AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN D. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., APRIL 20, 1854.

Democratic State Ticket:

GOVERNOR:

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

HENRY S. MOTT,

OF PIKE COUNTY.

☞ We are under obligations to Messrs Broadhead and Douglass, of the U. S. Senate, and to Messrs. Speaker Boyd and Dawson, of the H. of Reps., for Congressional speeches and documents.

Our members of the State Legislature, Messrs. Wherry, M'Kee and Moser, will also accept our thanks for their attentions.

APPOINTMENT OF A COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—JOSEPH G. CRESSLER, Esq., one of the Commissioners of this county, having left the county, his office was declared vacant, and on Tuesday last the Judges of our Court appointed GEORGE M. GRAHAM, Esq., of West Pennsborough township, a County Commissioner. This is a most excellent appointment, for no more suitable man could have been selected. We need the services of an intelligent and active officer, and Mr. G. is qualified in every particular to discharge satisfactorily and faithfully the duties of the office

CONFIRMATION OF MR. CORNMAN.—We are pleased to notice, that the Senate of this State, on Thursday last, on motion of Mr. WHERRY, the Senator from this district, went into executive session, and unanimously confirmed the nomination of our friend and neighbor, EPHRAIM CORNMAN, Esq., editor of the *Democrat*, as Superintendent of the State Printing.

In these times of high political excitement, this unanimous confirmation by a body containing nearly as many political enemies as friends, is an endorsement worth having and cannot but be gratifying to Mr CORNMAN and his numerous friends in this neighborhood, showing, as it does, that in the opinion of the Senate, he has made a faithful and efficient public officer.

☞ Judge GRAHAM, President Judge of this Judicial District, decided at the recent term of the Perry county Court, that the expenses of all road views, except the first view, shall be paid by the persons petitioning for such views. We know not what has been the practice heretofore pursued by the officers in this county

DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF BEEF.—Housekeepers will be happy to learn, that beef cattle have materially declined in price during the day or two past. According to the New York cattle market reports, beef is two dollars the hundred lower. This ought to cheapen the article at retail.

But will it do it? Experience tells us it will not. Beef, and that not of the very best quality, has been selling in the Carlisle market at 10 and 12½ cents per pound: and some of our butchers, not satisfied with that very liberal price, have been sending their best beef cattle to the eastern markets, in hopes of there obtaining still higher prices It is passing strange too, that flour is always retailed in Philadelphia at least a dollar per barrel lower than what is asked for it in Carlisle. We cannot account for this singular disparity in price nevertheless it is the fact.

"SAY NOTHINGS".—The "Know-nothings" are not to have all the fun to themselves Another new organization has been introduced into this city, called the "Say-nothings".—*Washington Sentinel*

We believe that Carlisle as yet cannot boast of an organized party either of 'know-nothings' or 'say-nothings.' We have, however, in our town a very numerous squad of 'DO-NOTHINGS' We cannot say though that they have an organization, for we verily believe they are *too lazy* even to attempt that

EXPENSES OF THE MINT.—Col JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN Director of the United States Mint, sends to the Secretary of the Treasury an interesting statement of the expenses of the Mint for the past six years For the first five years mentioned in the statement—namely, to 31st December, 1852—the actual expenses over and above the charges amounted to $205,812 90 being an average expense to the United States, during that period, of $61,162 58 annually.—During the past year—namely, to 31st December, 1853—the coinage at Philadelphia, instead of being an expense, has been a source of profit; the sum of $102,420 96 having been realized therefrom, over and above the expenses.

CONVICTION OF CAPT SCHAUMBURG The jury, in the case of Capt. Schaumburg indicted for an attempt to kill Mr. Fuller, at Washington, rendered a verdict on Monday, convicting the accused of an assault and battery, *without intent to kill*. The verdict caused much surprise. Captain Schaumburg was sentenced to be imprisoned six months, and pay a fine of $100.

NO PRINTERS THERE.—The report of the Inspectors of State Prisons in New York, discloses the very gratifying fact, that of the large number of convicts now in the prisons of the State, there is not a single printer, while nearly all the other occupations are represented. This is a fact honorable to the craft, and affording evidence of the general good character of those engaged in it.

VERY GOOD.—The State Senate, on Monday, passed a bill to punish wanton cruelty to animals. The first offence a fine of $5, the second from $10 to $20, one-half to go to the person making complaint and the other half to the Guardians of the Poor. This is a very proper law, in view of the wanton cruelty so frequently practised upon the railroads by the drivers of mules. The bill should be passed into a law by both houses and be enforced.

ABOLITION IN VIRGINIA.—The Wellsburg *Herald* displays strong "abolition" tendencies for a Virginia paper:—It says it is the interest of the whole State, and particularly the western counties, to eradicate Slavery with all dispatch consistent with justice, and that public opinion is strengthening in favor of gradual emancipation. This language if used by a Northern press, would be "fanaticism," according to Southern interpretation, but we think it very sound truth and cogent reasoning.

