AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor,

CARLISLE, PA., DEC. 28, 1854.

An Apprentice

TO learn the Printing business, will be taken at this office, if application be made soon. None but a smart, active, intelligent, *good boy*, and possessing a good education, need apply.—To a boy possessing the above qualities, and of 16 years of age, a good opportunity to learn the printing is offered.

☞ The Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association, located at Sandusky, Ohio, for the purpose of encouraging the Fine Arts, and disseminating a pure and wholesome Literature throughout the country, presents a list of inducements to all the lovers of Art and Literature, never equalled by any Society of the kind. Every person who subscribes $3 will receive during the year any one of the following periodicals:—Harper's Magazine, Putnam, Blackwood, Knickerbocker, Gody's Lady's Book, and Graham's Magazine; or either of the following Quarterly Reviews, reprinted in New York:—Westminster, London Quarterly, North British, and Edinburgh Review. In addition to this each member receives a certificates, which will entitle him to a chance of drawing, *free of cost*, one among the many works of Art the Association, at great expense, has collected together. Among these works is the world renowned Greek Slave, by Powers, and some of the finest works known to fame. Subscriptions received at this office, where descriptive Catalogues can be seen.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—Messrs. George M. Lauman & Co. have disposed of the Harrisburg *Democratic Union* to Capt. Jacob Zeigler, by whom it will henceforth be conducted. He promises to recognize no clique or faction, but to make the *Union* a steadfast and impartial organ of the whole Democratic party.

☞ Hon. Levi Foulkrod, State Senator from Philadelphia, died at his residence, on the 21st inst. The deceased was a gentleman of considerable ability, and bore the reputation of being one of God's noblest works—an honest man.—He was an active and consistent Democrat, and his loss, owing to the absence of Mr. Buckalew, may give the opposition the control of the Senate.

HANGING IN EFFIGY.—The citizens of Lynchburg, Va., were, on Friday morning last, presented with the spectacle of an effigy of Dr. Thompson, suspended by the neck from the limb of a tree, on Main street, bearing this inscription: "Dr. Thompson, the Woman Killer." It had been placed there the night before, and continued to hang all day. This individual has also, it is said, been hung in effigy at Lexington, Salem and Christiansburg.—Thompson is the man acquitted of the charge of killing Miss Pharr.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—From the Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat*, of the 9th inst., we learn that on Thursday last Isaiah Calvert and David Orork, farmers, living on adjoining places in Campbell county, Ky., deliberately shot at each other, the former using a rifle, and the latter a shot-gun, loaded with slugs. Orork received a severe wound in the knee. His antagonist was uninjured.

PRINCELY MUNIFICENCE.—We understand that Judge *Helfenstein*, a large coal proprietor, proposes, on the 22d inst., to dedicate forever, a valuable and productive coal estate, in the Shamokin Coal Basin, for the benefit of the destitute poor of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Carlisle, &c. On the same day will be laid the corner-stone of a Free College, at Shamokin, to be endowed with the proceeds of another coal estate; and also a estate dedicated to the benefit of African colonization. The occasion will be one of much interest. Gov. Bigler, Bishop Potter, and a number of prominent citizens of the State will be present. Judge *Helfenstein has*, within the last three or four years, given over 20,000 tons of coal to the poor of this city, Lancaster, Carlisle, and other towns.—*Phila. Argus.*

The Judge HELFENSTEIN above alluded to is Hon. WILLIAM L. HELFENSTEIN, a native of Carlisle, and a son of JOHN P. HELFENSTEIN, Esq., formerly a well known and prominent citizen of this county, where he held many offices of honor and emolument. Judge H. was a student of Dickinson College, under the *old regime*, where he graduated with distinguished honor. He afterwards removed to Dayton, O., where he commenced the practice of law, and by his talents and industry soon acquired both fame and fortune. His munificent liberality will be duly appreciated by the recipients.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST FINED.—The Rev. John B. Welcomb, a German Catholic priest, has been fined $500 at Chicago, for a violent assault upon a lame boy, for whispering while attending mass. The Court held that the defendant had no authority, in law or religion, to commit an assault and battery upon the boy on the ground that he was pastor of the church.

LEAD MINE IN THE HEART OF A TOWN.—A short time since, in digging a vault for the Bradley House, at Galena, Illinois, the workmen came upon a show of mineral, that upon investigation promises to be a valuable *lode*. The vein tends north and south, running from the point where it was opened across Beach street, beneath the new Baptist Church, and into the hill near, the junction of Main and Franklin streets. Permission has been obtained to tunnel Beach street; and with the trustees of the church, and the owners of the ground in the rear, a bargain has been made, and the work will begin at once.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—The recommendations of the Secretaries of War and the Navy in favor of an increase of their respective arms of the public service and defence, seem too meet with general acceptance; and these, with the modification of the Tariff, it is thought, it is thought, will be among the first measures of the present session.

