AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., JAN. 4, 1855.

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.

Appointments by the Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners on Saturday last, the following named gentlemen were appointed to fill the various offices for the ensuing year, viz:

Clerk—William Riley.
Attorney—Wm. H. Miller.
Mercantile Appraiser—Joseph C. Thompson.
Physician to Jail—Dr. W. W. Dale.
Keeper of Public Buildings—Rudisil Natcher.

We also learn that P. Quigley, Esq., has been appointed by the Court to audit the accounts of the County Officers for the year 1854; and that David Cornman, Wm. Alexander and Mitchell M'Clellan, have been appointed Visitors of the Poor for 1855.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—We learn by the California papers, that Joseph Ritner, a son of Mr. Henry Ritner, of Iowa, and grandson of Ex-Governor Ritner, of this county, was recently crushed to death by the accidental falling of a load of boards from a cart near Crescent City, California. The deceased is represented as having been a young man of much promise, and his untimely fate is deeply lamented by a wide circle of relatives and friends.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of this State assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday. The House was organized by the election of HENRY K. STRONG (Whig and Know-Nothing,) of Philada. city, as speaker. We had not, when we went to press yesterday, heard of the organization of the Senate. We learn, however, that Messrs. DARSIE and PRICE refused to attend the whig caucus that was held for Speaker. Mr. HENDRICKS of Schuylkill, is the whig, and Mr. HAMLIN of Wayne, the Democratic candidate for Speaker.

A BENEVOLENT MOVEMENT.—Quite an interesting ceremony took place on Friday week, at Shamokin, Northumberland county, this State. Judge HELFENSTEIN, formerly of Carlisle, and whose benevolent donations we mentioned last week, one of the most benevolent as well as one of the wealthiest citizens of that county, dedicated forever, a valuable and productive coal estate, located in the Shamokin Coal Basin, to the benefit of the destitute poor of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Lancaster, Carlisle, &c. On the same occasion, the corner stone of a Free College was laid, which is intended to be endowed with the proceeds of another coal estate. And still further, a third coal estate was dedicated to the benefit of African Colonization.—The exercises took place, under the charge of a Committee, headed by Kimber Clover, Esq. A large number of citizens were in attendance, and several appropriate addresses were delivered. We have heard of the benevolent movements of Judge Helfenstein heretofore. He is one of the most liberal benefactors of the poor, and his hand and his heart are alike open to the appeals of his suffering fellow-creatures. Such men are an honor to human nature.

WINTER EVENINGS—ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN. We have just read an article containing some excellent suggestions to young men, which are peculiarly applicable to this locality. The long winter evenings are now here, and the young men of Carlisle should think how they can best improve their time. The apprentice and the mechanic, the clerk and the laborer, have many evenings, 'all to themselves.' How will they pass them? In reading, in study, in cultivating the mental and social faculties, in acquiring knowledge of history and of the world, or in the rounds of dissipation and idleness? The young men of to-day are to give character and direction to our country hereafter. They are to control its destiny, and it *is important they* should early lay strong and deep the foundations of mental and of moral worth. The intelligent man, who has integrity of life, has an ever-present introduction to the better part of society. It matters not what his vocation, if it is useful, necessary labor, he is respected. Elihu Burritt at the anvil had the respect of all his neighbors, because of his virtue and intelligence. If a man is not respected it is because he is not entitled to respect. It is not wealth which commends a man to the favor of the community. A good name, intelligence, integrity, and industry are capital for any young man. All can invest in this kind of stock, and it ever yields large dividends. There is no way in which our young mechanics can better pass their time during the winter evenings than in attending lectures, and in reading history, biography, travels, &c.—There is no reason why the man who swings the hammer, shoves the plane, draws the thread, or works in iron, should not be as well educated as the professional man in all the departments of learning outside of his profession. Let our young men see to it that their minds are cultivated with the greatest care. There are a thousand fields of useful labor in which the intelligent ever have the preference."

☞ "Cold Weather" is the cry all over the country—North and South, East and West, and the complaint of "hard times," and scarcity of money, is heard on every hand. The rivers are freezing up, and there seems to be no end to the stories of suffering and distress among the poor, resulting from the early severity of the season. It is gratifying, however, to see the charitable at work, here and there, with so much earnestness.

GOING.—The soldiers of the Revolution are dropping off one by one. The recent report of the Pension Bureau rates the whole number of those entitled to pensions at one thousand and sixty-nine. Three hundred and twenty-five died during the previous year. In a short period there will not be a single living witness of "the times that tried men's souls."

