

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLEISLE, PA., NOV. 30, 1854.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday last was very generally observed by the citizens of this place as a day of Thanksgiving and praise. The Methodist Episcopal, the Lutheran, and the Protestant Episcopal churches were open and well attended, and some very excellent sermons were delivered. The stores, shops and public places were nearly all closed, and secular labor pretty generally suspended. We may now look upon Thanksgiving as one of the fixed national holidays.

A FOOT RACE.—On Thursday last (Thanksgiving day) an amusing race took place in the upper end of North Hanover street, which attracted considerable diversion for the fillets in that section of the borough. One of the United States soldiers having imbibed too freely of a "creator," became pugnacious, and appeared desirous of fighting up a row. He was speedily arrested by High Constable STRAIN, who started with him to the "lock-up." On the way, however, he managed to make his escape, and started at the top of his speed in the direction of the Barracks. The Constable gave chase, and although he strained every nerve to recapture his prisoner, the soldier was evidently leaving him far behind. Just at this moment, however, he made an unfortunate turn, and ran right into the midst of his comrades, some of whom tripped the poor fellow up, and he fell sprawling upon the sidewalk. The Constable now came up, somewhat downcast and fatigued, and again seized the soldier as his prisoner. He then, with some assistance, marched him off to the "Tower," where he left him to spend the remainder of Thanksgiving day, and ponder over the many slaps which occur "between the thumb and the lip."

FAMILY MEDICINES.—Many articles are presented under this name which have no valuable properties, and are prepared by men, entirely ignorant of the organization and functions of the human body or the remedial effects of medicines; specifics are put forth under the sanction of names borrowed from Lombosons, or of beings who never existed, save in the imagination of the inventors; and in this way articles of inert, but more frequently pernicious character, are foisted upon the public. It affords us pleasure to speak of a series of Family Medicines against which no charge can be made, but which must at a glance be acknowledged as fully reliable, and to possess all the virtues that are claimed for them. We allude to the Medicines recently made public by JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy & Surgery in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and other Celebrated Medical Colleges. Full information is given in the advertisement, to be found in another column.

SALE OF A VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY.—On Saturday last, the valuable Hotel Property, situated on the north-west corner of the Centre Square, in this borough, belonging to Charles Ogilby, Esq., and at present occupied by Mr. Christian G. Stough, was disposed of at public sale for the sum of \$8,465. Messrs. L. & M. Steiner were the purchasers. Attached to the hotel are several good offices, shops, &c., all of which can be readily rented at high prices. The property, three or four years ago, was sold for \$10,000, since which time some valuable improvements have been made upon it. It is thought by many that the Messrs. Steiners have obtained a rare bargain.

THE WINTER.—A contemporary says: "The dark clouds, driven to and fro by the cold, harsh wind, already makes us feel the approach of Winter. Happy they who have ample means to make the fire burn cheerily and secure that protection from the chilling blast that may enable them to look out smilingly upon the winter weather. A friend at our elbow whispers, 'God help the poor!' Let us change the prayer by saying, 'Rich, help the poverty-stricken.'" Thanks to a kind Providence, who has cast our lot in pleasant places, there are none who have health, strength and disposition to labor, but can command work by which to earn the wherewithal to secure the humbler necessities of life. Those upon whom the hand of misfortune has pressed heavily, and need the helping hand of the more favored and successful in life, we are free to believe only need to make known their wants to have them supplied."

A SNOW WINTER.—The weather is predicted that the coming winter will be remarkable story, and marked by many heavy storms of snow. They take the ground that the average amount of water falling to the earth is nearly the same in each individual year, and as we had only one-fourth of the usual amount during the summer, a sufficient quantity will fall next winter, in the shape of snow, to make up the required average.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—The Governor elect, Mr. Pollock, the Harrisburg Herald says, has tendered the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth to Col. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county, who has accepted the appointment.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.—In further compliance with the act "providing for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh," requiring, "That if the said main line shall not be awarded to any purchaser under the provisions of this act, the Govr. shall advertise for the term of one month, in two newspapers published in Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, for purchasing the same, or any division thereof, and transmit the proposals, if any received, at the meeting of the next General Assembly, to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish the same in the presence of that body," the Governor has advertised, as directed, and this great work is once more in market.