FREE BANK SECURITIES.—The State Treasurer of New Jersey, in view of the recent depreciation in almost every description of bonds, has made a demand upon the Free Banks of that State for additional securitits, so as to fully indemnify note holders, in case of the suspension of any such institution.

☞ The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, as appears from the returns of the various Conferences, embraces 679,282 members, and 104,076 probationers, being an increase of 30,782 members over the total of the year previous. There are 5384 travelling preachers, of whom 4811 are effective, and the rest superannuated. The local preachers number 6410, and the missionary contributions for the year amount to $229,049.

THE PAST AND NEW YEAR.

Before we again issue the *Volunteer*, the year 1854 will have passed away—forever! A few days more and its last knell will be heard amid the chills and gloom of winter. The departure of the old and the ushering in of the new year, bring to our recollection a long train of thoughts—some pleasing, but many sad. We instinctively name over many dear and beloved friends who have been called from time to eternity during the year about to end; we examine our own house-hold, and many of us find the centre of attraction gone, our cherished hopes in a measure blighted, and the solemn truth forcing itself upon us that our own existence is but a vapor. Yes, the advent of the new year will cause many to think over the bright hopes they have been called upon to bury in the tomb during the past year—how many friends have proved false or ungrateful—how many have gone down in the gloom of solitude, or amidst scenes of sickness and poverty, or of sighing and sorrow. Such ever has been, such will continue to be the reflections of man on the departure of the year.

But, if our course has been wearisome through fields of sterility, or if, in the providence of God, we have been made melancholy and companionless, we should all remember that Wisdom and Goodness preside over our destinies, whether we are breasting the storm, or calmly beholding the rainbow of promise. The year that it bidding us adieu, was pleasant in its course, and its decline, like that of the long afflicted patight, gradual and beautiful. To use the language of an eminent man, writing on this subject, "The new year to which we are just to be introducted, is, in one sense, a perfect stranger, though we have long been intimate with the family to which it belongs, and of course have some general acquaintance with the certain features of its character, leading us to anticipate its promises, and its failure to perform them in many instances—its smiles and its tears—its flatteries and its frowns—its gaieties and hopes—its gradual decline, decay and dissolution; but we have abundant reason too, for indulging the belief that we may enjoy thousands of blessings, if we are disposed to cherish proper feelings—to be kind and courteous and obliging, and ever on our guard to avoid unnecessarily wounding the feelings of others; ever ready to acknowledge the favors we receive, and render a suitable return."

How easily all this may be done! How often is it grossly neglected! He who consults his own ease and comfort cannot in any manner attain the desired result so readily and certainly, as by habitually consulting the ease and comfort of others, with whom he is in the habit of associating; and this is true politeness also. A man who is dissatisfied with himself and those around him, and laboring under the darkening influence of disturbed or morose feelings, "may travel from Dan to Beersheba, and say it is all barren;" to him it will appear so; and the effect would be the same if his journey lay amidst the most delightful scenes of rural beauty.

The seasons of the year all give their annual lessons for instruction: it is our wisdom to regard them carefully. Spring summons us all to cheerful activity, with assurances that our labor will not be in vain;—Summer performs what Spring has promised, and shows us the advantage of listening to early instruction, and wisely improving it. Ten thousand songsters are filling the branches with their animating strains of music and gratitude, and teaching us to enjoy, as they do, the countless blessings and bounties of nature; their music is never failing—nor do we see it ending in discords.—Let us learn to measure our time with care, to cultivate our voices, that they may lose all harshness; let each attend to his own part, and strive to excel in that. Let us consider our feelings, passions, and dispositions, as the strings of the harp, and the ordinary events of life as the breezes which give vibration to the strings; if these strings—our feelings, passions and dispositions—are in proper tune, under due regulation, and preserving a just relation, each to all the others, we have then all the elements of moral music, domestic and social, and in a few weeks, by due regard to all the principles and arrangements above mentioned, we shall soon be good scholars, giving and receiving all that pleasure which harmony can afford; and as the sober Autumn advances, our tastes for this kind of music will be more and more ripened towards perfection; and when the cold December evenings shall arrive, we can listen to the angry music of the elements abroad, full of discordant strains, sweeping by our peaceful homes, while within them all may be the music of the heart, in its gentlest movements.

It is a melancholy truth, that we ourselves manufacture seven-eighths of what we are disposed to term our misfortunes in this world.—Want of precaution mars our arrangements—want of prudence exposes us to dangers which we might easily have avoided—want of patience often hurles us into difficulties, and disqualifies us to bear them with calmness or decency.—Indulgences in follies and fashions often plan the seeds of wasting disease. Intemperance in our passions always is followed by unwelcome sensations, and sometimes with a sense of shame. Stimulants are succeeded by debility, and when they are used to excess, we know and daily witness the dreadful results—if death is not one of them—either the death of the offender, or of some other, destroyed by his hand in the tempest of infuriated passions; we are too often compelled to mourn over the desolation they occasion—presenting, in one view,

"Hate, grief, despair; the family of pain."

