor Question to be settled in the only legitimate way it should be settled, by a vote of the people themselves. Below we publish the infamous section of the Liquor Law of which we have been speaking, and which was defeated in the Senate. We are glad to notice that Mr. WEAVER, the Senator from this district, assisted by his vote to give this right of search section its quietus:

Section 8. That if any qualified voter in any city, ward, borough, or township, shall make complaint, under oath or affirmation, before any mayor, alderman, or justice of the peace, within said city, ward, borough, or township, that they have reason to believe, and do believe, that intoxicating liquors are being sold, or that any person or persons not authorized to sell the same under the provisions of this act, except in custom houses or bonded warehouses, belonging to the United States, where the liquors remain in the original casks, barrels, or packages, in which they were imported, said mayor, alderman, or justice of the peace, shall issue his warrant of search, directed to any constable in said county, who shall proceed to search the premises designated in said warrant, and if any intoxicating liquors, more than are necessary for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, or artistic purposes, shall be found therein, he shall seize the same, together with the vessels containing them, and convey them to some proper place of security, where he shall keep them till final action is had thereon, but no dwelling house in which, or in part of which a trading shop is not kept, shall be searched, unless at least one of said complainants shall testify that a sale of intoxicating liquors has taken place, or permission, by the occupant or by his constable, to permit the sale of such liquors, or in some other place supplied from liquors stored in such house, for the purpose of storing such liquors, with intent to sell the same, or to permit the sale of such liquors, in at least one month after the date of the complaint, and if he shall be known to the officer seizing the same, shall be summoned forthwith before the magistrate upon whose warrant the liquors were seized, and he shall be allowed to appear, and if he can show by satisfactory proof that said liquors were in his possession for purposes not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, they shall be declared forfeited, and shall be destroyed by authority of the writer, or of said mayor, alderman, or justice of the peace, and in his presence or in the presence of some person appointed by him to witness the destruction thereof, and who shall join with the officer by whom

they shall be destroyed, in attesting the fact on the back of the order. Provided, That such order, for the destruction of such liquors, shall in no case be issued for five days after the entry of such judgment, and the owner of said liquors may appeal from said judgment any time within the said five days, to the next court of quarter sessions, but before such appeal is allowed, he shall give a bond in the name of the Commonwealth, in a penalty of two hundred dollars, with two or more good and sufficient sureties, to prosecute his appeal with effect, and it is hereby made the duty of the prosecuting attorney, to conduct all cases so transferred by appeal to said court, in behalf of the Commonwealth, as other Commonwealth cases are conducted by him, and for which he shall receive the same compensation as in cases of indictment for misdemeanor, and if the first default be made against the appellant, the clerk shall forthwith deliver a transcript of the record to the magistrate before whom the complaint was originally made, who shall thereupon cause the liquor to be destroyed, as before directed. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any transporter or forwarding merchant, as such, from transporting such liquors.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.
HARRISBURG, Feb. 24, 1854.

For the last week or two, the members of both Houses have been very busy, and a glance at their proceedings will show that vast amount of business has been transacted. It is, however, mostly of a local and private nature, and a full report would only encumber your columns, and prove uninteresting to your numerous readers. Below, I furnish you with some of the most interesting particulars:

In the Senate, on Monday, Feb. 13, the Speaker presented the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Washington county, in favor of the establishment of Normal schools; also, a communication from the Auditor General, in reply to a resolution of the Senate calling upon him to inform the Senate what compensation is allowed in his department to county treasurers, the rates of such compensation, and under what act of Assembly it is allowed; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HARMAN offered a resolution calling upon the Canal Commissioners to inform the Senate what number of free tickets have been issued, or are about to be issued, to railroad directors, from January 1st, 1854.

Mr. HALDEMAN, two petitions from York and Cumberland counties, for a law to prohibit the floating of logs on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and its tributaries.

Mr. BARTON, from two hundred and four ladies, presented a communication from a religious society of friends in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, remonstrating against the extension of slavery into the territory of Nebraska.

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Mr. MOSEY, for the erection of a new county of Madison.

Mr. HARRIS, a memorial from the Emigrant society, and citizens of Philadelphia, for the incorporation of said society.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Scott Legion, for an appropriation for the erection of a monument to the memory of the dead, formerly part of the first and second Pennsylvania regiments in the war with Mexico.

Mr. WRIGHT, in favor of the liberty of speech, and against the Maine Law.

Mr. CARLISLE, nine for the passage of a law to protect the wages of mechanics and laborers, and to protect a savings bank in Germantown.