NICK-NAMES AND FEDERALISM.

By this time the Federal party should have learned the inefficiency of names as a species of political small arms. With an intelligent people names amount to nothing—they go beyond, to look at *principles*. Our opponents have been defeated under all the names that ingenuity could supply them with, and democracy, though at various periods denounced as Jacobinism, Atheism, Agrarianism, Loco-focoism, and every other derogatory "ism" that could be thought of, still goes on triumphant. The recent contests, probably more than any others, have shown that the calling of names answers no purpose. Federalism, under the imposing title of "Whiggery," has never been able to retain power beyond a single term either in our National or our State Governments. They have, it is true, on a few occasions succeeded to power by humbuggery and fraud, and by a giving up of all principle, but the very means they used to obtain power and place, was the principal cause of their speedy downfall.

It is time, therefore, our Federal opponents should learn wisdom—it is time they should drop the expression "Loco-focos," when they speak of Democrats—it is time they give up this species of silliness and littleness. They may call themselves what they please, but it is worse than folly to continue the effort to stigmatize Democracy with epithets intended to convey unfavorable impression. It answers no purpose whatever, and is both bad taste and in bad temper. Yet we still see the stale phrase "Loco-foco" ostentatiously paraded in all the Federal journals at the very time when Democracy is placing the seal of condemnation on all their doings—when so called Whiggery is routed in almost every battle field. With such results, names certainly are not much to be regarded, but when their use is continued for the purpose of insult and irritation, it is not perhaps amiss to allude to the folly, if not malignity of such a course.

Sale of the Public Works.

The bill for the sale of the public works, as it passed the House of Representatives, provides, in substance, that the Governor shall receive proposals until the 3d of July, 1854, for the purchase of the main line of the public works of the State, to wit: the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Canal from Columbia to the junction at Duncan's Island, the Juniata Canal from thence to Hollidaysburg, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, and the Canal from Johnstown to Pittsburgh, with all the property belonging to the same. The Secretary of the Commonwealth, within ten days from the passage of this act, to advertise the same. The proposals to state the maximum price offered for said main line. The terms are to be 30 per cent. on the amount bid, to be paid in cash or bonds of the Commonwealth, and the balance in ten equal annual payments, the interest at the rate of 6 per cent., to be paid semi-annually The first instalment to be paid at the expiration of three years from the date of the purchase Provided, that no bid for a less amount than eleven millions of dollars shall be entertained. The bill is very long, and points out pretty fully the nature of the arrangement which will exist between the purchasers and the State, in case a sale is effected.

THE HULSEMANN LETTER.—The Boston *Courier*, which was the organ of Mr. Webster while he lived, denies the whole of the statement of the New York Post's correspondent respecting the Hulsemann letter. It says his statement in regard to Mr Everett's correspondence with Mr F Webster during Mr. Everett's late visit to Boston, Mr. Fletcher Webster's reply, the excitement of friends, &c., &c., so circumstantially set forth, is wholly without foundation. No such correspondence took place—no such original draft was given by Fletcher Webster to Mr Everett—nor did any communication of any sort take place between them on the subject. It seems to think it proper that Mr. Everett may have lent his services to Mr. Webster to prepare the letter; but that Mr. Everett is particularly anxious to make such facts known himself, or that he procured such draft for publication, or made any publication of it, it does not believe.

BURNING IN EFFIGY.—The Buffalo *Courier* very truly says:—"Our political history discloses the curious fact, that no individual has been burnt in effigy in this country for any act he may have committed as a public man, whose popularity has not been materially increased by the operation. Burning in effigy has been a common affair since the organization of the government. In 1776, George Washington, Patrick Henry and John Hancock were burnt in effigy in the streets of our cities. In 1800, Thomas Jefferson was burnt in effigy, because he advocated the rights of the people and opposed the property qualification of voters. In 1812, James Madison was burned in effigy, because he advocated the war with England, which secured to American seamen their rights. In 1836, Andrew Jackson was burnt in effigy, because he crushed the famous swindling concern called the "United States Bank," and beat the British at New Orleans in 1815. In 1846, George M. Dallas was burned in effigy, because he voted for the people's tariff, which is now in operation, and which did not make the grass grow in the middle of the streets of our cities, as many of the croakers predicted it would. But no man, we believe, in this country had the honor of being so frequently subjected to this species of federal indignation as the distinguished Senator from Illinois."

PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO.—These two cities will soon be united by a continuous, direct, and almost air-line railroad. The cars now run 230 miles to Patterson, on the Mad River Railroad, and great exertions are made to push on the work as rapidly as possible. Gen. Robinson, Mr. Roberts, and some of the directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad are now in Fort Wayne, for the purpose of consulting with the officers of the Ohio and Indiana, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, as to the best mode of facilitating the rapid completion of this magnificent line. The Ohio and Indiana road is expected to be completed early in autumn, and we are glad to learn from the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, that the iron for the Fort Wayne and Chicago road has been secured.