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The Commercial Convention of the Southern States, which met in Baltimore in 1851, at Memphis in 1852, and at Charleston in 1853, adjourned from the latter city to reassemble in New Orleans on the second Monday of January next. The City Council of New Orleans has directed the Mayor to appoint a hundred delegates from the city, and to invite the Governors of Southern States and the Mayors of Southern cities to visit that city during the session of the Convention.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We hear from the Sandwich Islands that the treaty of Annexation is on the point of being signed by the Royal Government, and will soon reach the United States. The negotiations are essentially the same as we had some months ago published, the general publicity they have now attained at Honolulu shows that the matter has nearly reached its conclusion, and that in a few weeks the question will probably be brought before Congress for final settlement.

THE WORKING OF THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM—TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

The law passed by our last Legislature, creating the office of County Superintendent of the Public Schools, for the purpose of making the Common School System of our State answer more fully the end of its institution, by insuring a uniformity in the course of studies, the employment of competent teachers, &c., though it was not received at first with that favor which its friends might have desired, is now, we believe, generally approved of, and the office considered a good and necessary one. The theory is one that recommends itself at once. Notwithstanding this, there will doubtless be a diversity of opinion amongst the members of the next Legislature respecting the practical utility of the office. While most counties will defend it as a useful one, others will hold the contrary.

This diversity of opinion as to its utility will be owing in a great measure to the fitness of the person who fills it in the different counties.—Where they have succeeded in electing one who is competent and willing to do his duty faithfully, it will be popular; and, where, on the other hand, as is doubtless the case in some counties, the incumbent is a drone or an ignoramus, he will succeed in rendering it unpopular.

In this respect we think we may congratulate the citizens of our county in securing the services of Mr. SHELLY, who has already by his talent, tact, and commendable zeal, effected a perceptible improvement in the schools of the county, and thereby merited and secured the esteem of all who have manifested sufficient interest in their schools to go where they might have an opportunity of judging of his capacity and devotion.

After examining the teachers in the county and giving them such certificates as he thought they were entitled to, he commenced his examination of the different schools. We understand he has already been over the county once, which will not be thought a trifling matter, when it is remembered that there are about two hundred schools in the county.

These and other duties of a similar kind were prescribed by the law, but Mr. SHELLY, early perceiving the necessity of interesting the teachers in the contemplated reform, and thereby securing their co-operation, issued a call for a convention of the teachers of the county, for the purpose of forming a "*Teacher's Institute*," with a view to their mutual improvement, which at the same time that it elevated the profession of the teacher would prove of incalculable benefit to the school under his charge. At this meeting some of their number were appointed to draft a constitution for a "Teacher's Institute."

Pursuant to adjournment, upwards of a hundred of them met in the Court House on Thursday last, and continued in session until Saturday noon, when they adjourned to meet in Mechanicsburg a year hence. Mr. BURNOWS, of Lancaster county, addressed the teachers on Friday. He pointed out some prevalent imperfections in the working of the system, and made many valuable suggestions as to the manner in which the Institute could best be made to answer the ends of its formation. His remarks were of a sound practical nature, and were listened to with pleasure and profit.

There being no other speaker present, twenty or thirty of the teachers were appointed to give their own opinions as to the best method of teaching the various branches, and also of governing a school, together with the reasons upon which these opinions were founded. We doubt whether any other plan could have been devised that would have benefitted the teachers as much as this one; for besides the light thrown upon the subjects under discussion, they by this means, acquired a confidence in their ability to express themselves intelligibly before an audience, few of them having ever spoken in public before, and perhaps none of them upon these subjects. Not having any intimation that they would be called upon for this purpose until they came here, they had made no preparation whatever, in consequence of which, little was anticipated from their impromptu efforts; but we were glad to see that they exceeded the expectations of our citizens, and only regretted that there were not more present, feeling sanguine that all would have come away, as we did, with renewed confidence in the ability of our teachers to answer the demands of their arduous profession.

☞ A Pennsylvania town in Kansas has been founded by the colony which lately went out from the Western part of this State. Five of the men who have located their claims and returned for their families, say that it is the place formerly known as Council City, but which the new colonists have re-christened Eureka. At the opening of Spring these five men will charter a steamboat and head a new expedition to Kansas, which they will lead to Eureka. There is good steamboat navigation from Pittsburg to within eighteen miles of that place, which lies about forty miles west of Missouri, and has an abundance of good water, a rich soil, and is in the neighborhood of fine timber. The new settlers have found bituminous coal of a very good quality in the vicinity of their claim, where it had been uncovered by the action of the elements, and can be had without trouble. In fact, it would seem that they have found a new Pennsylvania in Kansas, which will serve as the head-quarters of all natives of the old Keystone, who emigrate to the territory.