Mr. WRIGHT, from members of the bar in Philadelphia, against permanently locating the sessions of the Supreme Court at Harrisburg.

Mr. ECKERT, two against the Maine liquor law.

Mr. SIDLE, one of a similar import, from Cumberland county.

The United States Mint.

Annual Report of the Director.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Philadelphia, January 27, 1854.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, in compliance with the act of Congress of the 18th January, 1837,

The coinage, including gold bars, executed at the Mint in Philadelphia, in 1853, has amounted to \$60,111,249 72, in gold coins, gold bars, and silver and copper coins, and \$61,683,971 64, in silver and copper coins.

The coinage at the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, amounted to \$462,918 in gold, comprised in 99,439 pieces. The deposits were \$452,289 76 in gold.

The total coinage of the Mint and its branches, for the year 1853, was as follows:—Gold, \$55,213,906 94. Silver, \$9,977,271. Copper, \$67,059 78. Total, \$65,258,237 72.

It may be interesting to state, that one million of dollars weight, in gold, 3,655 5/7 lbs, avoirdupois, would be taken as the standard weight of the gold coinage operations during the last year reach about one hundred and twenty tons of gold and two hundred and forty nine tons of silver.

The amount of gold, of domestic production, deposited at the Mint and its branches, during the year 1853, was \$55,622,051, of which \$55,119,487 was from California, and the balance from Oregon, Florida, and a few deposits from the States of the Atlantic coast. These were the first deposits from that Territory, and are characterized by having an appreciable per centage of platinum.

The silver parted from the gold, during the year 1853, was \$9,977,271, in addition to the amount of silver received from the States of California, and the value of \$10,140.

At the principal Mint, several deposits of American gold have been made during the last year, amounting to \$195,000.

The entire coinage at the several Mints, from the time they commenced operations, is as follows:—Gold, \$292,928,868. Silver, \$50,497,665. Copper, \$7,990,038. Total, \$351,416,571.

Total at all the mints, \$381,797,299. I annex to this report several tabular statements exhibiting the foregoing results, in detail, and presenting some other statistics respecting the operations of the Mint.

The diminution of the standard weight of the half dollar and the denominations of silver coins, authorized by the act of March 3, 1853, has been attended with good results. Under its operation we have had a large supply of silver, and the sum of \$5,655,714, which is a larger amount than was struck during the five years preceding.

Several millions of silver coins have thus been added to the currency, and it is to be hoped that the supply necessary, in every part of our country. The appreciation of the value of silver, and the consequent increase in the price of the former standard, has been attended with good results. The average price of 116 1/11 cents per ounce, and London and Paris for several months past, has been 121 cents per ounce.

It is very evident, therefore, that from the former standard, the gold and silver coins, authorized by the act of March 3, 1853, have been attended with good results. The value of the old and new coins, authorized by the act of March 3, 1853, has been attended with good results.

As soon as the act of the last year is determined, a report on the subject will be presented to the Treasury Department, and the gold coinage is authorized to be made from and after the 1st of April last. The amount of the charges at the Mint and branches, is as follows:

At the principal Mint, \$109,265 41. At the Branch Mint at New Orleans, \$1,844 00. At the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, \$1,182 00. At the Branch Mint at Charlotte, \$1,182 00.

Total at all the Mints, \$113,473 41. These sums will be transferred to the Treasury of the United States, pursuant to the 6th section of the act of Congress, before referred to, and the gold coinage will be issued as soon as the dies now in progress are completed. From the close approximation in weight and value which has been attained to the quarter eagle, it is different from any coin in circulation, and the device adopted for the obverse is an ideal head emblematic of America, and will present within the national legend.

interdenational currencies, upon coins, and upon pecuniary contracts, is a very large inquiry frequently under discussion in commercial circles, in the public prints, and in the halls of legislative halls, and allude to the subject, without resting upon it, further than to offer one or two practical suggestions. According to well considered estimates, the production of the gold and silver mines of the world, at the commencement of the present century, was nearly shut out from the intercourse of nations—was in the proportion of one ounce of gold to forty ounces of silver. Immediately before the opening of California, it had probably changed to one ounce of gold against sixteen ounces of silver.

An average of the productions of the years 1852 and 1853, upon the same broad scale, appears to give a value of one ounce of gold to less than four ounces of silver. And yet from the first of these periods to the last, there has been no great divergence in the bullion market, from the relative proportion of one ounce of gold to sixteen ounces of silver. Surely this striking fact ought to ally the feelings of alarm and uneasiness, which are so generally experienced by the public, to the abundant production of one metal and the diminished supply of the other.