STAYING OF ARRISON.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Wm. H. Arrison, the young medical student, convicted at Cincinnati, of "murder in the first degree" in causing the death of Mr. and Mrs. Allison, by means of an "infernal machine," having been refused, he was called up before Judge Flinn, on Saturday week, to receive sentence, when he addressed the court in a cool and collected manner, giving some of the reasons why he desired a new trial, and declaring that he could, had he a chance, establish his innocence. When he concluded, Judge Flinn, in the presence of a crowded court-room, sentenced him to be hung on the 11th of May next. The prisoner heard his terrible doom without the least apparent emotion, and was conveyed back to prison in charge of a strong guard.

TROUBLE BREWING IN THE M. E. CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. BOND, editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*, in a late number of his paper, thus speaks of difficulties that are threatening the M. E. Church:

"We are no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, yet we venture to predict that *mischief is now* brewing in our church—agitations, convulsions, and disruptions, *such as we have never witnessed before.*"

And the Rev. Doctor might have proceeded, and informed his readers of the *cause* of those "agitations, convulsions, and disruptions," in the church. It does not require the wisdom of a "prophet nor the son of a prophet" to point out the monster that is now eating, like a cancer, at the vitals of christianity. Know-Nothingism is winding its serpentine coils around the church, and already the "convulsions" are noticed by Dr. BOND, and he sounds the alarm. Had he the nerve to tell his church of the cause of its present difficulties—could he but summon up the courage to hold up to the public gaze the bloated spider that has worked its way to the heart of the church, and there deposited its poison—he would be subserving the interests of his people, and prove himself a faithful sentinel on the watch-tower. But, Dr. BOND, we opine, will not reveal the cause of the present "agitations" in his church, although he is well aware of what that cause is; he himself has been an advocate and defender of this great enemy of Protestant christianity, yclped Know-Nothingism. He is now reaping the fruits from the thistle seeds he so recently scattered over the surface of the Methodist denomination, and in the bitterness of his heart he is forced to acknowledge that his church is now beset with "agitations, convulsions and disruptions," such as he "never witnessed before."

Dr. BOND is an able writer, and, we take it, a man of good judgment, but he, like many others, was caught in the spider's web that had been spread for smaller insects, and forthwith he commenced to work in the harness that had been prepared for his well-proportioned loins. With more than his ordinary zeal, he defended the infamous oath-bound conspiracy that now lurks in nearly every village, and which proscribes every man, no difference how honest, patriotic or trust-worthy he may be, who refuses to bow his neck to this worse than Austrian tyranny. He forgot, for the time, his duty to his church, and his columns, instead of containing well-digested dissertations on the subject of pure Protestant religion, were filled with panegyrics upon depraved Know-Nothingism, and bitter denunciations against the Democratic party, and the President of the United States in particular, upon whose head the Doctor did not hesitate to invoke the vengeance of heaven! He rejoiced over the election of the "rabble" delegation to the Massachusetts legislature, because forty-eight of the members were Know-Nothing Methodist preachers, and others of them were Infidels. Nor could he repress a loud "huzza" over the returns of Pennsylvania, because of the defeat of Gov. BIGLER, and the election of Congressional and legislative delegations of about the same "stripe" as are those of Massachusetts. A flood of the waters generally brings to the surface the putrid and decayed matter that had lodged and corrupted the stream, and the political flood of last fall brought from their hiding places and dens the venal and corrupt of all parties, and placed many of them in high official positions—in positions for which they are disqualified, and for which they never were intended by either God or man. And these were the "victories" over which Dr. BOND *rejoiced* so vociferously—and what are the fruits of those victories?—"Agitations, convulsions, and disruptions" in the Methodist church. These are the fruits, as the Dr acknowledges himself.

