AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., MAY 11, 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.

☞ The Legislature of this State, after a protracted session adjourned on Tuesday last, the 9th inst. During the session, much business was done, and many important laws enacted, some of which we intend at an early day to lay before our readers.

HEALTH OF GOV. BIGLER.—For the last ten days or two weeks, Gov. BIGLER has been seriously unwell, at his residence in Harrisburg. We are glad to learn, however, that he is now much better, and has been able to visit the Executive Department.

☞ The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Old School) in the United States, will hold its next annual meeting in Buffalo, New York, on the 18th instant. It will be opened with a sermon by the Rev. JOHN C. YOUNG, D. D., the Moderator of the last General Assembly.

MILITARY ELECTION.—By a "Brigade Order," published in another column, it will be seen that the military companies attached to the 1st Brigade, 13th Division of Uniformed Militia, are called upon to meet at their respective quarters, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, then and there to elect one Brigadier General, one Brigade Inspector, and such Field Officers as the first Regiment may require.

We have heard that it is the intention of the friends of Col. SAMUEL CROP to bring him forward for re-election as Brigade Inspector. Col. CROP is an excellent officer and has discharged the duties of his station with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of those who elected him.

☞ The House of Representatives on Thursday last refused to charter the Cumberland Valley Savings Bank. The proposed new bank was to have been located in Dickinson township, Cumberland county. Both of our members, Messrs. MCKEE and MOSER, voted for the bill yet notwithstanding the "little monster" was speedily killed, it finally expired.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.—Gov. Bigler has signed the bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it was supposed at one time, would be a prominent bidder, but at a special meeting held on the 24th ult., they resolved not to purchase at ten millions. Other bidders, however, will doubtless come forward, for the Railroad, although a sinking affair to the State, is a desirable investment and not a dear one at the minimum price fixed by the Legislature.

THE THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECE.—This new coin, which will shortly be issued from the Mint, is in diameter between the half and quarter eagle, and is a very pretty piece of workmanship. On the obverse is an allegorical head of America with a head-dress of feathers, bound by a fillet bearing the word "LIBERTY."—Around this is the inscription, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." On the reverse is a wreath enclosing the inscription, "3 Dollars, 1854."—The design and execution are excellent and do credit to the officers of the Mint.

PETERSON'S LADIES NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—The May number of this sterling and deservedly popular Magazine, has been upon our table for some time, but we have heretofore neglected to acknowledge its receipt. Although this is one of the cheapest Magazines in the country, it is one of the very best. The reading matter is of the highest order, the embellishments are of a superior description and the latest Fashion Plates always appear in this Magazine, which will particularly interest the lady reader. Ladies who wish a complete Magazine should get Peterson's. Increased attention is devoted to Embroidery, Crochet-work, household receipts, &c. It is just the Magazine for Ladies. Published in Philadelphia. Terms, $2 00 a year.

NEW PAVEMENTS.—We are informed by the *Herald* of last week, that our Borough Council (of which honorable body Mr. BRATTON is a member,) resolved at its meeting on Thursday evening the 27th ult., to have the sidewalks round the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches in the square both paved with brick. Proposals will soon be invited by the proper committee for doing the work. It was also resolved to have one square of South street, from Hanover to Pitt graded and macadamized. The *Herald* adds: "There is no necessity of longer delaying these improvements, as the finances of the borough are in a healthy condition, and the community is almost unanimous in its desire for good pavements." We are pleased to hear that there is some hope of these improvements soon being completed, and we trust that the day is not far distant when the sidewalks of all the streets in the borough will be paved with brick.

The New State Treasurer.

On Monday, the 1st instant, our late efficient State Senator, JOSEPH BAILY, Esq., of Perry county, entered upon the duties of State Treasurer, having been elected to that office by the Legislature last January. He retains the veteran cashier, Col. DUNCK. Messrs. WM. D. BOAS, of Harrisburg, and J. B. HUTCHINSON, of Jefferson county, have been appointed to the Clerkships, the latter in the place of Dr. Patrick. Mr. BAILY will make an able, honest, and competent officer, and under his judicious management, the finances of the Commonwealth will continue to be administered in a safe and impartial manner.

In announcing this change in the Treasury Department, the Harrisburg *Keystone*, after speaking of Mr. BAILY in deserved terms, uses the following complimentary language in reference to his predecessor:—"Gen. BICKEL, the retiring Treasurer, has, during four years, discharged his official duties with a watchful care over the public interests highly commendable. His vigilance in pursuing and collecting certain overlooked taxes, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum, is alike creditable to his sagacity and his sense of duty to the public."

OUR BOROUGH---A SUGGESTION.