There is in fact a happy accommodation in the commercial world to these varying relations. It is not hard to force a metal rather used as an adjunct, especially adapted to some of the wants of trade. But since gold has become plenty and silver comparatively scarce, the weather nations of the world have taken gold as their standard, and the standard silver is by no means so much in demand as it once was. It has the very remarkable, almost unobtainable quality, that silver is valued less because it is less produced. The very general adoption of small gold coins, such as our dollar, and even the half dollar, if it were practicable, would still favor the silver coin, and as consequently keep down its value. Large quantities of it will always be needed for plate and for ornamental work; but even in this, the growing growing use of the gold coin, is sure to have a counteracting effect.

And here it will be interesting to state, that the greatly diminished cost of mercury, which is an indispensable agent in the production of silver, has had a large effect in increasing that production. The monopoly of mercury by which its price was advanced one hundred per cent, and consequently the mining of silver greatly impeded, has been dispelled by the opening of California, and the price has receded to the old quotation. Silver mines that have been abandoned can, from this cause, be re-opened and a great amount of silver will be put into circulation.

It is now due to us as the great gold producing nation that our currency should be purged from all bank notes below the denomination of the double eagle. Such a remedy, by increasing the amount of gold, would, doubtless, mitigate the evil, and aid us in arriving at the just conclusion that all forms of excessive returns from California and Australia may be put to rest. If the notes were to be withdrawn, their places would be supplied by gold, and thus the currency would revert to its former standard.

It is very evident, therefore, that from the former standard, the gold and silver coins, authorized by the act of March 3, 1853, have been attended with good results. The value of the old and new coins, authorized by the act of March 3, 1853, has been attended with good results.

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The building, which is designed for the Assay Office at New York, will be erected and completed in April next. The machinery, apparatus and implements will be ready for use as soon as the building is prepared to receive them on the last of April next.

The result of the overtures recently made, to artists and other persons of taste, to present designs for the gold and silver coins, has been satisfactory, some designs and some medals have been presented, and some of them are considered to merit, but their general adoption is considered in a want of adaptation to the object in view. In making any important change in the devices of the coinage, it is necessary to be guided by the principle, that the result of the effort has thus produced a conviction favoring the designs heretofore adopted, and in our efforts to improve, we should be careful not to materially change their original or emblematic character.

The disturbance of the relative values of gold and silver, and the consequent effect upon national and

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

Senator Douglas's bill for the organization of the Nebraska Territory, says the Eastern Times, is now attracting much attention. Opposition to the bill has manifested itself in some quarters, on account of the non-intervention principle, as regards slavery, recommended in the report of the congressional committee to which the subject was referred.

The Nebraska bill assumes that the Compromise of 1850 settled the slavery question, and recognizes the right of the Nebraska community to determine its own constitution, when it comes into the Union, and to clothe it with the attribute of self-government. The people of an old State, Kentucky for instance, can abolish slavery or they may retain slavery. In either case the general government would have nothing to say to it. Would anybody say that, by the constitution, power is conferred on Congress to restrain the action of a State as to its local affairs? Would not this infringe palpably on State rights? This is precisely the position this report and bill propose to regard Nebraska in from the start—on the footing of equality with the States. They propose to keep out the slavery question from the action of Congress—as in the compromise measure it is kept out of the territorial governments of Utah and New Mexico. Should this bill succeed, then Nebraska, Utah, and New Mexico will stand on the same footing; and the policy will be so fixed that the settlement of this question will be a finality.

The question, then, whether Nebraska shall tolerate or forbid slavery is left for the decision of the people—just the source where, in a government of the people, the question ought to be left. The compromise settled the question in this manner, and the people also settled it when they called the present national administration, boldly avowing the doctrine at the outset, into power.

There ought, then, to be no serious opposition to the bill by democrats. The sentiments it contains are among the cardinal doctrines of the democratic party, reaffirming the principles under which the democratic party rallied under the leadership of Gen. Pinckney and gained a glorious victory.

CUMBERLAND FIRE COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Cumberland Fire Company, held the 21st of January, 1854, the following names were elected Officers of the Company, for the following year:

President—Robert McCartney. Secretary—Philip Quigley. Treasurer—Henry S. Ritter. 1st Director—Peter Spahr. 2d Director—Andrew Swartz. Committee of Reports—James Postlethwaite, Solomon Steiner, William Spahr. Committee of Accounts—Stephen Keppers, Esq. Wm. Riley, Esq., Samuel Martin, Esq. Ladder Committee—Philip Albaugh, Thomas P. Owen, Joseph Bost.