☞ The Toronto *North American* states that the absurd story of a Russian invasion of the Provinces, is likely to be followed by a matter-of-fact-affair—the organization of a Provincial army, which the ministry intend to use as a means of securing themselves in power, through the distribution of offices involved in the scheme.

The Sunday Liquor Law.

IMPORTANT TO TAVERN-KEEPERS.—The flat has gone forth, and hereafter the keepers of the public houses, within the limits of Cumberland county, will be prohibited from selling spiritous or malt liquors on the Sabbath day. At the close of our recent Court of Quarter Sessions, his Honor, Judge GRAHAM, announced from the Bench that hereafter, if the keeper of any public house in this county would sell liquor on the Sabbath day, and the fact become known to the Court, it would be a sufficient ground for forfeiture of license, and that on complaint being made, the Court would most certainly and at once *revoke* the license of any one so offending. The Court further said that no excuse or apology would be listened to, and that the revocation of the license would follow the infraction of the law as surely as the shadow follows the sun. We are informed that the Judges of our Court are unanimous in their determination to execute this provision of the law, and desire to have this determination known as widely as possible; and call upon every law-abiding citizen to be vigilant in reporting to the Court any violation of the laws in that particular. Judge GRAHAM declared that, in the judgment of the Court, a man might as well follow any secular employment on the Sabbath day, as that a landlord should keep his bar open on the Sabbath. All were admonished that the laws in respect to retailing liquors would be rigidly enforced without exception.

We give the above for the information and benefit of all those whom it may concern, and would advise the tavern-keepers of this county to obey the requirements of the law, by an immediate cessation of the sale of spiritous liquors on the Sabbath day, not only in a *public* but also in a *private* manner. We know that they will be closely watched—that the law will be enforced; and we know, too, that the announcement made by Judge GRAHAM was not an idle threat, made to be forgotten as soon as the excitement of the moment had passed. Surely, our landlords, like other good citizens, can have no objection to abstain from worldly employment one day in seven, and to obey the sacred injunction, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

The Weather---A Great Snow Storm.

Verily, this is "Winter lingering in the lap of Spring," and that, too, with a vengeance! This season the weather has been more fickle, capricious, and uncertain than we have ever known it, and Old Winter makes as many "last appearances" as a favorite actor. From the balmy and delightful spring weather, which was fast covering the fruit trees with blossoms and giving a native greenness to the grass in the fields, we were, on Friday last, transported back to winter, that we had hoped had bid its final adieu for the season, and a change took place as unexpected as it was unwelcome. Those of our citizens who had prematurely donned their summer clothes, speedily threw them aside, and great coats, cloaks, gum-shoes, &c., made to supply their place, and blazing fires voted not only comfortable but indispensable.

On Friday evening last it commenced raining, rendering the atmosphere raw, chilly and disagreeable. During that night it turned to hail and snow, and on Saturday morning the ground was covered with quite a respectable sprinkling of snow. On Saturday night it again snowed, and on Sunday and Monday the snow fell fast during the whole of both days, leaving a bed of snow about 8 or 10 inches in depth. Indeed, this was one of the heaviest snow storms we have had for a year past, and Sunday will long be remembered as one of the most disagreeable days of the season. It is feared that the rain and sleet may have operated rather injuriously on the early fruit, but we hope the storm has been confined to a small extent of country. The sun is now shining brightly, the snow is disappearing fast, and our streets will now be filled with slush and mud for a fortnight at least.

When Spring will be here in reality, we are unable at present to say; but, in the language of Dr. WATTS, or some other poet—

"We are tired waiting, waiting—
Waiting for the Spring."

Death of Mr. Samuel Bryan.

The following notice of the death of Mr. SAMUEL BRYAN, a native of Harrisburg, and for some time a citizen of Carlisle, is taken from a Marysville (California) paper. Mr. BRYAN, it will be recollected, was, in connection with Mr. WILT, the Contractor who built the Cumberland county Court House. During his brief residence amongst us he gained for himself hosts of friends:

"IN THE MIDST OF LIFE WE ARE IN DEATH."—We have never been called upon to record a more mournful illustration of these words, than is to be found in the sudden death of Mr. SAMUEL BRYAN, of Yuba city. On the evening of Tuesday, February 28, he entered the lodge room of the Masonic Fraternity, in this city, apparently in the best of health. Death to him was an idea to be associated only with the far future. Young in years—hale and manly in appearance—why should he or his friends indulge in gloomy forebodings of the near approach of the destroyer? At a few minutes past 9 o'clock, and just as he was rising in his place to offer some remarks to his brethren, the heavy hand of the destroying angel was laid upon him, and after little more than four hours of terrible, though unconscious suffering, his spirit "winged its way to the God who gave it." His young and heart-broken wife, medical advisers, and a host of sympathizing friends, gathered around him, and all of the poor appliances which affection or medical aid could devise or render, were at hand—but without avail. Mr. Bryan, honored as a gentleman and loved as a Mason, was summoned from out that earthly lodge-room, to join that other and more enduring convocation above. We learn that his remains will be borne to their final resting place to-day at one o'clock, and consigned to the grave with Masonic honors.