We have for a length of time been of opinion, that the capitalists and property holders of this place are not possessed of sufficient taste, liberality and enterprize. Although much has been done of late years toward beautifying and adorning our borough, yet much still remains to be done before Carlisle can rank as a first class inland town. True, our "ancient and venerable borough" is considered one of the handsomest and most healthy towns in the Union, and every stranger who visits it is prepossessed in its favor. The scenery around it is picturesque in the extreme, and within a little distance of it, there are many places of delightful and heartsome resort, which combine to render Carlisle a most pleasant and desirable place of summer residence.

There is one thing, however, in which we are sadly deficient. It is the absence of suitable buildings for the proper accommodation of the large number of strangers who visit here during the summer months. Last season, we heard of much complaint on this head, and for want of convenient and comfortable lodging-houses, not a few were obliged to seek quarters elsewhere. This fact should induce our citizens to form a company for the purpose of erecting at least one first-class Hotel, of ample dimensions, for the accommodation of strangers and visitors. Such an Hotel has long been a desideratum here, and the erection of one which would accomplish the purpose designed, and which at the same time would be an ornament to the borough, we think could not fail to prove a safe and profitable investment. Last winter, in his very able and popular lecture on the subject of "ARCHITECTURE," the Rev. Mr. MORSE threw out some valuable hints on this subject, which we should have been pleased to have seen adopted forthwith. Besides this, the erection of suitable and convenient houses for the entertainment of permanent boarders would not be out of place, and those who are possessed of the ability to erect such buildings, would soon find it a safe and sure outlay.

There are thousands in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, who, glad to escape from the suffocating heat of those cities, spend a portion of the summer season in the rural towns convenient to their residences, and who are desirous of securing ample and pleasant temporary homes. They care not so much for expense, but are willing to pay liberally for such accommodations as they prefer. Of these strangers a large proportion of them come here, attracted by the surpassing beauty and fertility of the Cumberland Valley, and all who come naturally speak favorably of our delightful borough, and thus induce others also to make it a place of temporary sojourn. Many, too on account of the salubrity of the climate, the cheapness of living, comparative lowness of rents and building lots and the superior advantages and excellent management of our common schools, are induced to make Carlisle their permanent home.

We think an Hotel, such as we have mentioned, is much needed in our town, and we hope that a company of enterprising gentlemen, having for its object the erection of such a building, will at once be formed. A capital of $15,000 or $20,000 would be sufficient, and we know the investment would be safer and pay better than an equal amount of money invested either in bank or railroad stocks.

Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.

We have been politely furnished with a very neatly printed "Catalogue of Dickinson College for the academical year 1853-4," and a hasty glance at its contents shows the gratifying fact that this ancient seat of learning is in a most flourishing condition. The Catalogue contains the names of the Board of Trustees, and of the Visiting Committees, the names of the gentlemen constituting the Faculty of the College and of the Grammar School, together with a complete list of the names and places of residence of the Students attached to the College and to the Preparatory Department. It also furnishes a great deal of interesting miscellaneous information, prescribes the course of study of the different classes, gives a statement of the terms and vacations, as well as much other information, interesting to students, their parents, guardians and friends. From the Catalogue before us, it appears that there are now in the College proper, Seniors, 21, Juniors, 36, Sophomores, 33, Freshmen 57—147. In the Preparatory Department there are 95 pupils—making a total of 242.

From this statement, it would appear that the Institution enjoys at the present time a high degree of prosperity, perhaps higher that it has ever before known, there being more students now in attendance at the College that there have been in any previous year. Indeed, it gives us much pleasure to be able to announce this fact, and it is our fervent wish that "Mother Dickinson" may continue to increase and prosper.

REVIEW DAY.—Saturday next, the 13th inst., will, according to an order of the Brigade Inspector, be "review and inspection day" in this borough, and we shall again hear the sound of the "spirit stirring drum" and the shrill notes of the "ear-piercing fife." We believe that but one company (and that a very small one,) will be upon parade on that day. Time was, when a *review day* in Carlisle was indeed a gala day, which was enjoyed with zest by old and young—by the citizens as well as by the military, and our streets were filled with country people from early dawn till late at night. In those days, a "review" was considered a grand affair, but now the day is permitted to come and go without creating the least excitement. This is attributable mainly to the abolishment of the militia system. We must confess, however, that we regret the non-appearance each spring of the "bulwark of the nation," as its "trainings" on inspection day afforded us much amusement if not instruction.