REMONSTRANCES AGAINST ANNEXATION.—It is stated that the British and French Ministers have presented to our Government remonstrances against the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, to which Mr. Marcy has replied, that if the treaty of annexation should be consummated, the rights of England and France will be respected.

☞ Thirty thousand tons of coal, it is said, are frozen up on the canal between New Hope and Easton, Pa. This calculation is made by a coal dealer of Trenton, and we learn from the Gazette of that place, that efforts will be made to have the canal opened, so as to allow the coal to pass out at Bristol.

☞ The Journal of Commerce states that Mr. North, the English novelist and poet, who recently committed suicide in New York, immediately after landing in this country, obtained employment as the leading editor of a "*Native American*" newspaper. This example is closely followed by Bennett, a *Scotchman*, who is now making his New York *Herald* a prominent organ of Know-Nothingism! It is singular to witness the effrontery with which such men are endowed. While arguing that adopted citizens are unworthy of political consideration, they apparently, forget that the same rule they would apply to others, acts, with equal force, upon themselves; and completely destroys the influence of their own teachings.

A New Candidate for the Presidency.

We learn from the American *Banner*, the organ of the old Native party in Philadelphia, before it was swallowed, body and breeches, by the new Know-Nothing organization, that Com. Stockton has been interrogated respecting his principles, with a view of bringing him out as a candidate for the Presidency on the American platform. The Commodore has written a letter in reply, in which, while maintaining his "American" principles, he endeavors to steer clear of bigotry and proscription on account of birth and religion. He avows himself, to be an American Democrat, and says he is in favor of confiding all executive and administrative functions of office to American born. He also favors an extension of the period of residence previous to naturalization to 21 years, or a total repeal of the naturalization laws. He adds:

"In avowing the principle that Americans alone should rule America, I do not understand you to approve the disfranchisement of the foreign born, who already possess the right of voting. The larger proportion of our adopted fellow-citizens, at least the most intelligent among them, are perfectly satisfied that the time has arrived when our naturalization laws should be altered or repealed. That portion of them which does not constitute the staple of political traffic, fully appreciate the dignity and high prerogative of sovereignty which they enjoy as American citizens. True to the country of their adoption, they are unwilling to jeopard its institutions to benefit future emigrants, even from the land of their own nativity.

To your third interrogatory I answer: Being a christian people, it seems to me that to preserve our posterity in the faith of their fathers, we can do no less than to secure to our children always perfect freedom of access to the Holy Scriptures, without *note or comment*. While frankly expressing this opinion, I must say also, that I agree with you, that any connection between sectarianism and politics, or between Church and State, whether Protestant or Papist, would be dangerous to liberty, and hostile to the spirit and genius of the American Constitution."

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.—Information has been received that the Russian loan has been taken at St. Petersburg, by the house of Stieglietz, one of the most eminent banking establishments of the continent. Mr. Stieglietz took the whole amount, fifty millions of silver roubles, or about $35,000,000, in 4½ per cent. stock, on his own risk, at the rate of 92. The loan already sells actively at 91 at St. Petersburg.—It is likewise stated that Mr. Takowleff, of St. Petersburg, one the richest owners of mines in the world, whose accumulated wealth along amounts to some sixty or eighty millions of dollars, wished to take this loan with his private capital; but this was refused by the Emperor, in order not to give an occasion for misrepresentations.

THE GRADUATION BILL.—There is a bill now before the House of Representatives introduced by Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, to amend the land graduattion bill so as to take out of the power of land speculators to buy up large adjoining tracts of land; and also so as to permit the oath necessary to be taken before any person competent to administer an oath, instead of making the oath at the land office absolute.—The object of the latter amendment is to facilitate oaths in the case of invalids or parties living at points remote from the land office. The substitute of Mr. [illegible] of Pennsylvania, for the homestead and graduation bill of Mr. Hunter as it came from the Senate, proposes to strike out the donation feature and sell the land at fourteen cents an acre to actual settlers.

RELIEF FOR DR. KANE.—The resolution, offered in the United States Senate, by Mr. Brodhead, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of sending a steamer and tender to the Arctic seas, for the purpose of rescuing or affording relief to Passed Assistant Surgeon E. Kane, of the United States Navy, and the officers and men under his command, was taken up and passed. If the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House will but report a bill to that body embracing the same ideas, there no doubt that the humane measure can be consumated at an early day.

THE BOURBON CLAIMING TITLE TO ONE-HALF THE STATE OF VERMONT.—The Rev. Eleazer Williams is now attending the claims of the St. Regis Indians before the Legislature. The Caughnawaga Indians claim all that part of Vermont lying north of Otter Creek, the best and most valuable agricultural portion of the State, having never ceded it away. A report on the part of the Legislature, which has been made and printed by a committee, proposes to pay the Indians for the lands embraced in their claims. This will be quite a windfall to Eleazer, the Bourbon, and his St. Regis friends.