We hope, therefore, that Dr. BOND and the respectable denomination to which he belongs, will take warning, and, looking at things as they are, retrace their steps, and attend to their legitimate duties hereafter. Instead of defending bigoted and intolerant Know-Nothingism, let them call back from Congress and the Legislative halls the hundreds of clergymen they have sent there. Let these misguided and erring clergymen again assume the duties of the pulpit—if the people can have confidence in them—and let them attend to the salvation of men's souls and eschew politics, and especially the politics of the Know-Nothings, and then, but not till then, will "agitations and convulsions" cease to annoy the Methodist denomination. It is utterly impossible for *all* Methodists to sanction the outrages and wrong, the despotism and deception of the Know-Nothings, and Dr. BOND should have known this. He knows it now, and we hope he will profit by the lesson he has been taught.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—On Thursday week, Judge Black of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, gave a decision in several cases from Allegheny county, where an alderman had fined tavern keepers $50 for selling liquor on the Sabbath. The defendants claimed the right of trial by jury, denying the jurisdiction of the alderman. The decision affirmed the judgment of the magistrate, holding that such cases were not suits at common law, but criminal proceedings under a special act. All the other judges agreed with this decision except Judge Lewis, who contended against the whole principle of summary conviction as an invasion of the right of trial by jury.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.—According to a statement in the Washington *Union*, the "fusion" majority of one on joint ballot in the Illinois Legislature has been changed into a democratic majority of one, in this way: Mr. Lincoln, a member from Sangamon county, seeing that he held the balance of power, and desiring to be a candidate for United States Senator, but not liking to vote for himself, resigned his seat, under the impression that a personal and political friend would be elected to fill the vacancy. The election came on, when the democrats united, and returned one of their own party, thus giving them a majority of the Legislature and probably the United States Senator.

WHAT A RELIGIOUS PAPER SAYS.—The *Morning Star*, a Freewill Baptist paper, says that the little success which now attends ministerial labors is attributable, to a great extent, to a lack of Biblical preaching. The ministry has retrograded into a profession of cassyists, philosophical speculators, moralizing upon topics of interest generally, but wanting that clearness, authority, and Divine power which pertains to the word of God when expounded and enforced. Numerous sermons are as barren of Scripture as the desert is of flowers; indeed, the text seems to be regarded as a mere motto to introduce the subject, and the positions taken are made to rest upon the assertions or speculations of the preacher.

The Mission of the United States.

The Rev. Dr. Brownson, recently delivered a lecture at Chelsea, Mass., on the mission of the United States. Every nation, he said, has its mission, its destiny. The mission of ancient Greece was the realization of the idea of the beautiful. Whether in painting, or in sculpture, in poetry or eloquence, the idea of the beautiful was formed and realized in Greece?—The mission of Rome was to present to the world the majesty of law and of jurisprudence. In the same manner the United States have their mission. The lecturer believed the United States destined to swallow up the whole of the North American continent, and although many talked of the danger of a disunion, all the causes which they now think threaten a divison of the nation, will pass away and the republic still survive. Men talk of the north and of the south, but where does the north end? and where does the south begin?

If you separate the six New England States from the rest of the Union, you must take in New York; for their interests are so united that they cannot be separated. And if you take in New York, what prevents your taking also Pennsylvania? and if Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia? There is no geographical division between the North and the South, nor between the East and West, at least this side of the Rocky Mountains, and if both sides of these mountains are joined by chains of iron, not even this great barrier will divide them.—What then is the mission of this great republic? Dr. Brownson did not think it was to present an example of a popular government, for that had already been exhibited in the republics of the ancient world, and how much soever he admired liberty—and he yielded to no man in his love of freedom—he thought the mission of this country was something higher and noble than that—that it was the realization of the idea of a perfect Christian society. This the doctor considered as consisting of three distinct and important elements. Religion, the State, and individual freedom. In the governments of past times, where the State has appeared in all the majesty of law, as in ancient Greece and Rome, the rights of individual freedom have been disregarded, the citizen, except as a part of the nation, has had no rights which he could call his own. But to realize the lecturer's idea of a Christian society, it was necessary that the Government of the State should be strong and effective, and the freedom of the individual sacred.

The danger to be apprehended was from the predominance of one of these two elements, which would result either in despotism or in anarchy. This danger was to be guarded against by the introduction of the third element, Religion! Religion, the lecturer maintained, should be independent of the State, not subject to its control. Thus, he calls himself a higher-law man, though perhaps not in the sense in which this term was generally used.—If governments or mobs should inflict wrongs on him, he would bear it; but if they, commanded him to do wrong, he would answer as did St. Paul, Shall I obey God or man? I will obey God, and if the commands of man are incompatible with the higher duty to God, I will disobey them!

Law Decisions.

Judge Thompson lately decided that where a married woman makes a will made by her husband's mistress, the will must be proved in the same formality observed as if the will was then first executed. The act of 1848 requires that such a will be executed in the presence of two witnesses, neither of which shall be the husband.

Judge Hare lately suspended an attorney from practice six months for speaking to two jurors upon the subject of a case after the Court had committed it to them to form a verdict.

Judge Smyser recently charged a jury that where a store-keeper or landlord sells liquor to young men, whom by reasonable inquiry or judgment he might have known or suspected to be minors, he runs his own risk of a prosecution if they prove to be under age. Their declarations of their age are no excuse to him.