THE CARLISLE WATER WORKS.—It will be seen by an advertisement in our paper, that an instalment of $5 per share on the stock is called for by the managers of the Gas and Water Company. The officers of the Company are actively pushing the work, and the completion of the Water Works is expected in a short time, the trenches for the reception of the pipes having been excavated to within a short distance of Glass's Hotel, on North Hanover street. This will be good news to all our citizens, and as the tetotallers are about stopping our grog, we shall at least have within the borough an abundant supply of pure water.

☞ The weather continues unusually cool for this season of the year, and vegetation is in consequence in a very backward condition.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

In the National House of Representatives recently, Mr. RICHARDSON, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, gave notice that, early this week, he would move to take up the Nebraska Kansas Bill, and press it to a vote, after allowing a reasonable time for its further discussion. This announcement is both proper and judicious, as it gives full opportunity for members to be prepared to vote when the measure is brought before the House for final action. There is no utility for further delaying the bill for granting territorial governments to this portion of the public domain. All the arguments against the bill prepared by Judge Douglas have been exhausted, and the whole opposition is now a dishonest factious one, headed by the Abolitionists and such of the Whigs and Free Soilers as are willing to be their dupes and followers in the mad attempt to overthrow principles on which our form of government rests. This is the shape in which the opposition to the Nebraska bill now presents itself in Congress: and, therefore, Mr. Richardson's notice, that further delay will not be granted for hatching treason against the government, will meet the hearty response of the Democracy in all parts of the Union. All that now remains to be done is to close up the ranks of the Republican party, and nobly vindicate the devotion of the Democracy to the principles of self-government by passing the Nebraska bill whenever it is reached.

It was very generally believed that the Nebraska bill would be taken up on Monday last. In this connection, we observe, members are voting to lay aside bill after bill, until the Nebraska bill is reached. It can be easily done, members not being required to vote by yeas and nays in the Committee of the Whole. Several Western members, *believed all along to be opposed to the bill*, are now known to be among *its warm friends. In the meantime, the enemies* of the bill are not idle, and fearing that some who have expressed their hostility may be won over to vote for taking it up, threaten to mark and publish the names of every one known to have been opposed to the measure, who thus votes in Committee.

From Washington---The Nebraska Bill Safe!

A TEST VOTE.—In the House of Representatives, at Washington, on Monday, Mr RICHARDSON moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the purpose of laying aside other business, and taking up the Nebraska Territorial Bill. Mr Stephens, of Georgia, for the purpose of securing a full House, moved a call of the House.—The motion was agreed to, and 197 members answered the call. The question was then taken on going into Committee of the Whole, and agreed to—yeas 109, nays 88.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Olds in the Chair,) and took up the bill providing territorial governments for Nebraska and Kansas.

Mr Richardson took the floor, and spoke at length in favor of the bill.

The vote on going into Committee was a test vote. Thus the bill is considered safe.

The Game of Brag!

Some of our Whig contemporaries, as is usual with them just before an important election, are already resorting to the *game of brag*, and are *now indulging in all manner of speculations and boastings in regard to the prospects of their candidates*, their unbounded popularity, the certainty of *their success, &c. Indeed, one of* them in his zeal goes far beyond the bounds of prudence, and not only elects his candidate, Mr POLLOCK, but places him in the Gubernatorial *Chair by a very handsome majority!*

This is the course pursued by the Whig journals in *nearly every contest. Before* an election, they express themselves as sanguine of success, and the darker and more hopeless their chances are, the louder and longer do they boast of ultimate triumph. By this silly and dishonest *dodge*, they succeed in deceiving the too credulous readers; and when defeat and disaster overtake them, they are compelled to labor for months to explain to their partizans the unexpected and unwelcome cause of their discomfiture. If Whig editors will only refer to the files of their own papers, published during the Presidential campaign of 1852, they will find them filled with idle speculations, false prophecies and arrogant and insane boastings. We *should think that the sad experience of the past* would teach them both wisdom and humility.

VETO OF BANK BILLS.—We are pleased to learn that Gov. BIGLER, who guards with jealous care the rights and interests of the people, has vetoed another batch of bank bills, among which are the bills for incorporating the Donegal Catasaqua, Allentown and Mount Pleasant Deposit Banks, and that the vetoes were sustained by the Senate. This is as it should be, and is carrying out the true democratic principle, and is in accordance with the wishes of the people. The business men are heartily tired of the tyranny exercised over *the community* by these shaving shops, and they will sustain any movement for curtailing the evils of our banking system, while the rank and file of the Democracy will rally with entire unanimity to the support of any vigorous demonstration on the old Jackson platform. Next week, we shall lay before our readers the veto of the Donegal Deposit Bank. It contains lofty and manly sentiments, such as cannot fail to meet with a hearty response from every true Democrat.