THE VOTE BY BALLOT.

In a republican government, every measure should be tested by time and experience, and when any rule of action which may have been at one time favorable to liberty and the rights of the people, becomes detrimental to both, by the ever-varying events of a restless and progressive age, that rule should be changed, and another and better one adopted in its stead. Our readers are aware that we have formerly expressed a decided disapprobation of the system of voting by ballot in our county conventions; where men acting in a representative capacity may cheat the people whom they profess to represent, and yet by going home and denying their treachery, remain undetected. The proceedings of our county conventions should be conducted in an open and manly manner, with open doors, and by viva voce voting, instead of with closed doors and by the secret ballot. It would give confidence and strength to our party organization, and relieve the action of conventions from all suspicions of foul play, or dishonorable shuffling.

But we have arrived at a period in our political history, when it becomes a question, which involves the welfare of the people, whether the voting at the polls should not also be open and public, instead of by the present method—and whether the Constitution of the State should not be altered so as to accomplish this desirable reform. The reasons of this change being necessary are apparent, from the result of the recent elections. A secret and intolerant association of men has sprung into existence, who strike at and prostrate the dearest rights of the people, and would it not be advisable to know who have thus acted, or at least who will continue thus to act for the future? With a system of viva voce voting, the Know Nothing organization would be powerless. Men will do secretly and in the dark what they would be ashamed to do in the light of day. The sworn minions of the Know Nothing Lodges would shrink from their own horrid principles, if they had to publicly avow them at the polls. What they have done under the mask of secrecy they would not do in the face of the Constitution of the land, and with the eyes of the community upon them.

In several of our most republican States, the right of suffrage is exercised publicly and not by ballot. In Virginia this is the case, and it is assigned as one of the reasons why the traitorous Know Nothings are making little progress and but few converts in that republican Commonwealth. We would be in favor of a change of our fundamental law in this respect. The Constitution provides for voting by ballot. It would endorse the cause of republicanism and good government, were this provision of the Constitution changed. Where the reason of the rule has changed, the rule itself ought to give way to the varying circumstances of the times. The vote by ballot was formerly a shield against tyranny and oppression, to protect the poor laboring man against the tyrannical exactions of tyrannical employers. The vote by ballot is now made an engine of tyranny, and is the mere instrument through which conspiracies against the peace of society and the political and religious rights of the people are trodden under foot. Whatever good has been effected by the rule in our provincial history, would be far more than counterbalanced by the evil likely to arise from the present exigencies of the times, if the same rule be continued. What say our Democratic contemporaries on this subject?

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.—The Philadelphia Argus, of a late date, says: "Anti-Nebraska thunder seems to have died away materially in Massachusetts since the election. The Whig press, whose columns for weeks and months had been charged to the brim with inflammatory and one-sided appeals to the public, has all at once become 'quiet' about it. What can be the cause of this sudden change of front? Is it the result of a 'sober second thought'—the reflection that the system of hush and deception has been carried far enough—or is it the result of the crushing defeat the Whig party experienced at the polls? Perhaps it may be a little of both. At any rate, we should think that opportunity might be afforded to pour out a little of the oil of condolence upon the Whig Anti-Nebraska members of Congress from that State, who have been so unceremoniously shored by, as it would seem, anti-Nebraska votes."

CONGRESS OF SPANISH AMERICAN NATIONS. It is proposed by some of the Spanish American States, to establish permanent legations at the city of Washington, and from that centre negotiate and arrange all troublesome questions between Europe and the American States. The greatest difficulty the Spanish American States have had, is to get rid of troublesome questions at home, which are continually disturbing the internal peace of those countries. If the governments had vigor enough in them to suppress internal disorders, they need not fear their external relations. Few nations unnecessarily meddle with nations able to take care of themselves and make themselves respected.