In the Reports of decisions by the Supreme Court we find among others one by Judge Knox, that occasional acts of drunkenness will not constitute the person an habitual drunkard, but it is not necessary that he should constantly be in an intoxicated state: a fixed habit of drunkenness will constitute a person an habitual drunkard. It need not be proved that such a man is mismanaging his estate, as that fact is a conclusion of law. A man who is drunk one half his time is certainly a habitual drunkard.

☞ In Bradford county, the temperance men tried last week to enforce the liquor law of 1854, commonly known as the "Buckalew act."—Three indictments were returned "not guilty," in another case the Court permitted a *nolle prosequi* to be entered for the reason filed that the law had not been officially published in that county previous to the alleged offence; and in *still another case* a pardon was presented from the *Governor for the same reason therein stated.* Before our radical Whig temperance men blame Gov. Bigler in this case, they must settle with the Court and Grand Jury who represented the law and the people.

A JEREMY DIDDLER IN BOSTON.—A *Rev.* L. R. Smith arrived in Boston some weeks since and succeeded, with an oily tongue, in winning his way into the hearts of a large circle of good people. "He had lost $400 in the cars on his way from Illinois"—which statement procured for him some money from several of the 'orders' into which he was about to enter. Smith had in his possession forged recommendations from the clergymen and "solid" men in Illinois; and with these documents he managed to establish himself and *lady* in the family of a clergyman of the north end. And finally, says the Courier, Smith opened a store on Commercial street, put his sign as L. R. Smith, filling up the store partly with sewing machines. He advertised for a large number of girls, and had, of course, plenty of applicants. Among the number was one from New Hampshire, to whom he paid marked attention. She had a lover in Newburyport, and these parties were to be married last Sunday evening. One day last week the young man sent her $75 to obtain the wedding suit. Smith, learning of the matter, immediately absconded, or left city, last Thursday, taking with him the young New Hampshire girl, the funds and his wife, and was last seen at the Providence depot.

☞ A young widow with $80,000, in New York advertises for a husband. Height not to be over five feet ten inches. Nothing is said about the breadth, so we presume a Daniel Lambert proportion will not be objectionable. Will our modest young men in search of wives "with the powter" make a note of it.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at New York, on New Year's day. She brings dates to the 18th ult. Parliament is in session, and the Queen, in a speech, promises to carry on the war vigorously. She says that the treaty with Austria, will require large reinforcements, and Lord John Russell admits the imperfection of the treaty with Austria, but says it was the best they could get from the latter power. The overland mail from India calls for assistance against the Russians, who are threatening the Indian Empire. The Emperor states that if peace is not declared before the first of the year, he will put an army of a million men in the field. Eupatoria is being blockaded by the Russians. The siege of Sebastopol still continues, but the trenches of the Allies are full of water from the heavy rains. The Russians make frequent sallies. The whole Turkish army has retreated across the Danube.

As far as the treaty with Austria is understood, it is said, that it does not bind her to act offensively against Russia unless Russia joins also. The peace propositions of the Allies to Russia is simply ridiculous, and will just as readily be accepted as to receive English and French garrisons in the principal cities of the Empire. Only think of the brave and haughty NICHOLAS, losing a portion of his territory, paying the expenses of the Allies, raising the fortresses of Sebastopol to the ground, giving up a portion of his fleet and the *Protectorate of the Principalities*, and admitting the free navigation of the Black Sea to the Allies, with other like absurdities. We should as soon expect to see a Russian army in London as that this peace proposition of the Allies will be accepted by the Autocrat. The war in China still continues.

MEETING OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

There was quite a full attendance of the members of the Democratic State Committee in Philadelphia, on the 26th ult., and the proceedings were conducted with spirit and unanimity.—The meeting of the Committee will, no doubt, produce the happiest results. Mr. Bonham presided, and E. B. Chase, of Susquehanna, acted as Secretary *pro tem.* After a full and free interchange of opinion in relation to the present position and duties of the Democratic party, the following resolutions and address were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the immutable truths embodied in our principles, which have been faithfully and successfully carried out by the Democratic party, and by which the glory, honor, and prosperity of the country have been upheld and secured, forbid and preclude the possibility of our making any treaty with error, or forming alliances for the sake of expediency, or temporary party triumphs.

Resolved, That the allegations against the Democratic party of using influences to obtain the votes of naturalized citizens, and of favoritism towards them in the distribution of offices, are unfounded and unjust: that while there has been no proscription on account of religion or birth-place—no negation of constutionality guaranteed privileges—there has not been any deviation from that principle of justice, that regards equally the rights of every citizen.