BANK PAPER ANNIHILATED.—A correspondent of the Albany Express, writing from New York, furnishes an account of a new invention which bids fair to work a revolution in the production of bank notes. The inventor is a Yankee, who has contrived, by photography, to manufacture spurious bank bills which defy detection. As a test the inventor took from the president of a bank in New York a $5 note of his own bank, and the following day, returned with a note so closely simulating that the President was unable to identify his own bill. He deposited the spurious bill with a number of good ones, at the counter of his bank, telling the officers that he believed one of the bills to be counterfeit, but the teller decided that all were equally good.

HUNG BY THE HEELS.—Early on the morning of the 8th inst., a policeman who was coming into Chicago, saw a man hanging by one of his heels from the fence of the Catholic Cemetry, on the north side. On approaching him he was found to be dead. His face had turned perfectly black. On subsequent examination, it was discovered that he had apparently been in the cemetery, had wandered around it, and was attempting to climb the fence, when he slipped, and caught one foot by the heel between two pickets of the fence. His struggles to release himself must have been desperate. He had torn off his coat and vest, apparently pulled them over his head. The muscular contractions all over his body were very great. When discovered, he had the appearance of having been dead several hours.

☞ An attempt to revolt among the prisoners in the New Jersey State Prison, was made on Sunday week. A prisoner availed himself of a defect in an outer cell door to escape from his cell and open the cell doors of two other desperate characters. The keeper heard the noise of a door opening, armed himself and went to discover the cause. When he went to the cell, one of prisoners endeavored to drag him inside, but did not succeed, and did coming to the keeper the prisoners were secured.

An Important Decision.

Chief Justice Lewis, of the Supreme Court, says the Philadelphia *Argus*, on Tuesday week, delivered an opinion, which is of importance, settling the point of disputed jurisdiction between the U. S. Courts and those of Pennsylvania. The question arose out of the arrest of Bill Thomas, an alleged fugitive from labor, by United States Deputy Marshals Jenkins, Wynkoop, and Crosbie, at Wilkesbarre, in Luzerne county, about a year since.

On the 31st of January last, a *capias* issued out of the Court of Nisi Prius of this county, in an action of trespass *vi et armis* for an assault and battery, and Justice Woodward ordered the defendants to give bail in the sum of $5,000 each, the writ having been made returnable on the first Monday of the succeeding February.—They were arrested by the Sheriff, but on the 5th of February, this officer was served with a writ purporting to have been issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, commanding him to bring the bodies of the prisoners, together with the cause of the detainer, before the Hon. J. K. Kane, one of the Judges of the said Circuit Court. On the 14th of February, the Court, with the defendants in its presence, proceeded to hear evidence, and decided that the prisoners were under confinement and restrained of their liberty by authority of Samuel Allen, High Sheriff of the County of Philadelphia, for acts done by them in pursuance of a law of the United States and of process issuing from a Judge thereof, and thereupon, ordered the prisoners to be discharged from confinement.—The Sheriff obeyed, and made return of the facts to the Nisi Prius. Nine months afterwards the plaintiff obtained a rule on the Sheriff to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for want of sufficient return to the original writ. The question then was, whether the Sheriff was bound to obey the order of the U. S. Circuit Court, to release the prisoners from custody.

Judge Lewis decided "that the Circuit Court of the United States had no jurisdiction over the parties in this case, and had no authority to interfere with the execution of the process of this (the Supreme) Court." The only point in the case is one of jurisdiction between the two Courts. The line at which one terminates and the other commences is the issue. They are both ministers of the law, to carry into effect its provisions, and there cannot be a collision of their powers, when those powers are properly and thoroughly understood.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—The December number of the *Law Register* contains a singular decision by his honor Judge Galbraith, of the 6th Judicial District, to the effect, that no indictment can be sustained against a woman as a common scold in Pennsylvania. The learned Judge reviews the case of Nancy James, reported in 12 S. & R., 220, and comes to the conclusion, that the point was not decided whether the indictment would lie at all. This decision may be regarded as a step toward the recognition of woman's rights by judicial authority. It at least opens the way for freedom of speech to the fair sex. Under the law, as it was understood prior to this late decision, there was very little possibility of women entering into the arena of politics; for if one of them had the audacity to stump the State, she might have been made liable to an indictment for intemperate language. Now, however, no such obstacle will exist, and the disciples of Lucy Stone will have a fair chance.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.—Those who contend for Congress fixing twenty-one years as the period of residence for foreigners before they shall be naturalized, suppose that the matter is within the regulation of Congress.—This is partially and practically a mistake.—Congress only regulates the subject as far as citizenship of the United States is concerned.—The individual States claim and exercise the right of allowing any resident the privileges of a voter on just such residence as the State Constitution may say is necessary. Michigan allows any foreign born citizen to vote on six months residence. The greater number of States have abrogated the period fixed by the laws of the United States. But the fact that States are sovereign in their local affairs, and that some of them have altogether a different rule, shows that Congress has no power over the individual States upon this subject. This principle has been judicially established in Michigan.