AN AMERICAN IN RUSSIA.—An American traveller in Russia writes to the Louisville Journal from St. Petersburg as follows: "On Friday I made the acquaintance of Count Nesselrode, for thirty years past the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, a gentleman who has a wrinkle on his brow, and who told me he was within two years of my age, and consequently 74. A man of more amiable address I never met with. He proposed to introduce me to the Emperor, offered me a letter of introduction to the Russian commander of an army of 25,000 men at Revel, and inquired if I had a military costume with me, that I might to-day accompany the Emperor to a review of 40,000 men. He was opposed to this, and is universally regarded here as a man of great virtue as well as of great intelligence. Of the fall of Sebastopol melancholy forebodings are entertained by the Russian population here. I came here believing that the conquest of the Crimea would end the war. I am now thoroughly convinced that it will protract it. All that you hear through England about poverty and distress here is false. The Emperor's popularity, imputable to his excellent private character and his figure and personal address, is unbounded."

THE UNITED STATES NAVY STEAMER PRINCESTON.—The Navy Department are said to have very gratifying accounts, indeed, of the performance of the machinery of this ship since the last repairs were put upon her. She has just returned to Pensacola, from Havana, and these accounts came in the shape of a report made since her return. The Princeton will continue to do duty as a ship of the Home Squadron.

DEATH OF JUDGE DENKER.—Judge Denker of York, died at his residence, on Thursday last, after great suffering. His disease was cancer.

Over-Trading.

The continued heavy export of silver and gold calls forth a few comments from the New Orleans Bulletin, with a considerable degree of truth, according to our way of thinking. What think you, reader, of the assertion, that "the proposition is incontrovertible—is as clear as a sunbeam—that any country which annually purchases more than it sells, must come to bankruptcy in the long run. Nothing can be sorer. It is precisely with nations, as with individuals, as far as pecuniary transactions are concerned, with the exception that the nation never dies, to use an expression attributed to Pitt, and that they cannot be levied on and sold out by the Sheriff. The business man composing it, however, will break, and the fabric of society will be shaken to its foundation. 'Nothing but the wonderful resources of this country—wonderful in its vast and varied products, ranging all the way from the frigid to the torrid latitudes—wonderful alike in its enormous capacity and astonishing development—wonderful in its exhaustless mineral riches, its mines of lead, iron, copper, and coal, not taking into calculation the stupendous gold yield of California—wonderful alike in the immense production of cotton, a staple the world cannot get along without, no matter how much flitting there may be at the threshold, and which constitutes the great and enduring basis of our national wealth, as well as the most convenient article of exchange, has thus far saved off a disastrous commercial revolution, necessarily attendant upon over-trading, and of occurring in foreign debt.'"

MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.—It is well known that Pennsylvania and Maryland, a few years ago, says the Baltimore Sun, abolished small notes, and thus brought into all the channels of trade and business, as a substitute, a plentiful supply of gold and silver change. The wisdom of this policy is now more than ever demonstrated, and the currency of the two States, as well as the stability of their banking institutions, stands in beautiful contrast with that of some of the Western States, where almost every one was permitted to issue paper money and circulate their bills, until gold and silver are almost entirely driven out of circulation. What the Philadelphia Ledger says is the currency of Pennsylvania in the following extract is equally true of our own State, and particularly of this city.

"Bank notes at this time enter less into the currency of this State, according to the amount of business done, than ever before. The retail trade is almost wholly carried on in gold and silver, while the larger payments of wholesale dealers and manufacturers are by checks and drafts between parties well known to each other. Bank notes, compared with former times, are rarely seen. Our present system of banking in this city, and to a considerable extent throughout the Commonwealth, is of a character to give us all the benefits and comparatively few of the evils of paper money."