Resolved, That our faith in the great fundamental doctrine has not been diminished by the fortuitous combination of circumstances that occasioned the temporary defeat of the Democratic party in this State, confidently believing that the people will perceive in the first attempt to incorporate into our system of government principles and measures inimical to the rights of any, the beginning of a policy dangerous to [illegible]

Resolved, That the facts, that the old issues on which the Democratic party triumphed, have been abandoned by our opponents and are obsolete, is false and deceptive—all experience proving that on the acquisition of power by our adversaries, they seek to overthrow the Democratic and substitute the antagonistic policy.

Resolved, That as the battle of the Democracy is a battle for measures, not men—principles, not place—the defeat of their candidates produces no evils or discouragements, except so far as it enables their opponents for a time, to carry out obnoxious measures: and being fully aware of this truth, a sense of duty and patriotism will constrain them with unrelaxed zeal to advocate, and unabated vigilance to guard, those principles of government to which the country is indebted for its unexampled growth and prosperity.

Resolved, That a State Convention of the Democratic citizens of this Commonwealth, composed of a number equal to the Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly, to be selected in the usual way in the respective Representative and Senatorial Districts of the State, to be held at Harrisburg, on the Fourth day of July, A. D., 1855, to nominate a suitable person for the office of Canal Commissioner, transact such business and adopt such measures, as the exigencies of the times may seem to demand.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Fellow-Citizens:—The State Committee of the Democratic party have thought proper to address you briefly on the present aspect of public affairs.

A full conference with one another, and a careful review of the facts connected with the late election, have satisfied us that we have nothing to fear in the future. The Constitution of the country is not yet under the feet of those who would trample upon it. The civil rights of our citizens are not yet overthrown. The Democracy has weathered a storm, and rode it out in triumph. We have encountered many an enemy, but never one that did not in due time fall before us. We are armed from head to foot in all the strength of a just cause, and truth has thrown her broad shield over us. We stand up as we have ever stood for equal laws and equal rights; for that liberty of conscience which the Constitution guarantees to all men; and fighting for such principles as these, we are and must continue to be invincible. The idea that the American people will ever deliberately consent to see the great doctrine for which their fathers fought and died in the revolution, overthrown for the sake of giving office to a few politicians, is simply preposterous. If any true Democrat sees anything to fear in the signs of the times, let him add to his faith courage. The good sense, the honesty and love of justice, which characterizes the public mind, will scatter the present combination of adverse elements to the wind. In a very short time the Democracy will be stronger than ever. We can afford to go into a minority for a season, and then emerge, as we shall do, with brighter hopes and prospects for the future. We will soon teach anew, and in a manner more impressive than ever the lesson so often read and so fully known and understood, that the policy and principles of the Democratic party can alone make the institutions of a free country safe.

Remember that the Democracy has completely quelled its most dangerous enemies. The political superstitions and greedy infatuation which threatened to put the industry of the people under the dominion of banking and manufacturing capital, are almost entirely extirpated. The party that advocated those dangerous doctrines, with so much energy, talent and boldness, and with which we struggled for seventy-five years, has been crushed to death in the folds of a new organization, that has not a single element in it to give strength or endurance. Its secrecy is calculated to give it temporary success, but that very feature will insure its speedy and final repudiation. The party that has beaten Federalism in so many shapes will not be conquered by an enemy which avows no political principles at all, or which is ashamed to make that avowal publicly and in the face of the people. The Eagle will not be hawked at and brought down by the mousing owl.

We regard the defeat of Gov. Bigler as a great misfortune to the State, and we feel sure that history will so record it. Nevertheless, let us give the measures or his successor a fair and impartial consideration. The tree will be known by its fruits. If he boldly uses the veto against the corrupting influence of incorporated wealth; if he does not prostitute the prerogative of the pardoning power to the use of his political friends; if he economises the public treasure; if he keeps the oath which he takes at his inauguration, and disregards that which he took in the Know-Nothing Lodge, on the 15th of June last, at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets, in this city, we will be bound to confess that his administratron is a better thing than we hoped. But if, on the other hand, the influence of his office shall be lent out to the evil purposes of bad men—if he stirs up religious bigotry and strife among the people—if he squanders the money of the tax-payers or despoils the Commonwealth of her public works, without adequate consideration—if he acknowledges the sworn obligations he owes to his election, as being more binding than the fealty he owes to the Constitution—then he is entitled to no forbearance—his name will become a hissing and a byword, and the short period of his power will be remembered hereafter as we remember the blights and mill-dews, the times of famine and drought and potato-rot, when all the years of plenty and prosperity are forgotten.