GONORRAH.—A French Traveller, M. De Sauley, professes to have discovered the ruins of this ancient city, now bearing the name of Charbet Gouman, or Oumran, on the borders of the Dead Sea; they extend over a space of more than six thousand yards, and their very name given by the Arabs indicates their indentity with the ancient city.

RELIGION IN TEXAS.—A very large number of church edifices are being erected in Texas.—Four religious newspapers are well sustained in the State, and there are prospectuses issued for three more. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:—"Texas seems to be highly favored this year, in regard to revivals of religion. All denominations share in the blessing.

RESULT OF VICTORIES.—A late letter from London says: Over $96,000, have been collected in aid of the wives and children of the dead and wounded soldiers. Trade suffers dreadfully. The West End shops are literally deserted. Half of the aristocracy are in mourning for the death of kinsmen in the Crimea, and all fancy sales are ended. The usual quantity of amusements (balls, &c.,) is curtailed for the same cause. Every third person is in mourning.

MORE BANKS.—It is stated in a Harrisburg paper, that application will be made to the approaching Legislature for the charter of some fifty new banks, in different parts of the State! We trust that it will be made in vain. As the Germantown *Telegraph* very properly remarks, there may be now and then, a public necessity for a banking institution; but these actual demands are of rare occurrence; and the Representatives of the People should order the most searching investigation into every application that is likely to receive attention at the hands of the Legislature. Borers and money will doubtless be abundant, and there will not be wanting, also corrupt men in that body—judging from the published list of names—who will make all the money they can in procuring these charters, perfectly regardless of the evils their treachery may bring upon the community.

☞ The New Haven Journal, says that a young man residing in Westville, who has been employed in the factory of Wales, French & Co., is reported to have seduced, under promise of marriage, four young ladies, two of whom reside in Woodbridge and two in Seymour. He has decamped.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Northern Light, has arrived at New York, bringing intelligence from San Francisco to Nov. 24th, and $800,000 in gold on freight. A railroad from Los Angelos to the Colorado is in contemplation. Bituminous coal has been found near Eureka. A salt water lake has been discovered in the neighborhood of Kern river, eight miles long, and five miles wide. Pearl and other fisheries are beginning to excite considerable attention. The English and French fleet had left San Francisco for Honolulu and South America, and the Russian victory at Petropolowski was celebrated at San Francisco on the 22d ult., on board the Russian ship Zebobia, by a salute of 21 guns. The Russian flag was run up and the Russian Consul entertained with a collation, together with other guests. From Oregon we learn that the slaughter of emigrants by the Snake Indians, of which we had previous news, took place near Fort Boise, a post belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, which, being threatened, assistance was called for. From Honolulu we learn that Mr. Gregg, the U. S. Commissioner, had addressed a letter to the Minister of Foreign Relations, insisting upon the immediate conclusion of the treaty of annexation, or else the breaking off of negotiations forthwith. In consequence, a peremptory message was sent for Prince Lilioliho, whose signature alone was wanting.

IMPORTANT NEWS FOR THE SHAREHOLDERS IN PERHAM'S THIRD GIFT ENTERPRISE.—It will be seen by reference to advertisement in our paper of to-day, that the Committee appointed by the Shareholders at their last meeting, have issued a call for a final meeting of all interested, to get their instructions in reference to the distribution of the Gift property. We are pleased to find the matter so near a consummation, and hope that Mr. Perham will receive the patronage he so well deserves for the liberality and energy displayed in getting up and prosecuting this stupendious enterprise. Orders for tickets should be sent in immediately. There are fortunes in reserve for somebody.

GOSPORT (VA.) NAVY YARD.—There are now about 1500 men employed in this navy yard. The Norfolk Beacon states that the work on the two new steam frigates, Roanoke and Colorado, is progressing rapidly; the sloop-of-war Constellation is nearly rigged; the frigate Potomac will soon be ready for service, and the Raritan is in the dock undergoing repairs.—The tremendous frame of the ship of the line New York is still in the ship house, and has been there about 30 years.

☞ Gen. J. W. Whitfield, who has just been elected to Congress from Kansas, commanded a regiment from Tennessee in the Mexican war, served two terms in the Tennessee Legislature, and was appointed by President Pierce an agent to the Indian tribes in Nebraska and Kansas. He is said to be a man of great energy of character and strong natural abilities, and in his late canvass maintained the doctrine of popular self-government.

CENSUS IN NEBRASKA.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Nebraska City, gives the following item in regard to the census of that district:

The census has just been completed in this District, extending from the Weeping Water, 8 miles north of this, to the Little Nemeha, a distance of about 15 miles south. The result shows a white males of twenty-one years and upwards, one hundred and sixty-five; females upwards, one hundred and twenty-three; under sixteen, one hundred and thirty-two. Females of sixteen and upwards, one hundred and twenty-two; under sixteen one hundred and twenty. Slaves, nine.