WISCONSIN ENDORSES THE NEBRASKA BILL.—The Milwaukie *News*, of the 6th inst., says: "We congratulate the friends of federal non-interference in the territories and the opponents of abolition agitation, on the final defeat of the resolutions of instruction introduced into our State Legislature in the early part of the session. The Senate indefinitely postponed the resolutions, and the Legislature has now adjourned without ever giving them a parting thought. This may properly be claimed by our friends as a triumph of the principles of the Nebraska bill, and the action of the State Senate in thus handsomely disposing of the question unties the hands of our Senators and Representatives, and leaves them to vote on all questions of territorial governments according to their individual convictions of right. The public feeling in this State is rapidly settling down in accordance with the true democratic doctrine on this question. The anti-Nebraska excitement has died out, if that may be said to have died which scarcely ever had life, or which only exhibited itself in an occasional effigy burning by a few shirtless loafers."

Is a Clergyman a Citizen?

One would infer from the slang of certain reckless senators, partisan editors, and pewter-mug spouters, that a clergyman has no right to express an opinion upon any public measure or political subject. Three thousand educated and intelligent ministers of Christianity have no business, we are told, to sign their names to a petition or remonstrance to go before the Congress of the nation. It is only your rum-hole rowdies that have a right to be heard on questions of vital interest and importance to the State and to humanity. These patriots of the grog-shop, these frothy demagogues, alone have the right to discuss the affairs of the nation!

The right of petition and remonstrance is absolute to all classes of citizens—to the clergy as well as to the laity; and we think the voice of 50,000 Ministers of the Gospel against the Nebraska bill is quite as significant and respectable as the clamor of 50,000 office-holders in favor of it.—*New York Mirror*.

The Washington *Sentinel*, in re-publishing the above chaste and classic morceau, proceeds to answer it after the following fashion: "Is a clergyman a citizen? No one disputes that he is; and, like all citizens, a clergyman has the incontestable right to hold and express political opinions. No senators and no editors have denied them such rights. Clergymen are citizens just as lawyers are citizens, or farmers, merchants, carpenters, or blacksmiths; and they have precisely the same rights that they and all other citizens enjoy. But, as clergymen, they have no business to come before Congress in connexion with political questions. They have no business to speak to Congress 'in the name of Almighty God.' They have no business to quit the quiet and consecrated sanctuary, with their pastoral robes, and appear as a holy mob before the national legislature. They have no right to say, as ministers: 'We protest against the passage of a particular measure.' They have no right to threaten the elected and sworn representatives of the people of this free country with the vengeance of Heaven for passing acts that are necessary and proper for the country. As preachers, they are not known to the Constitution; as citizens, they are. If they come in the former character, they deserve the contempt of Congress; if in the latter character, they should receive the same respectful treatment that is extended to other citizens.—It would be as proper for blacksmiths, or carpenters, or doctors, or lawyers, or any other class, to petition Congress, as such, in reference to the Nebraska bill, as it is for clergymen."

Acts of Incorporation.

The Legislature of this State, we perceive, has wisely passed an act, and which has been approved by the Governor increasing the powers of the Courts in relation to granting acts of incorporations. The act includes scientific, educational, agricultural and other incorporations. This will take out of the hands of the Legislature a vast amount of local and vexatious business, and be of great saving to the Commonwealth. It may truly be said that a few more efforts on the part of the Legislature and the Governor to correct the evils which, for some years past, have crept into Pennsylvania legislation, and the people will be relieved from the burdens imposed upon them by a mass of laws which ought never to have been passed. So far the Legislature is doing good service, and the ardent hope of every faithful and good citizen is, that they may continue on as they have begun. By the law which we have mentioned, the Courts will have authority to grant acts of incorporation for any object, with but few exceptions. "Snakes," then, in legislation, will be *scotched* the moment they show their heads, and the legislature be made what it ought to be, a place where the interests of the people are guarded and protected.