We ask you, fellow-citizens, to consider and reflect carefully upon the political topics which the present condition of things suggests. Our opponents work in secret. They prefer darkness rather than light. They have no principles which they are not ashamed to discuss.—But the Democracy rely on a fearless, frank and full avowel of their sentiments. The contrast between such a course and that of a party which shrinks from all public investigation, is alone sufficient to give the Democracy an enviable moral superiority which must in a very short time secure them the political ascendancy among a people so marked by the manly virtues of truth and boldness, as are the freemen of Pennsylvania.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, *Chairman.*
E. B. CHASE, *Sec'y.*
Philada., Dec. 26, 1854.

The field after the Battle of Inkerham—Burial of the Dead.

A correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following heart-sickening account of some of the after-scenes of the battle of Inkerham:

"In every bush—on every yard of blood-stained ground—lay a dead or dying Russian. The well-known bearskins of our guards, the red coats of our infantry, and the bright blue of the French Chasseurs, revealing each a silent horror in the glades, and marking the spot where stark and stiff a corpse lay contorted on the grass, pointed out the scenes of the bloodiest contests. The dead were happy—the dull, cold eye—the tranquil brow—the gently-opening lips, which had given escape to the parting spirit as it fled from its bleeding shell, showed how peacefully a man may die in battle, pierced by the rifle ball. The British and the French, many of whom had been murdered by the Russians as they lay wounded, wore terrible frowns on their faces, with which the agonies of death had clad them. Some in their last throes had torn up the earth in their hands, and held the grass between their fingers up towards heaven. All the men who exhibited such signs of pain had been bayoneted. The dead men who lay with an eternal smile on their lips had been shot. But the wounded.—For two days they had lain where the hand and the ball had felled them. There were very few, it is true, but all our searching had not discovered the secrets of that blood-stained hill side, and it was towards noon to-day ere the last of our *soldiers had been found in his lair* and carried to the hospital. But the Russians, groaning, and palpitating as they lay around, were far more numerous. [illegible] placed together in heaps, that they might be more readily removed. Others glared on you from the bushes with the ferocity of wild beasts as they hugged their wounds. Some implored, in an unknown tongue, but in accents not to be mistaken, water or succor; holding out their mutilated or shattered limbs, or pointing to the track of the lacerating ball. The sullen, angry scowl of some of these men was fearful. Fanaticism and immortal hate spake through their angry eye-balls, and he who gazed upon them in pity and compassion, could at least (unwillingly) understand why these men, in their savage passion, kill the wounded, and fire on the conqueror who, in his generous humanity, had aided them as he passed. It was a relief to see that their arms were broken—that their cartridges were lying open in heaps on the ground. Litterbearers, French and English, clothed the hill side, now toiling painfully up with a heavy burden for the grave, or with some subject for the doctor's care; now hunting through the bushes for the dead or dying. Our men have acquired a shocking facility in their diagnosis. A body is before you: there is a shout, 'Come here boys: I see a Russian!' (or 'a Frenchman,' or 'one of our fellows.')—One of the party comes forward, raises the eyelid if it be closed, peers into the eye, shrugs his shoulders, says quietly, 'He's dead, he'll wait,' and moves back to the litter: others pull the feet, and arrive at equally correct conclusions by that process. The dead are generally stripped of all but their coats. The camp followers and blackguards from Balaklava, and seamen from the ships anxious for trophies, carry off all they can take from the field. At particular spots you see a party of men busy at work. Groups of them are digging away all along the hill-side, at the distance of forty or fifty yards apart. Go over and you find them around a yawning trench, thirty feet in length by twenty feet in breadth and six feet in depth at the bottom of which, in every conceivable attitude, lie packed together with exceeding art some thirty or forty corpses. The grave-diggers stand chatting on the mounds by the sides, waiting for the arrival of some bearers to complete the number of the dead. They speculate on the appearance of the body which is being borne towards them. "It's Corporal ——, of the —th, I think," says one. "No! its my rear rank man, I can see his red hair plain enough," and so on. They discuss the merits or demerits of dead sergeants or comrades. "Well, he was a hard man; many's the time I was drilled thro' him, but it's all over now!" or "Poor Mick! he had fifteen years' service—a better fellow never stepped." This scene is going on all about the hill-side. Frenchmen, with litters, are also looking out for their dead and wounded, and in sharing the sad labors of the day.—At last the number in the trench is completed. The bodies lie as closely as they can be packed. Some of them have upraised arms, in the attitude of taking aim; their legs stick up thro' the mould as it is thrown upon them; others are bent and twisted into shapes like fantoccini. Inch after inch the earth rises upon them, and they are left "alone in their glory." No, not alone, for the hopes, and fears, and affections of hundreds of human hearts lie buried with them.