ARRIVAL OF SMITH O'BRIEN.—Among the passengers between Malta and Gibraltar by the Candia, which has just arrived here from the India mail, was Mr. Smith O'Brien, returned from transportation. He arrived from Australia via Madagascar. He was a first-class passenger on board the Candia, and entered into familiar conversation with those on board on every topic except politics. He looked careworn. He was obliged to leave the Candia at Gibraltar, as he is prohibited by the terms of his pardon, from visiting the United Kingdom. It was believed that he proposed visiting some part of Italy.

SLAVES LUPERATED.—Fifty-three emaciated slaves arrived at Beaver, Pa., on Saturday the 11th inst., on their way to a tract of land, purchased as a home for them, in Mercer county. They had belonged to J. J. Everett, of Annapolis county, Md., who recently died, leaving them, by will, their freedom, and \$1,000 each to buy land. He left money, also, to be used in buying up and settling free their immediate relatives who were in the possession of other masters. His executors were accompanying them to the lands purchased for them, which lie a few miles north of Mercer. Considerable excitement was created by their arrival.

ILLINOIS.—The official report for Thomas L. Harris, the Nebraska member elected in the sixth district of Illinois, is 294. He supersedes Richard Y. Yates, anti-Nebraska Whig, who was elected in 1852 by 430 majority. The Nebraska Democratic net gain is therefore six hundred and thirty-four votes, and the member besides. This is the way to put it to the fusionists, confound them!

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—It appears by the statistics furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury that the imports of foreign merchandise into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, were a fraction over \$300,000,000. The exports of domestic products were between \$250,000,000 and \$260,000,000. The exports of breadstuffs and provisions were somewhat in excess of \$50,000,000. The difference between the imports and exports was made up in California gold, stocks and mercantile obligations. The revenue from customs was about \$65,000,000, and from all other sources \$8,000,000.

TUNNEL UNDER THE OHIO RIVER.—On Thursday last, a large meeting was held in Louisville, Ky., for the purpose of further considering the ability and practicability of constructing a tunnel under the Ohio river. Gov. Wright, of Indiana, addressed the meeting, advocating the movement. It is estimated that the construction of the tunnel will cost not more than \$1,200,000, and it can be built within twelve months from the time of commencement. It is stated that the great enterprise is not to be commenced until the whole amount is subscribed by note, made payable in four instalments.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The Cleveland Leader says that there is to be a grand Railroad Convention in that city on the 28th inst. The four great Eastern Railroads will be represented, namely, The New York and Erie, the New York Central, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio. The object of the meeting, we suppose, is to talk about increased tariffs and fewer dead-heads.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature of North Carolina met and organized on Monday last. S. P. Hill, of Caswell, Democrat, was elected the Speaker of the House, and James B. Murritt, principal clerk. Warren Winslow, of Cumberland, Democrat, was elected Speaker of the Senate, and John Hill, chief clerk. Two U. S. Senators are to be chosen by the present Legislature.

Europe not ripe for Freedom.

The New York Times professes to have received intelligence through private European channels, of considerable interest, concerning the result of the recent Congress of American Diplomats at Brussels, the project of which was due mainly to the outbreak of the Spanish Revolution. The hopes cherished in regard to the progress of European liberty, and the dispatch of Mr. Siskies to Washington, for instructions as to the line of policy to be pursued on behalf of American interests, are likely to be affected by the Administration had maintained, and sent the Assistant Secretary of State abroad for more accurate information. Mr. Siskies followed him soon, and both these gentlemen were instructed to make inquiries upon the following points: 1. Whether Cuba could be purchased from any Cabinet which the Revolution was likely to bring into power. 2. Whether the purchase of Cuba should be found impracticable, the diplomatic independence of the Governor General of that Island might not be secured. 3. What was the general state of feeling among the people, and what were the strength and prospects of the Democratic element in the several States of Continental Europe.