LOUISIANA RESOLUTIONS.—The Whig journals are proclaiming, the Philadelphia *Argus* says, that the House of Representatives of Louisiana have "unanimously passed resolutions against the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and declaring that compromise and those of 1850 to be finalities." No such resolutions were ever passed by, or even introduced into, the Legislature of that State. We have not at hand a copy of the resolutions which were adopted, but we remember their purport with great distinctness. They said that the compromise measures of 1850 were final settlement of the slavery controversy, but they went on to define that the settlement was not of the then existing controversy merely, but it established of a rule or principle of action, to be applied in all future times to similar cases; which rule was that of non-intervention by Congress with the subject of slavery in the Territories, and the committing of that subject exclusively to the decision of the parties interested in the Territories themselves. They accordingly expressed their approbation of the principle of the Nebraska bill, as designed to carry out this great doctrine. The Missouri Compromise was no more mentioned or alluded to, except by necessary implication, that its repeal, as in the Nebraska bill is required, to carry out the principles of the settlement of 1850.

☞ We learn, says the Harrisburg *Borough Item*, that a man named STEVENS, a conductor on a freight train, was thrown from the cars on Friday last, and almost instantly killed. The accident occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad, in the neighborhood of Conemaugh station.

PAPER FOR NEWSPAPERS MADE OF STRAW.—The paper which the *Ledger* is now using is the result of experiments in the use of straw, as the principal material of which the paper is composed. This paper is made by Fenour & Nixon, at their paper mills in Manayunk. It is made by what is called Mellier's process, which has been recently patented, and by which it is claimed that paper for printing can be made from almost any vegetable fibrous substance.—One of the difficulties with straw paper heretofore has been to make it white enough for printing purposes. This is now done by a process of bleaching, of which Mr. Mellier is the patentee.

CRUEL MURDER.—On Friday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, two workmen, engaged on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, near Milton, Northumberland county, cruelly murdered a young female, a resident of Milton, about a mile and a half from that place. It is alleged the parties enticed the woman from her home, and, after perpetrating an outrage on her person, set fire to her clothing. The flames were quenched by the injured woman; but not until she was so much burned that she died shortly after.—The owner of the premises observed the fire on his farm and walked to the spot, where he discovered the female in the last agonies of death. The authorities were endeavoring to ferret out the fiends, on Saturday and Sunday, but without success.

For the American Volunteer.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY VALUATION.

MR. BRATTON—In the *Volunteer* of the 6th instant, I noticed the following:

"CUMBERLAND COUNTY VALUATION.—The valuation of taxable property in Cumberland county, as fixed by the board of Revenue Commissioners, at their recent session in Harrisburg, is $10,946,856. This is an increase on the valuation of three years since, of $351,048."

Whilst I believe it was not your intention, still this statement *may* leave an impression upon the mind of the reader that the increase of $351,045, had been added by the Revenue Board; permit me through your paper to state this matter correctly, thus:—The County Commissioners, on oath, are required to make return to the State Treasurer for the use of the Revenue Board, of the last triannial assessment preceeding the meeting of said Board—(some of which returns for the late Board were so incorrectly made, that they recommended, with a view to obtain a uniformity in the returns, for the benefit of future Boards, the law be so amended as to require the State Treasure, hereafter to send out printed blank forms to be filled and returned by the County Commissioners.) The return furnished by the Commissioners of Cumberland county was one of the most perfect, so much so that it received the commendation of some of the Board. The various subjects under their respective heads as there stated subject to a 3 mills tax are in the aggregate $10,840,055; those which are subject to a 1 per cent. tax, as $107,336; that to 2 per cent. tax, as $1,800; the whole amounting to $10,949,191, which is $2,335 *more* than the sum fixed by the Revenue Board. From this statement your readers will see that the increase over that of 1851, the increase which has occurred by improvements and otherwise within the three years as returned by the assessors of the different townships, and that instead of an increase by the Revenue Board on the County Commissioner's returns, there is in reality a decrease to the amount before stated.

Respectfully,

GEO. H. BUCHER,
Late Revenue Commissioner.

Reported for the Volunteer.

COURT PROCEEDINGS---FIRST WEEK.

The proceedings of the Court last week were not of much importance. On Monday the Court was occupied with matters of little or no interest, such as swearing Grand Jury, Constables, &c.

On Tuesday the whole day was taken up with a "Quo Warranto" case of the Directors of the School Sub-district of East Pennsboro' known as the Walnut Grove sub district, and defendants who claim to have jurisdiction over a portion of said sub district, under an Act of Assembly, passed in 1852, which granted power to form another district out of the lands adjacent to a school house, known as the Pine Grove School House. Plaintiffs say they have no power to act, on account of the ambiguity of Act of Assembly—Verdict for Defendants. Miller and Henderson for Pltfs. Watts and Bonham for Dfts.

David Adams *vs.* Jacob & Peter Albright—This was an action brought by Pltf. to recover of the Dft. the amount of $10 for 100 Chesnut Posts which Pltf. sold them, forty only of which they took away. Dft. saying the balance were not fit for use. Verdict for Pltf. $10, with 6 cents damages, and cost of Prosecution. Miller for Pltf. and Henderson for Dfts.