☞ There are both point and power in the following paragraph from the Ohio Statesman and Democrat. It vindicates the illustrious dead and admonishes the living at one and the same time:

"SON OF AN IRISH EMIGRANT.—There was an American statesman and soldier who died in 1845, and who was as well beloved by the democracy as any man who ever held honors in America. He was originally destined for the church; but he quitted school to take part in the war of independence. The war over, he adopted the law as a profession, and became judge in Tennessee, as well as major general of the forces of the same State. In 1815, as major general of the United States, he gained a decisive victory over the English at New Orleans. In 1821, appointed governor of Florida, and the next year elected member of the Senate for the State of Tennessee. Elected President of the United States in 1828, and again in 1832; so that he was at the head of the American government for the space of eight years. An ardent democratic chief throughout life, his presidency was distinguished by the development of democratic tendencies of the spirit of territorial extension. He successfully opposed Congress in the matter of the United States Bank, regarding it as a monoply in the State and injurious to the general interest of the people. Jackson was a man of Roman virtues, a true patriot, and of uncompromising integrity, simple and austere. Straightforward and blunt as a soldier, AND THE SON OF AN IRISH EMIGRANT! Is there a Jackson democrat in the know-nothings?"

ARRIVAL OF A SHIP-LOAD OF BELGIAN CONVICTS AND PAUPERS.—The ship Rochambeau, Captain Stackpole, from Antwerp, arrived at this port on Tuesday afternoon, having on board twelve Belgian convicts and about one hundred and fifty paupers, which had been sent over by the authorities for our benefit.—Sergeant Bell, of the emigrant squad, reached to the Mayor's Office, received information respecting the character of the vessel's cargo, and before the passengers had time to land, went on board the vessel, with several of his officers, and secured the convicts, who were temporarily committed to the Tombs by order of Judge Beebe. The officer also intercepted some correspondence intended only for the Belgian Consul, showing by whom and for what purpose this ship load of crime and poverty has been sent to our shores. Two of the convicts shipped died on the passage, and the names of the remaining twelve are Jaques Gillin, J. Baptiste Mace, Joseph Wern, Guillaui Bolonger, Joseph Poisons, Felix Bagle, John Wagerman, John D. Hague, Charles Von Hack, Lambert Duverin, F. W. Schmidt and Pierre Mack.

[*N. Y. Tribune, 1st.*

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—We understand that the recent severe weather has caused a great rush to the several recruiting stations of the army. Thus in anticipation of the near approach of winter, in the month of November last, 250 men in all were enlisted, and 1,336 were rejected. This covers the operations in the month of all the recruiting stations except at Nashville, Tennessee, and Alton and Springfield, Ill., which have not yet been heard from.—*Wash. Star.*

APPLES.—Some one having stated that the best way to preserve apples from rotting is to pack them in salt, the editor of the Albany Knickerbocker tried the experiment. He says they have kept for three years, and would keep to all eternity, if they waited for him to eat them. The saline particles so mix with the apples, that you can't eat one of them, without fancying you are chewing a piece of Lot's wife.

☞ "Hold your tongue for a fool," said an Irishman to his wife. "Then you'll be after speaking yourself," was the cutting reply.

Col. John W. Forney.

We are satisfied that it is the delight of James Gordon Bennett, to assail those who are infinitely exhalted above him in all that is noble, generous and manly. His attacks upon Col. Forney, like all his long and ill-managed weapons of abuse, will only be turned upon his own shoulders, adding to the stripes which already blisters there. His columns may teem with reckless slanders, as the Egypt of Pharaoh with reptiles; *peculation, Forrest letter, kitchen cabinet*, and other set phrases may chase each other through the lying labyrinths of the *Herald*, and John W. Forney will still be loved by his friends and respected by his enemies. Qualified by his experience and tact for any official station, and by his intelligence, energy, and unswerving devotion to his party, his friendship and counsel will ever be sought by those who direct the affairs of the nation.

The poor printer boy, whose energies, ability and steadfast principle at an early and youthful age have made him one of the most distinguished politicians of his native State, has his enemies. Let him thank God for that, and especially that Bennett is one of them. If it were true that Col. Forney's influence defeated the appointment of the editor of the *N. Y. Herald* as United States Minister to a European Court, every true-hearted man should thank him for it. Bennett thinks it true, and hence his implacable war. The Spaniard who followed his enemy from country to country, from city to city, seeking an opportunity to drive his poignard to his heart was not more malignant. His pride and interest are the allies of his revenge, for if he cannot injure Forney, the the only man who has had the courage to despise him, he well knows that no one will be weak enough to stand in dread of him hereafter?