Having failed in the first two points of the special mission, the Congress of Ambassadors was confined to preparing a report on the condition of popular sentiment in Europe, the result of which it is understood has been forwarded to Washington. The Ambassadors, according to the Times, are understood to agree in reporting the utter absence of Democratic feeling in Europe. In Spain there are no republicans. Mr. Siskies went purposely to Madrid, and reports this as the result of his observations. France is lost in admiration of its present and practical Government. Revolution in Paris is out of the hearts of her subjects. Even Kosuth himself is forgotten by the people, the Magyar aristocracy being his only adherents. Poland has no changes, except in the suit of monarchic combinations; and Italy is completely tired of the madness of Mazzinianism. So of the rest. Europe is satisfied. The people of the old continent are not ripe for freedom. Such is the spirit that will pervade the intelligence sent home by our Ministers in Europe.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—The Harrisburg Union says: "One of the smartest tricks of the season was played last night. A fellow came to town who professed to perform a great many wonderful slight-of-hand tricks, and other things worth seeing. Wright's Hall was procured for the performance, and well filled. The first wonderful trick was to make a 'mysterious disappearance,' and it was well performed, as when the hour arrived for the commencement, it was found the gentleman had 'mysteriously disappeared,' taking with him the proceeds, and leaving the anxious audience minus their quarters."

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—Complete returns make the vote for Governor stand thus: Washburn (Whig) 27,019; Gardner (Know-Nothing) 81,833; Wilson (Free Soil) 67,601; Bishop (Democrat) 14,948. All the Senators elect are Know-Nothings, and the House will contain 4 Whigs, 1 Free Soiler, 360 Know-Nothings, and not a single Democrat, the one supposed to be elected being a member of the Know-Nothing order.

WHAT FARMERS MUST DO.—The New York Times says: "One of our paper-makers, speaking of the scarcity of rags, writes thus: 'If our people would only raise fax; instead of importing their rags from the East, we should soon have paper stock in abundance. This year have sold their crops, standing in the field, at 40 per acre, and some got more than that.'"

ROBBERY OF THE BALTIMORE POST OFFICE AND ARREST.—We learn from the Baltimore Sun, that one of the old clerks in the Baltimore Post Office has been detected in robbing the mails. For some time past, a considerable number of letters, containing checks and money, have been missing from the Baltimore Post Office. In some instances, letters containing funds for the adjacent Post Offices in Maryland, have never come to hand, whilst remittances for Baltimore have also failed to reach their destination. A special mail agent made up a package and sent it off with a view of discovering the thief. It followed it from Baltimore, but at the next Post Office discovered that the depositor was in Baltimore. He returned and arrested Wm. J. Martin, the chief distributing clerk, and found on him the money he had enclosed in the package. The accused had excited suspicions against him by the elegant style in which he lived, little in accordance with the amount of salary received, and also by his deposits in the Savings Bank, amounting to over \$3,000. He has been committed for trial.

DUELING IN CALIFORNIA.—In the Legislative Assembly, on Tuesday afternoon, John Gleason, an advocate, was brought to the bar of the House, on the charge of sending a challenge to Mr. Cassatt, a member of the House. The difficulty grew out of the recent election. Mr. Gleason made an apology to the House, and after a representation from the Speaker, was discharged.

CONVICTS OBTAIN DELEGATE MARRIAGE.—In answering an official question, propounded to him, the Attorney General has had occasion to decide, under no law, consuls of the United States, in Europe, have no lawful power to celebrate marriage, either between citizens of the United States or foreigners. It will be recalled that United States consuls, in Germany, particularly, have been in the habit of celebrating marriage between parties about to emigrate to the United States. This decision, we take it for granted, has reference to some such case.

The Governor of Arkansas, in his message sent into the Legislature on the 4th inst., speaks highly of the financial condition of the State. Arkansas lays on the few States in the Confederacy that deal only in gold and silver, of which nearly \$50,000,000 remained in the Treasury on the 1st of October. During the last two years the taxable property of the State has increased \$45,788,000. Upon the present Legislature devolves the duty of electing a United States Senator.

RAILROAD COLLISION.—A collision occurred on the Harlem and New Haven Railroad, on New York, on the 22d inst. No serious damage done, only three or four being killed, and some few others badly injured. The Conductor's legs were broken. Very gratifying that nothing serious occurred. Of course no cause of complaint, as nobody was to blame.