Comm. *vs.* J. B. Noble—This was a prosecution against John B Noble for Assault and Battery instituted by William Noble, his uncle, who alleges that J. B. Noble on or about the 1st of April followed him up the Walnut Bottom road and abused him most shamefully, striking him with a heavy whip and otherwise abusing him. Verdict guilty and sentenced to pay $5, and the cost of Prosecution. Shearer and Penrose for Comm. and Watts for Dft.

Comm. *vs.* John Boney—Assault and Battery. Dft. in this case plead guilty—sentenced to an imprisonment of one week in the County Jail and pay a fine of 6 cents and costs. Shearer for Comm. and Watts for Dft.

Comm. *vs.* William Noble—This prosecution was instituted by J. B. Noble (against his uncle William Noble,) who alleges that his uncle, W. Noble, hissed a dog upon him, which bit him, and injured him severely, but Plaintiff's own witnesses contradicted him in every material point. Verdict not guilty. Watts for Comm. and Penrose for Dft.

Comm. *vs.* John Kidman—Larceny. The Dft. in this case was charged with stealing a pair of shoes from Martin Swartz. Verdict guilty—sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and pay a fine of 6 cents and costs. Shearer for Comm. Smith for Dft.

Comm. *vs.* Jacob Hipple, Jr.,—Larceny. The Dft. was charged with stealing corn from Peter Spahr.—Verdict, not guilty. Shearer for Comm. Miller and Penrose for Dft.

Comm. *vs.* John Kidman—Larceny. The Dft. was charged with stealing corn from Peter Spahr—Verdict not guilty. Shearer for Comm. Smith, Miller and Penrose for Dft.

Comm. *vs.* J. Lane, Preston Bell and Franklin Bell—Assault and Battery. The Dfts were charged with Assault and Battery upon the wife of Valentine Thomas. Verdict, J. Lane and Preston Bell guilty Franklin Bell not guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of 25 and costs. Shearer for Comm and Sharp for Dfts.

Comm. *vs.* Jacob Jones and Charles Howard—Disturbing religious Meeting. On motion of Defendants Counsel the Indictment was quashed on the ground that according to an Act of Assembly the court had no jurisdiction over the case—Shearer and Henderson for Comm. and Penrose and Smith for Dfts.

Comm. *vs.* Jacob Hipple Sr.—Surety of the peace. Dft. bound over to keep the peace for 3 months and pay the costs of Prosecution.

Comm. *vs.* Granbury Stanton—Surety of the peace. Dft bound over to keep the peace for 6 months, and pay the costs of Prosecution.

THE CABINET AND CUBA.

The New York *Sun*, which has been the most active of the agitators of Cuban affairs, and the most exacting in its requirements upon our government, says, on which it entitles "private and most reliable authority," that

"Mr. Marcy has instructed Mr. Soule, our Minister at Madrid, to make the demand for indemnity and apology in the *most peremptory manner*, and should the Spanish Government hesitate, or put off its reply under pretence of waiting for information from Havana, Mr. Soule is to lose no time in communication the fact to Washington when our Government will proceed instanter to blockade every Cuban port."

It adds that "Secretary DAVIS is delighted with Mr. MARCY'S spirit and views, and does not conceal his satisfaction when speaking to his intimate friends."

It seems that English Government is disposed to interfere in this matter; and the messenger of the Captain General of Cuba is said to have fallen into the hands of the British Minister at Washington. The Spanish legation were excluded. A correspondent of the New York *Eve. Post* says that the French and English Ministers waited on Secretary Marcy to complain of the tone of the President's Message in the Black Warrior Case.

"The Secretary told them, in substance, that the President's Message to Congress on any subject is not a document of which our government can, under any circumstances, permit a foreign power to demand an explanation—but if it were otherwise, and we could recognise this right, yet, in this instance, the explanation if due to any one, is due to Spain; and that the interference of other parties in the affair will not, for a moment, be tolerated. Since the representatives of England and France had so gratuitously thrust themselves into the discussion of a point of difference between Spain and the United States, he would avail himself of this opportunity of demanding an explanation of the objects of the alliance between England and France, for the regulation of American as well as European affairs, which is now no longer a matter of concealment. He also, at the same time, informed them, for the information of their respective governments, that the United States had long since proclaimed its policy in regard to European interference in the affairs of this continent; that policy was unchanged."

The reports go on to say that the British Ministry is anxious to have the affair patched up for the present.

For the American Volunteer.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

To the tax payers of Pennsylvania, at this present stage of Legislative proceedings, we would say, consider well the expediency or inexpediency of making any other disposition of this important source of revenue, than as it now stands, from self-evident considerations, among which are, the fact that they are largely and steadily increasing the revenue annually; they now pay nearly a quarter of a million over and above the interest of their entire cost, they are yet in their infancy, they are yet but an experiment, and the most important branches of which are but in progress of completion, and if they yield such an amount now, what will they not yield under judicious management when fully completed, with the unprecedented increase of travel and transportation?