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.—For about one mile and a half in length by half a mile in depth, the hill-side offers such sights as these. Upwards of two thousand Russians have been buried by these men; few remain above ground now.

AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—A telegraphic despatch has reached Philada. from New Orleans, conveying, briefly, intelligence of the escape of Major W. H. Wilder, a former member of the Louisiana legislature, who had been convicted of several frauds on the Pension Office. He was in the hands of a United States deputy marshal, thro' whose gross negligence or connivance the escape occurred.

For the Volunteer.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Agreeably to notice given by Daniel Shelly, Esq., Superintendent of the Common Schools of Cumberland county, a large number of Teachers, Directors and friends of Education, assembled in the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, on Thursday, the 21st of December, 1854, for the purpose of organizing and permanently establishing a Teachers' Institute, for the purpose of benefitting and preparing young ladies and gentlemen for the business of teaching the Common Schools of Cumberland county.

The Convention being called to order, (ninety-four teachers in attendance,) by the Superintendent of Common Schools, on motion, Abraham Lamberton, Esq., was appointed President *pro tem.*; John P. Rhoads Secretary, and Jacob Senseman Treasurer.

The committee appointed at a former meeting for the purpose of preparing and adopting a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Teachers' Institute were called upon to report, who through their Chairman, D. C. Eckels, reported the same. Full power having been granted to the committee to prepare and adopt a Constitution and By-Laws, no action was required on the same.

On motion, an opportunity was given to all Teachers, Directors and friends of Education desirous of becoming members of the Teachers' Institute, to do the same, by coming forward and subscribing their names to the Constitution and By-Laws, and paying the imitiation fee; whereupon, one hundred and thirty-two persons subscribed their names as prescribed by the Constitution, and became members of the Institute. Adjourned to meet at 1½ o'clock this afternoon.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment; being called to order by the President *pro tem.*, when they proceeded to elect permanent officers for the Teachers' Institute. The following persons were placed in nomination: for President, Ex-Governor Joseph Ritner, Abraham Lamberton, Esq., and Joseph M. Means, Esq.

Upon counting the votes, it was ascertained that Ex-Gov. Jos. Ritner had a majority of all the votes cast and was therefore duly declared elected President of the Institute.

The President-elect was then conducted to his chair by Jos. M. Means, Esq., and on taking his seat, thanked the Covention for the honor conferred upon him, and in a brief but able manner addressed the Institute on the subject of Education, &c.

The following persons were then elected Vice Presidents unanimously: Wm. R. Gorgas, Esq. Jos. M. Means, Esq., and Abrahim Lamberton, Esq.

Recording Secretary being next in order, several persons were placed in nomination. Upon counting the votes, it was ascertained that Davidson Eckels had a majority of all the votes cast, and was therefore declared duly elected Recording Secretary.

On motion to the effect that the Recording Secretary should have full power to appoint his own assistants was offered and agreed to by the Institute; whereupon, he appointed John P. Rhoads his assistant.

Daniel Shelly, Esq., was then elected Corresponding Secretary, and Geo. Swartz Treasurer, by acclamation.

On motion, it was agreed that when this Institute adjourn, that it adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock; after which, Hon. Thomas H. Burrows arose and in a brief but able manner addressed the Institute as to the manner in which he thought they ought to proceed, which was heartily received by all present, owing to its coming from a known friend of Education.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. James Hamilton, and passed:

Resolved, That this Convention approve of the *Pennsylvania School Joural* as an important aid to the advancement of the Common Schools of this State, and recommend it to the patronage of the several Boards of Directors and the Teachers of Cumberland county.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The Institute met agreeably to adjournment, being called to order by the President. On motion of Mr. Shelly, the Constitution and By-laws were again read, and an opportunity was given to any who had not become members of the Institute to do so.

Mr. Shelly, having been empowered to appoint persons to lecture on the branches of Common School Education, appointed the following persons: G. W. Leidig, D. J. Williams, J. P. Rhoads, John O. Hale, J. H. Shriver, W. E. McGlachlin, Moses Morrett, Henry Nicks, Mr. Cavanaugh, Andrew McElwain, G. Swartz, S. M. Kenyon, Lizzie Kenyon, Lyddie Haverstick, J. S. Hostetter, J. A. Hensel, Jacob Senseman, Mr. R. Sibbetts, Thos. Maurice, Edwin James, J. McKeehan, T. C. Carlisle, George Sanderson, John Moore.