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The Magazines for December.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—This long established and popular periodical continues to maintain the high character which it has enjoyed for many years. Each succeeding number presents some new and attractive feature, showing that Mr. Godley's industry and fertility of resources are alike inexhaustible. The issue for December is a very fine one. Steel plates, colored engravings, ingenious devices for the amusement and occupation of ladies, and illustrations of every variety are accompanied by a large amount of interesting and agreeable literature. For the ensuing year Mr. Godley promises even more attractions than he has hitherto offered, and every body knows that he always keeps his word.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The December number of Graham's American Monthly Magazine has been issued. It is a most beautiful number, abounding with excellent matter. The steel engraving entitled "Oath at Valley Forge," is worth the price of the book alone. Altogether it is a most superb number, and Graham's may justly be classed one of the very best Magazines in this country. We understand that the January number of Graham will be a magnificent one. The terms are \$3 to single subscribers, \$10 per copy, \$5 to five copies, \$10, eight copies, \$15; the eleven copies, \$20, and one copy for the gathering of the club.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The December number of this Magazine has been received, and although it is now one of the best of this kind of periodicals, the publisher designs to make great improvements for 1855. The reading matter will be increased to nine hundred pages a year. Each number will contain a steel engraving, a colored fashion plate, and between twenty and forty wood engravings. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the celebrated author of "Fashion and Family," is one of the editors, and writes exclusively for it; assisted by all the best female authors. The terms are a dollar less, viz. \$2 a year, instead of \$3. To clubs the terms are cheaper yet, three copies sent for \$5, five copies for \$7.50, eight copies for \$10, with a splendid premium for the month getting up the club. Address, post paid, Charles J. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Specimens sent on being written for.

MORE EFFECTS OF THE LATE DROUGHT.—The Buffalo Herald says that there were over 100 vessels grounded on the St. Clair Flats, Detroit, on Thursday week, and that up to that time not a vessel had passed Detroit from the upper lakes. Some of these vessels had been grounded several days. It has been ascertained that there are one million of bushels of wheat on board the vessels. The Republic adds:—The loss of grain and flour is a heavy one, and it is estimated that it will have to go in store on its arrival here, as it cannot be shipped on the canal after the 25th of November, the canal closing by order on the 6th of December. The detention of this large amount of wheat on the water has undoubtedly caused the present high prices of flour, which would have fallen 10 or 12 cents per barrel below the price it is now quoted at.

INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.—The New York Times urges the necessity of an official investigation into the cause of the loss of the New Era, which over two hundred souls have been sent into eternity. There have been charges of gross misconduct made against the officers, which, if they have any foundation, would require an investigation.

COLORED KNOW-NOTHINGS.—In New York, colored persons, possessing immovable property, are allowed to vote. A Know-Nothing Lodge of colored persons was organized in Elmira, N. York, last week, being the eighth of that complexion in the State.

The Pennsylvania Democrat, for twenty-eight years the Whig organ in Fayette county, has been discontinued, and the American Standard is to take its place and devote its columns to Know-Nothingism, so that the few old line Whigs left in Fayette county, will be without a paper to advocate their cause.

BLACK INDEMNITY.—The majority of the "dankies" who enjoy the elective franchise, under the new constitution, in the State of New York, at the recent election voted the Know-Nothing ticket, much to the discomfiture of the abolitionists who had calculated upon them as a matter of course. "Brack man berry un-sarin."

Thomas P. Cope, for the last half century one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia, died in that city on Wednesday, in the 87th year of his age. He originated the first line of packet ships between the port of Philadelphia and Liverpool, and was at the head of many important enterprises tending to advance the commercial interests of Philadelphia.

MORMONS IN KANSAS.—A Mormon settlement is being made in Kansas. About 2000 families go into charge of Elder Erastus Snow, one of the Twelve, to a point about 100 miles west of the town of Kansas. Mr. Snow has just returned from a year's agency in Sweden, Denmark, etc., and agencies of converts from these countries will arrive shortly, the well-to-do portion of whom will be sent forward to Salt Lake, to be located in that poor remain at the re-erecting station in Kansas.