DECENCY IN POLITICS.—With the *Lancasterian*, we are pleased to notice that a spirit of fairness and honesty is to be observed in the present campaign by the party press. The personal attacks on candidates which have heretofore disgraced the political journals of our country, are to be discontinued and condemned. The days of blackguardism are passed, and our public men can now safely come before the people for their suffrages without being made subjects for the vilest slanders in the vocabulary of Billingsgate. In future, we hope the principles advocated by the respective parties, and the public acts of the nominees, will furnish sufficient matter for the political newspapers, and save their readers from the infliction of low language and malicious charges, which heretofore found their way into their columns "about election times."

WORK COMMENCED.—The contractors on the Lebanon Valley Railroad have broken ground at Harrisburg, and the work on that part of the line, embracing fifteen miles, between Harrisburg and Palmyra, will be completed as soon as men and means can do it. Railroad enterprize appears to be the order of the day. The old Keystone State is bound to go a-head.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

Perhaps the only public man of this country, now living, who though still actively engaged in public life, has become an historical personage in the enlarged sense of that term, is THOS. HART BENTON, whose name heads this article. He was one of the great men of a past age, if we may so speak, in a country where we live as long and as much in a period of thirty years under our high pressure system of expansion, progress and press of ideas and events, as was formerly combined in the full cycle of a century. He has been a prominent actor upon the public stage, but having survived himself, as great men often do, has lost his *prestige* and personal influence, and is going as far astray as a public man and politician as his own historical antecedents will let him, so long as he retains even a *modicum* of self respect or a vestige of political consistency. He is but the selvedge of his former self. It is true that pursuing his present course, the course he commenced on the failure of VAN BUREN to receive the nomination for President at Baltimore, in 1844, with no greater momentum than he is now doing, will lead him into strange associations and perplexing incongruities and inconsistencies in the future, that will make his political apostacy more apparent to the public eye, yet his fealty to the popular party of the country and to the principles he formerly promulgated will not be less than it has been for the period we have mentioned. This for the reason, that his apostacy cannot become greater, though its effects and consequences will appear more manifest. He has had the shrewdness to conceal his treachery to his former political alliances for ulterior objects, to a remarkable degree, giving promise occasionally of more consistent views and action, yet tantalizing and defeating the hopes of the country continually—for while he has in some of his public speeches promulgated Democratic ideas, he has bitterly opposed, and in an insidious manner, every Democratic administration which has been in power since the defeat of Mr. VAN BUREN, and reviled every Democratic measure of our friends, whether in power or out of power.

He commenced his hostility to Mr. POLK'S administration in opposing by every conceivable means, the annexation of Texas, and continued that hostility so far as he could, to act with efficiency and without losing his whole influence with the country, to the end. It is true that while they gratified his vanity, with the toy of the Lieutenant Generalship, by which he should be placed over the head of experienced Generals and with almost dictatorial powers, in the conduct of the Mexican war, his Parthian arrows were less poisoned, and his blows less frequent and pondrous, but the lurking traitor was still visible. His motto appears to be *aut Cæsar aut nullus*. The ancient Athenians, with more wisdom and greater regard for the public interests, than might be supposed by superficial observers, were accustomed to banish their prominent statesmen, who had been on the public stage and actively engaged in the management of public affairs, for a period of thirty years. These great men came to think that they were *the state*, and overweening egotism and self-importance became insupportable to a fickle and exacting populace, jealous of their rights and of the public interests. Such a rule would have subserved the interests of this country, and kept down bitter feuds engendered in the public mind by the contests of great men, struggling for the Presidency and the ascendency over the minds of the people.

We can scarcely recognize Mr THOMAS H BENTON of the old Jackson times, battling with a resolute minority on the floor of the Senate against the money power of the country and in sustaining the "old hero" in arresting corrupt and profligate legislation, as the same man who has since turned upon his former friends, and stands up the Achilles of every fight against the Democracy of the Union.—How he tore in tatters the fine-spun arguments of the Federal sophists on various questions of public policy, and scouted with ridicule then denunciations against JACKSON'S administration for bringing desolation and ruin upon the country! How he pointed to the permanent peace, prosperity and plenty of the people when Federal orators had pictured utter bankruptcy and squalid misery! How he blew away with the breath of his nostrils the paper panics and miserable humbug alarms, got up to frighten JACKSON from his sense of propriety and duty to the country he had loved so well, and defended so gloriously on the tented field and in the councils of the nation! He never rested nor tired until the resolution of censure against the "old hero" for removing the deposits from the United States Bank, as an infraction of the constitution, was expunged from the journals of the Senate. "Solitary and alone" he "set that ball in motion," and the nation thanked him for his fidelity to the people, and his triumphant vindication of a faithful public servant. How he, who now scoffs at political and party organization, denounced and punished those who were faithless to his party and the discipline and ascendency of that party!