The tax payers of Pennsylvania unresistingly submitted to an increase of taxation, partially with a view to the final completion of the public works, in anticipation of their being an auxillery in liquidating the public debt, and restoring confidence in the faith of the Commonwealth; and now, that they are so near completed, yielding six per cent. upon their cost, we say, pause and consider and be not tardy in acquainting your legislators of your considerations.

Artful and voluminous the correspondence of the press, indefatigable and laborious the efforts of a wilfully misguided, self interested and we may with security add, hired few, and many and elaborate the harangues and speeches in the Legislative Halls, to force the conviction on the honest and already overburdened tax payers of Pennsylvania, of the expediency of the sale of the public works; and in all their various "panoramic views," which have been paraded to the public, there is, to even school boy observation, a glaring effort to suppress facts and contort calculations, to misguide and deceive, and in the prospect of a temporary relief being consequent upon their disposal, overlook the fearful and speedy consequences of additional and greatly increased taxation, without other recourse than increase the debt to diminish it, (i. e.) by negotiating loans to liquidate the interest, with a certain prospect of evident and unavoidable repudiation, when "forbearance will cease to have been a virtue" among the truly honest but oppressed citizens of our, as yet, unfinished Keystone State.

We will not here attempt an enumeration of the many destructive consequences of the disposal of the works, (at any price,) to that already monster monopoly, the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company. Its influence is now, but too keenly felt in our local and State elections, and we opine there are none too short-sighted to admit the force of the fact, that with the acquisition of the public works, *the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would be almost virtually the Pennsylvania Legislature*, and legislators would lose their dignity in the service of the people, by becoming sycophants to the power they themselves had created.

At every step we behold men, who, upon this question, for years, have been fixed in their convictions till but yesterday, and who to-day are vascillating and changed, who dare not look an honest man in the face and answer truly, by *what arguments* such change was effected. That there is a secret and powerful influence at work in the Capitol to barter or rather bestow the works to the Company mentioned, is felt, not seen, and attempted, none knows by whom.

If the public works must be sold establish a minimum and place them openly in the market for competition, there are other responsible companies and individuals equally anxious to purchase,—to fix a minimum for but a single bidder would be anomalous, as no one would bid against himself. What matter it to the tax payers whether this or that company be in its possession, for after their disposal farewell to any interest or advantage, be it ever so small, they will be to this State.

But let us to calculation, so simple in its calculation that all can comprehend, to show that the revenue derived from the public works, is by a vast proportion greater than that derived from the three mill tax on real and personal property, as also that the sale of the public works will greatly augment, instead of, in anywise, lessen the present three mill tax.

In the Report of the Auditor General to the Legislature upon the Finances for the year 1853, the revenue derived from the public works amounted to $1,893,246 50
From tax on real and personal property, 1,381,550 59

Being a difference in favor of the former of $511,695 91
or actually paying that much more of the interest on the entire State debt, than the people.

In the joint Report of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, in compliance with a Resolution of the House of Representatives on the 7th January 1851, we have the entire cost of the public works fixed at the sum of $32,542,267 77
The interest on which at 5 per cent. would be $1,627,113 39
The revenue of the public works amounts to 1,893,246 50

Overpaying the interest on original cost. $266,133 11

Being a surplus of interest on its own cost, appropriated to the payment of interest on other indebtedness of the State, or, in another point of view, making the five per cent loans held to the Commonwealth, at present six per cent, on over thirty millions dollars, with unmistakable indications, in a few years, of paying from eight to ten per cent. on more than that amount, or, at least, on the entire amount of the cost of construction.

Omitting the present real, and anticipated future considerations for the interest of the tax payers in urging the necessity of the works remaining as they are for the present at least, we will go on to review the disadvantages resulting out of the proposed sale.

By reference to the Report of the Auditor General of 1853, before mentioned, it will be found that the Public Debt amounts to $40,556,279 54, from which deduct the proceeds of proposed sale, $11,000,000, leaving the State in debtedness, a fixed fact, at $29,556,279 54, the interest upon which thereafter, annually, would be the sum of $1,625,695 37

Taking it for granted then, that the proceeds of sale would be imediately applied to meeting as far as it would go, our present indebtedness, we would have still a State debt of, rising thirty millions dollars, without no other resource than direct taxation, and that too, to meet the interest only.

We will start then with these premises to show our situation, say ten years hence, setting the Public Debt at Thirty Million, the annual interest at $1,650,000 00
Present source of revenue by the three mill tax, 1,381,550 59

A sum to be annually met by direct taxation $268,449 41
in addition to the three mill tax already imposed by law—or annually with its interest, be added to the principal of thirty million dollars and *ten years hence*, we will have a public debt rising *Thirty-five* million dollars, in *twenty years be vastly more involved than at present*, and so on, *ad infinitum*, with either an increase of debt or an increase of taxation.