A woman in the case of Dr. Deane, convicted of violating the person of Miss Mudge, now Mrs. Throckmorton, has been refused. The decision of the Court was given by Judge Thompson.

U. S. SENATOR ELECTED.—Robert W. Johnson, Dem., has been unanimously elected by the Arkansas Legislature, as U. S. Senator, for six years from the 4th of March, 1855.

D. H. NEWMAN, Esq., editor of the Eastern Sentinel, has been appointed Collector of Tolls on the Delaware Division, at Easton. A snug berth, and one which we hope our editorial brother may live long to enjoy.

The Pennsylvaniaian appeared on Thursday in a handsome suit of new types. A marked improvement has lately taken place in the editorial management of this staunch Democratic sheet, and we are glad to learn that its circulation is rapidly increasing.

The project for building a mansion for the accommodation of the Executive of the Commonwealth is again urged in the public prints. The objection urged by some is the present largeness of the State debt.

A MOSQUITO RESERVATION.—It was stated several months ago that some American capitalists had purchased from the Mosquito king a tract of fifty to all his territorial possessions. According to the New York Herald, this company has now fitted out an expedition in New York city to establish a colony in Mosquito, with a republican government, the purchase covering twenty-five millions of acres, and the intention being to unite San Juan territory. Colonel Kennedy, of Texas, heads the expedition.

RAILROAD IN THE SHERIFF'S HANDS.—The Sheriff of Lebanon county advertises for sale the entire possessions of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, consisting of 41,766 acres of coal land, together with the mines, machinery, &c., and also the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad. The sale is to take place at the office of the Company, at Cold Springs, in Lebanon county, on Friday, the 8th of December.

DOMINGO AND STOWE.—A letter written from the city of St. Domingo—and evidently no friend of the party—says that the only harm he wishes "Madame Stowe" is, that she should be obliged to live in Hayti six months. In regard to the philanthropists who distribute the works of that lady, the same writer observes that "they are actually protecting and giving aid to a barbarous set of brute negroes, whose acts, from the time they began to govern, have been of the most barbarous, bloodthirsty, and atrocious kind, against the whites, and particularly against the people of the American republic, who never offended them."

A FIRM MIND NOT A CRIB.—The U. S. Circuit Court of Illinois, has decided that a free negro is not a "citizen" of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution, entitling him to sustain a suit before the U. S. Court. The case was that of Mitchell against Lamar. Judge Drummond made the decision, and Judge McLean concurred.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.—The Illinois State Register, of the 10th inst., says: "From the returns thus far received we can form no definite opinion of the complexion of the Legislature. The Senate will be Democratic, and we feel confident that the House will be the same."

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.—A Western Judge has decided that stationary, umbrellas, overcoats and rubbers, are not property, but articles of miscellaneous utility. The result is, that these goods have a very rapid circulation in those parts. The strongest man is the best off. Gentlemen who are a little short in trifles of this nature, should sail for the West.

LATER FROM KANSAS TERRITORY.—The Hon. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, has just returned from a special mission to the Indians in Kansas territory, and confirms the opinion that Kansas will become a free State. He thinks that there are about five thousand settlers there, Kansas city and Westport being full of overhangers. It is very healthy and the sickly men are all looking well and hearty. Abundance of bituminous coal is found there, and the settlers having the mines close at hand, are using it for fuel.

TRADING OFF A WIFE.—F. Butterfield, of Great Falls, N. H., was arrested recently on a charge of having two wives. He has been to California, and styled himself the impression that his "old wife" was dead, and married again. Neither the Justice, Sheriff or the "old wife" seemed inclined to believe the story, but Butterfield was set at liberty, on his giving the "old wife" a deed for about four hundred dollars worth of real estate, in Dexter, Maine.

The "European Times" says: "A good deal of surprise has been expressed at the continued rise in the corn markets after the glorious harvest with which we have been favored this year—a harvest the yield of which is generally allowed to have been at least 20 per cent. in excess of any harvest gathered within the memory of man."