He, who thus once defended the democracy, now as bitterly assails them. The defender of JACKSON and the friend of VAN BUREN, became the opponent of President POLK, and is now in open opposition to President PIERCE and his Administration. He, who in October, 1840, denounced the Abolitionists as "*men with religion in their mouths, daggers in their hands, and hell in their hearts*," is now co-operating and acting with Giddings and Gerritt Smith in the House of Representatives! He, who, even so late as April, 1852, for a certain purpose, declared that the Missouri Compromise was "*repudiated*," that "*judicial decisions treat it as a nullity*," and it was buried "IN THE TOMB OF THE CAPULETS," now calls it a sacred compact in effect, if not in form, between the North and the South, subsisting, binding and irrepealable. He, who declared all compromises "periodical patchings," "contrivances of politicians," "cataplasms," or soft poultices, is now among the chief defenders of this "patching" or "cataplasm" or soft poultice of 1820. We need not refer to his course on the Oregon question, and that relating to the boundaries of Texas, in the former of which controversy he sided with Great Britain, and in the latter with Mexico, to convince our readers that THOMAS H. BENTON is no longer a reliable statesman, and has gone over "body and breeches" to the enemy.

It is melancholy thus to behold the wreck a man may make of himself, by permitting personal ambition and unworthy and degrading spites to guide his action in public affairs. He reminds one of a ruined column of the Vatican, with his supports and props fallen from around him, and all shattered and defaced by the rude contact of the surrounding elements. Some of Mr. BENTON'S misfortunes may be attributed to the defeat of Mr. VAN BUREN, in 1840, which he should have borne patiently as a calamity in common with his party. But it broke up his combinations, unless Mr. VAN BUREN could be re-nominated and elected President in 1844. Had Mr. VAN BUREN then succeeded, the whole power and influence of his administration would have been devoted to secure Mr. BENTON'S nomination for the Presidency, in 1848, as the Western candidate. Then after him was to come SILAS WRIGHT, a truly good and great man. But all their prospects were marred by the unexpected precipitancy of the Texas question. Mr. VAN BUREN was defeated, and Mr. BENTON was prostrated in his own estimation—and from that time became morose, soured factious and unreliable. Had he pursued a different course, he would now be the most prominent candidate for the Presidency in the country.

His "thirty years in the Senate," the work recently published, is the record of what he *was*, not of what he *is*. In doing justice to himself, he had to do justice to the leading Democratic statesmen of that period, and to the Democratic policy carried out by them. He would be untrue to himself and to history did he not write the truth of a most eventful epoch in this country through which he passed, and of which might he well say "*magna pars fui*." It is a work of great merit in this respect, and compiled with that industry and care for which its distinguished author is celebrated. Every lover of his country, and every man who takes any interest in public affairs, should not be without a copy of this publication for his own perusal and that of his children.

What the future of Mr. BENTON may be, it is difficult to say. It is rumored that he *intends to run as an independent candidate for* the Presidency in 1856, and expects to rally to *his support the Free Soilers, Abolitionists* proper, and northern Whigs. We should regret to see him make the experiment, as it would lead to nothing but his mortification and defeat.

Col. Benton has many personal peculiarities. Although a proud and haughty man, he has not the magnanimity of a *truly* great and truly *brave* man. He is fond of patronage and patronizing airs. He loves to do things that are bordering on the *outrageous* for mere effect. His bullying conduct on the trial of Col. Fremont, in which he *attempted* to intimidate Gen Kearney, by bravado and bluster were characteristic. His singular exhibition of spleen and overweening vanity, in refusing to receive his letters through the Post Office at St. Louis, because a political friend of his was not appointed to that office, is a sorry sequel to a long life of distinction and usefulness. His shaking his huge and burly frame with an uplifted chair at Gen Foot in the Senate Chamber, with loud outcries about protecting himself, is a sad commentary on his courage! The dog that barks most seldom bites. The man who *intended* to call another to account for words spoken in debate, would not thus act and then proclaim, that he was in danger of assassination.

The days of Col. Benton's popularity are numbered, and he has lived to write his own history, so far as it is worth recording. His posthumous fame will not depend upon what he expects to do, but will depend entirely upon what he has done, up to the period of his political oscillation and apostacy. His example is instructive to the rising generation, not only in that part of his life wherein he was successful and met public expectation, but also in that wherein he has failed.

MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF.—The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives at Washington, are busy at work *considering the details of the proposed modifications* of duties on imports. There are numerous points proposed, and it will require much thought and information to reconcile conflicting opinions *upon a safe and equitable basis*. One light, however, the Philadelphia *Evening Argus* says, should be strictly followed by the Committee, and that is to unshackle trade and *commerce as far as it is possible consistent with the collection of revenues for the general government*. Above that mark all duties upon imports are an indirect tax upon the people which is opposed to all proper notions of this free form of government. It is true the tariff needs modification, but let that change look towards the spirit of free trade which is now spreading in all parts of the country.

SLAVERY EXISTING IN NEBRASKA.—A letter from William Walker, Chief of the Wyandott tribe of Indians, formerly of Ohio, says that slavery exists in Nebraska among the whites and Indians, in defiance of the Compromise of 1820. *It has been in existence ever since it was* organized as an Indian Territory. True, there are not many slaves, but still slavery exists.—Some slaves are held by the Indians by virtue of their own laws and usages, and some by regular bills of sale from citizens of Missouri, while white settlers from the latter State never hesitate to bring slaves with them.

NEBRASKA.—The *Council Bluffs Bugle* describes this new territory, that has created in so short a time, so much talk, interest and newspaper war, as being one of the finest portions of country upon the American continent. Should Nebraska not receive the assistance and protection of the Government, the country will nevertheless be settled, and that speedily. Hundreds are awaiting the news that the Indian title is extinguished, and an hour after, the river district will be swarming. Already many have taken over materials for building, have staked out their claims, and are promised to stick together through thick and thin, and assist each other in the protection of their several claims. No families have yet removed to the Territory, neither have they a right to do so until the Indians have relinquished their claim and title to these lands.

HOW WE GROW.—By way of showing our readers how the demands of the public on the Post Office Department increase, we have to mention that on June 30th, 1850, the number of Post Offices in the United States was 18,417; on June 30th, 1851, 19,706; on June 30th, 1852, 20,901; and on June 30th, 1853, 22,220. We learn further, that since that time, about 1200 more have been added to the list.

☞ The Legislature of Ohio adjourned *sine die* on the 1st instant. They will not meet again, according to the new Constitution, until the first of January, 1856.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The news from Europe by the Pacific, which arrived on the 1st, offers no important feature except the capture of five Russian merchant vessels by one of Admiral Napier's ships in the Baltic, but of this event we have no details.—The blockade of the entire Russian coast on that sea is about to begin, preliminary to which *it is supposed Aland will be occupied by the* allies. It is now said that Revel will be the *first of the Baltic fortresses to receive the honor* of bombardment. The Russian fleet is at anchor within the fortifications at Sweaborg, with the Grand Duke Constantine in command. This position he is entitled to as well by character as by rank, and by the fact that he is the chief of the Russian navy. If he does not take his ships out from under the protection of the fortresses and have a brush with the enemy in the open sea, it will not be for a want of pluck. On the Danube, as we hear, the Russians are fortifying themselves in the Dobredja, but no fighting has yet taken place there. More of the allied forces have arrived in Turkey, but they are making no movement toward the seat of war. Indeed, it seems that they are to be held in reserve near Constantinople, to be brought up when *absolutely needed*. Meanwhile Omer Pasha is kept from acting decisively till they arrive. The fleets in the Black Sea have begun to show signs of life; a number of ships are off *Varna to support the operations of the Turkish* land forces, and the remainder are cruising. It had been reported that they had attacked and conquered Odessa, but it proves to be an error.

GOVERNMENT EXPLORATION.—The Legislature of Texas, in February last, ceded to the United States twelve leagues of land (thirty-six miles square) in three separate districts, to be reserved for the use of the Indians within the boundaries of the State, and to be selected by the Government from any lands not entered.—To carry out the object of this grant, the War Department and the Department of the Interior have directed Captain Marcy, of the 5th Infantry, U. S. Army, from the former, and Major Neighbours, special agent for the Camanches, from the latter, to prosecute the work jointly, the expedition, of course, to be under the command of Capt. Marcy. They have money to be expended in the purchase of gifts for the Indians, and Capt. M. designs to take an old Washita Chief (who accompanied him before) as an interpreter. Captain M will proceed direct to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he will take a company of infantry a surveyor wagons, provisions, and other equipments, and where he will be joined by Major Neighbours.

COLONEL GATES AND THE COURT OF INQUIRY.—The result of this trial is not yet made known, but the New York *Daily Times* states that it was *against* the Colonel, who has been directed to transfer the colors of his regiment to the officer next in command." The *Times* further alleges that this mild disposition of the case was probably made in consideration of the age and services of Col. Gates and the circumstances under which, the military tribunal adjudges, his faults were committed. As an investigation has resulted in the discovery that men's lives were needlessly and recklessly exposed for want of due attention on the part of the commanding officer, perhaps an inquiry into the slipping of the same unfortunate regiment upon the Falcon, which one of the officers so decidedly objected to as an unseaworthy vessel, may elicit some other facts, the disclosure of which would lead to a little more regard and consideration for the soldier's comfort and safety.