Melancholy Incident.
The Baltimore Star, of the 11th inst., says that the suicide of Washington Hill, Esq., a member of the Baltimore bar, which took place on Thursday, at McIntosh's Howard House, on Howard street, near Baltimore, has excited considerable interest, though not very general surprise, for the deceased had previously made several desperate attempts to terminate his existence. It appears that on Wednesday evening the unfortunate man, in a fit of desponding melancholy, repaired to Mr. McIntosh's house, and stating his intention of becoming a boarder, entered his name on the register as W. Hill, of Baltimore county, and repaired to an apartment shown him by a servant. During Thursday his conduct was strange, and induced several gentlemen to believe that he was laboring under the effects of poison. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that he had purchased and swallowed a heavy dose of morphia, whereupon several skillful physicians were in prompt attendance, but all efforts to restore animation proved unsuccessful, and about ten o'clock at night the ill-fated spark had fled. The deceased was much predisposed to melancholy, which, doubtless, was the sole cause of his rash action. He was about forty years of age, and leaves an amiable and devoted wife.

Extension of a Bounty Land Act.
The time for issuing and locating certain bounty land warrants for military service in the war of 1812, under several acts of Congress, having expired on the 26th of June last, an act has been passed by both Houses granting a further term of five years for satisfying the same. This will relieve from suspension many cases now pending in the Pension office, and render available for sale or location many warrants already issued.

Grand Vocal Concert!
THE AMATEUR CHORUS CLUB of Carlisle, will give a Concert of Vocal Music, for the benefit of the Fire Company, at the residence of Mr. W. SKILES, at MARION HALL, on next Tuesday evening, (Feb. 23), on which occasion they will be assisted by Mr. Geo. W. HALL, the favorite Ballad Singer, in a number of his popular songs. Doors open at 6 o'clock, to commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts., to be had at the Hotels, Book and Drug Stores; also at the door on the evening of the concert.

OLD MUSKETS.
ALL persons having old condemned Muskets sold at the Brigade Inspector's sales, within the last six or seven years past, in the bounds of Cumberland or any other county, and wishing to dispose of said muskets, or to well by sending them to Gen. Armistead's quarters, where the cash will be paid according to the value of the muskets, or at least what the muskets sold for at the Brigade Inspector's sales.

Valuable Property for Sale or Rent.
THE Warehouse Property, formerly occupied by E. Biddle, Jr., as a coal yard, is for sale or rent. For terms apply to W. M. BIDDLE, Jr. February 23, 1854.

SHANGHAI'S SHANGHAI!
A Fine lot of Shanghai Chickens for sale cheap. Apply to E. M. BIDDLE, Jr. February 23, 1854.

Drug Store at Public Sale.
THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, the 4th of next month, the Stock and Fixtures of the Drug Store on the corner of Main and Pine streets, opposite the Railroad Depot, consisting of a complete assortment of Drugs, Fancy Goods, Jars, Mineral Water Apparatus, complete Counters, Window Shades, an Iron Safe and other articles, all of which will be sold without reserve. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when terms will be made known by E. M. PENROSE, Agent for the Owner.

SELLING OFF AT COST!
THE subscriber having determined to quit the mercantile business, will sell his stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c., at cost. Persons wishing to purchase cheap Goods, will do well to call soon. CHAS. BARNITT, Carlisle, Feb. 23, 1854.

Butler County.
The Democratic County Convention of Butler county to send delegates to the 8th of March State Convention, was held on the 9th ult., James Neal, President, F. G. Negley, Secretary. On motion of Gen. John M. Patterman, James P. Patterson was appointed representative delegates. The senatorial delegate was conceded to Lawrence county. On motion of James Bredin, Esq., the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of President Pierce and his administration, and renew to them the promise of our support.

Resolved, That the glorious Democratic triumph of 1852, was in a great measure owing to the service of Col. Wm. Bigler, in the campaign of 1851, whereby the Goliath of Whiggery was thrown and their forces discomfited, and while we regard his nomination as an act of simple justice toward the Democrat of Pennsylvania, we look forward confidently for the time when the National Democracy will be in a like manner, and we will cheerfully and conform upon him the reward of a faithful servant.

Resolved, That in Chief Justice Black we recognize an upright and learned Judge, and ardently desire his re-nomination; we instruct our delegate to use his honorable means in his support.

C. J. Hon. James A. Pierce, (White) has been re-elected U. S. Senator by the Maryland Legislature, for six years from the 4th of March next.