The next Congress, it is said, will contain eighteen abolitionists.

All Protestants, too, our friend might have added. These are the men who have left the pulpit, for the purpose of warning the people against the strides of the Catholics. This is evidence that these clerical gentlemen are not so much afraid of the influence of the Catholics, as they are anxious to obtain office for themselves. They worship mammon more than their Creator.

William North, the author and poet, committed suicide at his residence in Bond street, New York, on Tuesday. Disappointment acting on a temperament prematurely susceptible, and alive to influences which others could scarcely understand, impelled Mr. North to the melancholy rashness of self murder. His poems and fables have been re-printed in hundred of magazines and papers here and in the old country, and his sad end will be lamented far beyond the circle of his intimate friends.

Major Arthur T. Lee, of the U. S. Army, who was reported to be killed in New Mexico by Indians, is alive and well.

The congregation of a church were very much annoyed at the continual intoxication of their sexton; in fact, his misconduct had reached such a height that he had been seen to squeeze the hands of several stout elderly females when handing them out of their carriages; and also, though said females had failed to make any complaint, it was deemed expedient that the sexton should call the offender to account. Now, it so chanced that the leading man in the vestry was a certain well-known physician, and he having undertaken to reprimand the sexton, and administered upon him, with great severity. The sexton listened until he got through, but then exclaimed with great indignation, "Sir, I thought that you would have been the last man to be so hard again me, when I've been this many a year covering blunders of yours!"

WATER'S RULE OF ONTARIO.—An instructive anecdote, related by Webster, a short time previous to his last public reception in Boston, was travelling from New York to Boston by the overland route. When the cars reached Springfield, Mr. Water, the well-known excellent conductor, stepped into the forward car, and as usual announced "Springfield station; twenty minutes allowed passengers to dine." Mr. Webster, who was sitting by him, arose, and pleasantly telling him on the shoulder, remarked, "Young man, that is one of the most interesting speeches I ever heard in my life." "Yes, sir," calmly replied the conductor, "all speeches are good in which the speaker and auditor heartily sympathize." "Very true," said Mr. Webster, "and I have always noticed that those speeches are always considered best which are finished in good season for dinner."

Mr. Tiffany's Lectures before the Union-Fire Company.

It is a most singular and absurd idea, for a lecturer to maintain that he can be by his sentences—however eloquent—gull an enlightened liberal community, and work upon their prejudices. By his own self, even by falsehoods against any body of men whatsoever, merely because he is clothed as a minister of the gospel.

It was with such an idea that the would-be U. S. Senator, the Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, addressed the Citizens of Carlisle on last Thursday evening, in Marion Hall. His subject was "America and American Institutions." He was happily selected, for it is a subject which interests every true American; and therefore Marion Hall was filled to overflowing. But whether the subject was selected to attract an audience we know not; but certainly we think his lecture he must have entirely overlooked his subject. He branched out most eloquently on the beauties of the doctrines of Unitarianism, and the immutability of the Roman Catholic Church; that she is waiting for a suitable opportunity to overthrow our government and free institutions, and that therefore she ought to be kept under a watchful and a cautious eye; hence the necessity of this organization of Know-Nothings. Always, dear the Catholics who are in the minority, in a ratio of 1 to 177, shame to the brag of the American "Whig" utter such a sentiment. But it is not as if the masses would have you believe, neither by any other of the followers of New Business believe any such doctrine. They themselves laugh at the way they are pulling the people of this Country into the mire of error, and which is opposed to American principles;—the Roman Catholic Church; that she is waiting for a suitable opportunity to overthrow our government and free institutions, and that therefore she ought to be kept under a watchful and a cautious eye; hence the necessity of this organization of Know-Nothings. Always, dear the Catholics who are in the minority, in a ratio of 1 to 177, shame to the brag of the American "Whig" utter such a sentiment. But it is not as if the masses would have you believe, neither by any other of the followers of New Business believe any such doctrine. 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