THE LATE STORM.—Our exchanges furnish us with detailed accounts of the disastrous storms of last week in the different parts of the Northern and Eastern States. They extended from the Atlantic shore through most of the Eastern States New York, along the Lakes and into Michigan and Illinois, in all of which the destruction by wind, rain, hail, floods, and lightning, was greater than ever before known. In some of the streams the water attained a height far above the high water marks of any previous freshets. Along the Hudson, the Mohawk, the Connecticut, and the Passaic rivers, dwelling houses, barns and stables were swept away, and the carcases of drowned cattle, dead horses and hogs, and even human bodies, were hurled down the swift running and turbulent waters of those streams to a degree which is represented as being frightful to look upon.

MAGNITUDE OF RUSSIA.—Russia is the greatest unbroken empire, for extent, that ever existed, occupying vast regions of Europe and Asia, and nearly one sixth of the habitable globe. It is forty-one times the size of France, and one hundred thirty-eight times that of England. Yet it was too small for the ambition of Alexander, who is reported to have said, "I insist upon having the Baltic to skate upon, the Caspian for a bathing place, the Black Sea as a wash-hand basin, and the North Pacific Ocean as a fish-pond."—He encroaches on Tartary for a pasture, on Persia and Georgia for a vine yard, on Turkey for a garden, on Poland for a farm, on Finland and Lapland as a hunting-ground, and took part of North America as a place of banishment for offenders.

THE WARD TRIAL.—The recent acquittal of Matt. F. Ward, tried for the murder of Professor Butler has given great offence to the people of Louisville. A meeting was held on Saturday night, at which resolutions were passed requesting Mr Crittenden, who was one of the counsel of Ward, to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, and requesting Mr. Wolfe, another of the counsel, to resign his seat as State Senator. The Wards were also requested to leave the State. A large mob proceeded to the residence of R. J. Ward, where they burnt in effigy Matthew and his brother Robert, at the front door, so close to it that the wood work caught. The fire was extinguished however, before much damage was done.

☞ The interminable Gardiner case, which had such a tragic result in relation to one of the parties, came up again at Washington on Monday, for the trial of John Charles Gardiner.—The latter having no faith in the justice of juries, and more in absence from the country, had very prudently taken French leave, imposing upon his sureties the necessity of paying twelve thousand dollars for his absence. Eighty thousand dollars of the four hundred thousand obtained from government by false swearing will be recovered, and if the agents and counsel for Gardiner have any regard for their reputation, probably a greater sum.

MAINE.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 20th ult., after a session of 107 days. The session has been a working one, 209 acts and 106 resolves having been passed and signed by the Governor.

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.

The following bill, for the better regulating of Taverns, &c., reported in the Senate by Mr. BUCKALEW, having passed both branches of the Legislature, and signed by the Governor, is now a law. It is very stringent in its provisions, and will no doubt subserve a more useful purpose than any prohibitory law which could be passed:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, That wilfully furnishing intoxicating drinks, by sale, gift or otherwise, to any person of known intemperate habits, to a minor or an insane person, for use as a beverage, shall be held and deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, the offender shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of not less than ten nor more than sixty days; and the wilful furnishing of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, to any person when drunk or intoxicated, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That it shall be lawful for any member of the family, or blood relation of an intemperate person, or any overseer of the poor or magistrate of the district in which such intemperate person resides, or has a legal settlement, or the committee of an habitual drunkard, to give a distinct notice, verbal or written to any inn-keeper, merchant, grocer, distiller, brewer, or other person manufacturing, selling, or having intoxicating liquors, forbidding him or them from furnishing such intemperate person or habitual drunkard with intoxicating drink or liquors; and if, within three months after such notice, any one to whom the same is given, shall furnish, or cause to be furnished, intoxicating liquors to such intemperate person or habitual drunkard, to be used as a beverage, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as provided in the first section of the act.