Now here we arrive at the syllogism for analysis. Will we wait the experiment of the increasing revenues of the Public Works? Will we submit to an increase, nearly double, of taxation, to meet the interest only, on the Public Debt? Or will we resort to dishonorable and stigmatizing REPUDIATION?

There is too much reliable confidence in the unflinching integrity of the *people* to entertain the idea, for a moment, but that they will endorse our views on this subject, and say for the present—*Let them alone—Let them be fairly tried.*

And in the event of the undue, hasty or misguided action of the Legislature in this important matter, it is sincerely to be hoped, that THE PROPER POWER WILL GIVE IT SUCH CHECK, *as will leave it for the future second sober consideration of the* PEOPLE. So says

OLD MOTHER CUMBERLAND.

INHALATION OF CHLOROFORM.—M. Baudens, a distinguished French writer, says that in administering chloroform, the length of time during which the patient is inhaling should be counted upon the watch, as also the pulse and the number of respirations. Note should be taken of the force and frequency of the pulsations of the heart, and if the latter fall below sixty, the inhalation should be in the recumbent position, the head slightly raised by the pillow; and should be given in doses of fifteen minims, the time between them being made gradually shorter.

Pen and Scissors.

HEAR HIM.—The Editor of the Marysville *Herald* has made the following discovery:

"Whiskerets" is the name of the "little John cow-catchers" that the ladies wear on their cheeks in the place "where whiskers ought to grow." They are formed by drawing down a little tuft of hair from the temple, and curling it up in the shape of a ram's horn or a little pig's tail, with an extra kink in it.

NORTH CAROLINA COPPER ORE.—It is stated that the one hundred tons of copper ore sold at auction in New York, on Saturday, for the North Carolina Copper Company, brought $5 30 for every one per cent., and is estimated to net the company from 18,000 to $20,000. In three weeks, it is said, the company will have another sale of 100 tons, for immediate delivery.

HAVE WE ANY BONNETS AMONG US?—The rule now is, to place a little wisp of pasteboard and ribbon so far back upon the head, that the wearer cannot see any part of it. The bonnet patch is secured to the "philoprogenitiveness" by a wafer, and the stars look down "on the place where the bonnet ought to be."

☞ A convention of Irish Societies was held in New York, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of preparing an address to their countrymen in Ireland, exhorting them not to join the British army in the coming European war, in which England is likely to become involved.—Another meeting on the subject is soon to be held.

☞ The ship Three Bells, Capt. Creighton, the arrival of which at Glasgow, from N. York, we have already recorded, had a very tempestuous passage, and came near being lost. She shipped two tremendous seas, which swept her deck and entered her cabin. Capt. C. lost some of his clothes and charts, and several articles presented to him in this country for his noble conduct in rescuing the passengers of the San Francisco. At one time all hands had nearly given up hopes of being saved.

☞ There is a great demand for mechanics at Alton, Ill. The Alton *Telegraph* says: "It seems almost impossible to obtain them in sufficient numbers to do the work which is waiting to be done." Journeymen carpenters are receiving $2, and bricklayers and plasterers $1 50 per day.

☞ A rare and unique collection of all the fruit cultivated in the United States, except the peach, is on exhibition at the Patent Office, Washington. The fruit are made of composition, and colored so as to appear natural. There are four hundred varieties of the apple, and about two hundred of the pear, etc., with a description to each, of the soil, locality, and other information as to the practical gardener.

☞ At the depot, a few days ago, says the Groton *Mercury*, we noticed a fellow seated at the door of one of the ladies' apartments, with a few pounds of hair surrounding his mouth. A little boy passing the room with his parents, on seeing the object, exclaimed, "O mother, mother, just see that man, *with a cat in his mouth!*"

☞ Five men who went deer hunting from Randolph, N. H., the last week, lost their way under the White Mountains, and would have frozen and starved to death, if their neighbors had not turned out and found them. The cold in that region was terrible.

☞ The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, has declared a dividend of six per cent upon the capital stock for the last 6 months, and in consequence of having passed a dividend in April, 1852, a further dividend of six per cent. payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 16th inst.

☞ Another great race came off at New Orleans last *Sunday* between Arrow, a Louisiana horse and little Flea. It was a race of three heats, three miles each. Arrow was the winner of the last two heats. The following is the time made, which has never been beaten:—First heat, 5 m. 33¼ sec., second, 5 m. 36 sec., third, 5 m. 43½ sec.

☞ Mr. Amos Brown, an esteemed citizen of Granville, S. C., died in convulsions recently, and a subsequent post mortem examination showed conclusively, that his death was caused by eating cloves, which he had been in the habit of using as a substitute for tobacco. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

☞ A case bearing some resemblance to the Gardiner case, has occurred in London. Frederick A. Molyns, formerly a member of Parliament, was committed to prison on a charge of forging powers of attorney and obtaining £1,500 stock from the Bank of