We know Forney well; we know those who have been with him in childhood, in youth, in manhood. He is a native of our State, and was, for years, a resident of this city. He was once the Editor of this Journal. We affirm, with knowledge, then, that his acquaintances all pronounce him a man of warm heart and exalted intellect, devoted in all the relations of social life and most apt to err on virtue's side.—Ask Chief Justice Lewis, if this is not so; or ask Justice black, or Gov. Bigler, or Slidell, or J. R. Thompson, or Richardson, or Breckenridge, or Douglass, or Bright, or Toucey, or Cass, or any of the distinguished men whose intimacy he enjoys. His enthusiastic devotion to Democratic principles, and ability in maintaining them, have made him enemies, but the Editors of the *Sun*, the *Inquirer*, and the *North American*, who have often felt the keen point and crushing weight of his logic, will admit that he know how to be courteous as well as powerful. The *Bulletin* might not admit so much, for Forney's noble nature could not restrain the expression of its contempt for the low tricks of speculators in sentiment and traders in opinions. Traitors to the Democratic party hate him, for they are rebuked by his purity of devotion. Cameron, etc., are hostile to him, but President Pierce honors him, Buchanan confides in him, and Cass is happy to acknowledge how gallantly Forney stood by him in 1848.

It was said, that Clearchus never forgot a friend, nor forgave an enemy. Forney entertains no malice, but one of his distinguishing characteristics is that he never abandons a friend. He is a stranger to that selfishness which leads most men to forsake the unfortunate, and make reverses or odium so terrible to the sensitive and refined. Like the oak with its sound heart, he is made stronger by storms. No one, who knew his attachment to Forrest imagined for a moment that he would fall away from the eminent tragedian in his dark hour. That Forrest was sore beset by deadly foes; that his honor was assailed; that the men who could vindicate him had their lips sealed by timidity or worse motives, were so many reasons for Col. Forney to seek to do him service. If in rendering this service he has erred, it was on the side of an impulsive, generous and warm-hearted nature—for, which means, but the cold and, callous Bennett, or the calculating and designing Cummings and their like could blame him.

"Kitchen Cabinet," is another pet cry of the *Herald's*. This phrase was much in vogue in the Whig press some years ago. It was the engine intended to crush those sterling Democrats, Francis P. Blair and Amos Kendall.—The Whigs generally were led to think Blair a name synonymous with fraud, peculation, and sinister political influences. One of Mr. Clay's assaults upon Mr. Blair led him to the brink of a duel with the chivalrous King, of Alabama, the personal friend of the latter. Time has done justice to the merits of those able and excellent men. Col. Forney need not wait for such a slow vindication: he has hosts of friends of all parties. Men of ability and standing seek him for advice. Such men as would fly from James Gordon Bennett as from a leper.—His executive capacity and judgment have been tried in the most difficult matters of administration and policy; and he is prized because they have never been found in default.—It is in real business, in the inexorable world of facts and action that a man must show what he is. Col. Forney has been proved for years and not been found wanting. Admit for the sake of the argument that the President does consult him on difficult questions of the executive department, as Bennett says he does, it is no more than we would expect. The opinions of our old townsman would be valuable to the head of any department of the government.

The stale cry of peculation, raised by a scandal-mongering press against every man enjoying public trust, is so ridiculous as against Forney, that we scorn to answer it. We know no man who deserves wealth more, and who cares less about it, or stands a poorer chance of getting it. His generosity to his friends and liberal disposition towards all are proverbial.

We know not what may be the plans of Col. Forney for the future, but this we do know, that, should the chances of political life send him back to his native State, he will meet with a warm welcome from numerous devoted friends and the great mass of the Democratic party. If faction should ever gain the ascendency, and let loose its minions with their poisoned daggers to strike at his heart, let him make his stand upon his native hills. Good men and true will rally to his support, for the Democracy has never deserted its faithful standard bearers, and, by God's help it never will desert him.—*Pennsylvanian.*

SELF-DESTRUCTION.—Mrs. Samuel Grove, of this borough, was found dead, in the attic of her late residence, on Tuesday last, with evidences of self-destruction. Her mind, it is said, was impaired by a long continued melancholy. She was the mother of two small children, whom she guarded with maternal solicitude even at the moment when her anguished heart contemplated death. They were found by the neighbors securely fastened to quarters out of the way of harm by fire. How great must have been the burthen of that grief—whether from real or fancied causes—which proved stronger than a mothers love for her babes.—*Easton Argus.*

DELAWARE DIVISION PENNA. CANAL.—Mr. James Morrison, Collector of tolls on the Delaware Division at Easton, has published a statement of the business transacted on that line of the public improvements during the past year. By this statement it appears that 12,660 loaded boats have cleared from Easton during the year, while the amount of tolls and fines received for the same period has been $310,902.69, being an increase over the last year of $106,691.70. It will be seen, by the statement of tolls received, that the business has increased thirty-five per cent. upon that of last year, notwithstanding the large amount dr