SEC. 3. That any person furnishing intoxicating drinks to any other person in violation of any existing law, or of the provisions of this act, shall be held civilly responsible for any injury to person or property in consequence of such furnishing, and any one aggrieved may recover full damages against such person so furnishing, by action on the case instituted, in any court having jurisdiction of such form of action in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That any judge, justice or clergyman, who shall perform the marriage ceremony between parties, when either of said parties is intoxicated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of fifty dollars and be imprisoned at the discretion of the court, not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 5. That any wilful adulteration and corruption of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, manufactured or intended as a beverage, whereby the same are essentially rendered unwholesome, noxious and injurious to health, or any sale of such liquors for use as a beverage, with knowledge that the same is so adulterated and corrupted, shall subject the offender for the first offence to a fine of fifty dollars, and for a second and subsequent offence to a fine of one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 6. Any person prosecuting for an offence in violation of this act, shall, upon conviction of the offender, receive such reasonable sum for expenses, services and time expended, as may be directed by the court, not exceeding twenty dollars, to be taxed and paid as a part of the costs in the cause, such allowance to be exclusive of compensation to such prosecutor as a witness under existing laws: *Provided*, That such allowance shall not be made in more than one case at the same term to one person.

SEC. 7. That no action shall be maintained or recovered had in any case for the value of liquors, sold in violation of this or any other act, and defence may be taken in any case against such recovery without special plea or notice.

SEC. 8. That it shall be lawful for the courts of quarter sessions to revoke any licenses they may have granted for the sale of liquors, whenever the party holding a license shall be proved to have violated any law of Commonwealth relating to the sale of liquors, or whenever the premises of such party shall become the resort of idle and disorderly persons so as to disturb the general peace of the neighborhood, upon notice given to the persons so licensed.

Fire at Chambersburg.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 5.—A fire broke out in the rear of the buildings owned by Judge Chambers, near the Diamond, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and before it could be checked twelve stables were consumed and much damage done to other property. Whilst the efforts of the firemen and citizens were directed to the extinguishment of the fire of Judge Chambers' premises, several stables took fire simultaneously from the sparks, across Main street, leaving the intermediate dwellings unimpaired. The flames spread quickly, and followed the course of an alley, burning all the stables except two, for the space of two squares, from Main street to the Franklin Railroad. Messrs. Eberly's, Gehr's, and Neal's stables took fire about the same time, and being near the Court-House, it was with difficulty the building was saved, being several times on fire. A number of dwellings on the north side of Market street caught fire, but were extinguished before much damage was done.

Gov. Bigler's Veto of the York County Bank.

The Boston *Post*, in an article upon this subject, pays a well-merited tribute to Gov. B., and says:

"We have always confessed our esteem for the veto power as a very important and salutary element in our forms of government, and the use which the able and popular Governor of Pennsylvania has made of it in this instance is by no means calculated to weaken the respect which the public entertain for this great check and safeguard. The veto message is short and unostentatious, and the idea of its effect on his reputation probably never entered the Governor's mind, as such an idea never should effect an executive officer in the discharge of his duty, we cannot but believe that the voters will find in it an additional reason for sustaining Governor Bigler *in the coming annual contest*."

Riot at Chelsea, Mass.---A Church Mobbed---Several Wounded.

BOSTON, May 8.—A man named Orr, alias Angel Gabriel, preached in the open air at East Boston yesterday, against Popery. A large crowd gathered to hear him, and the police interposing, caused a great excitement. His friends carried him away in an open carriage to Chelsea, where he commenced preaching again, when a riot ensued. Several persons were injured, but the disturbance was finally suppressed by the exertions of the police and firemen.—In the evening, however, the riot was renewed, and a severe fight took place between the Irish and Americans, the former being forcibly driven from the ground. An attack was then made on the Roman Catholic Church. The windows were broken, and the cross torn from the steeple and destroyed. Sheriff Ruggs read the riot act, and the military were called out and the rioters were dispersed. Several parties were more or less injured. One boy was shot in the leg.

Dreadful Accident at Erie, Pa.

ERIE, PA., May 8.—Yesterday morning, during the celebration of divine service in the Roman Catholic Church in this place, the gallery gave way and fell to the floor, crushing many persons. A large number were badly injured, and one individual was killed. Three of those injured are past recovery.

DROWNED.—Mr. LEWIS HUGGINS, of Buffaloe township, was drowned in the Juniata river on Wednesday last, between Mr. John Patterson's Hotel and the Falls. Mr. H. went out into the river in a canoe to examine some drift-wood that was lodged on a rock. He reached the rock in safety, but his boat having leaked greatly, he was engaged in bailing it out, when, by some means he fell out of it, and, though an excellent swimmer, was unable to reach the rock again. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his untimely death. He was about 35 years of age. His body has not yet been recovered.—*Bloomfield Democrat.*

CROPS IN VIRGINIA.—An exchange says:—We learn that in the counties of Hanover, Louisa, Goochland, &c., Virginia, the wheat crop is looking remarkably well at present. But it is too early yet for farmers to make any calculation upon the probable yield.