A request was then made for the members of the Institute present to subscribe for the Pennsylvania School Journal.

A request was then made by Mr. Shelly that a number of the members of the Institute remain after the adjournment and select and practise some music to be sung previous to commencing the regular business of the Institute.

Mr. Burrows, of Lancaster city, was then afforded an opportunity of delivering a lecture to the Institute. Before proceeding to the subject of his lecture he took the opportunity of stating the origin of the School Journal. Having selected no particular subject he lectured upon general topics relative to Common School Education, and in an able and eloquent manner impressed the subjects of his lecture upon the minds of the audience: especially edifying the Teachers of the county in the manner in which some of the subjects of book-learning should be impressed upon the minds of their pupils.

On motion, it was agreed that when this Institute adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

An opportunity was then afforded the members of the Institute who were appointed to lecture to proceed to the same: whereupon, Mr. James proceeded to give his method of teaching the alphabet. He stated that he had attempted to teach the alphabet by requiring the scholars to repeat the letters alternately, but was not very successful. He was of the opinion that writing letters on the blackboard which spelled some familiar object, such as dog and cat, and teaching the pupils their names and what they spelled in connection, was the most efficient and expeditious method of teaching the alphabet. Mr. Hale made a few remarks upon the same subject. Adjourned.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The Institute being called to order by the President, the proceedings commenced with music by a choir composed of members of the Institute.

Dr. Collins, President of Dickinson College, proceeded to lecture before the Institute. During the lecture, he adverted to the relation of our Common Schools to our political institutions; which subject the gentleman handled with ability, impressing the thoughts presented in a very happy manner upon the minds of the hearers.

The subject of reading was then brought before the Institute: whereupon, Mr. Hensel proceeded to show his method of teaching the same.

Mr. Burrows being obliged to leave for Lancaster, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the earnest thanks of the Institute be tendered Hon. Thomas H. Burrows for his very able and instructive address, delivered this morning.

Messrs. McKeehan, Maurice, Shelly and McElwain then explained their methods of teaching reading.

Mr. Moses Marrett then lectured upon the importance of introducing music into our Common Schools. He believed that music has a tendency to relieve the monotony of the exercises of the school-room, and exert a moral influence on the minds of the children. Further remarks upon the same subject were made by Mr. Hensel. Adjourned to meet at 6½ o'clock this evening.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The Institute being called to order by the President, an opportunity was then extended to any person or persons desirous of becoming members of the Institute to do the same, when a goodly number of persons came forward and subscribed their names to the Constitution and became members of the Institute. After which, the following resolution passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute are due, and are hereby tendered to President Collins, of Dickinson College, for the able address delivered by him, this afternoon.

The subject of arithmetic was next brought before the Institute, when Mr. Maurice came forward and explained the principles upon which he taught the subject in his school, on the blackboard.

Mr. Shelly then explained the principle on which he taught whole numbers and fractions.

Mr. Eckels then addressed the Institute on the subject of teaching arithmetic, stating that he was of the opinion that the rules of arithmetic could only be thoroughly understood in connection with algebra.

Messrs. Sibbets, Hensel and Shriver, also, explained their methods of teaching arithmetic.

Mr. McElwain then came forward, and in an able manner addressed the Institute on the subject of teaching grammar, with an explanation on the blackboard of his mode of teaching the noun, article, verb, pronoun, moods and tenses.

Dr. J. K. Smith was then called upon to address the Institute as to the best manner of teaching grammar, who responed to the call, and in an able and very satisfactory manner addressed the Institute on the subject before the house, with an explanation on the blackboard. Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY MORNING.

The Institute being called to order by the President, the following resolution was offered, and agreed to unanimously:

Resolved, That the Treasurer pay the necessary expenses of this session of the Institute, amounting to $15.

Mr. Rhoads then lectured very eloquently upon the importance of establishing Teachers' Institutes. He stated the origin and progress of a Teachers' Institute in his own neighborhood, Newburg. He thought that this association should adopt some measure by which to induce the different Boards of Directors to adopt a uniformity of books. He also gave the Institute an amusing conversation he had had with a Teacher who was entirely ignorant of the use of the blackboard.

The following resolution was offered and laid upon the table:

Resolved, That we approve of Angell's series of readers, and recommend them to the different Boards of Shool Directors throughout the county as the best text books which can be had.

The subject of grammar was then brought before the Institute when Mr. M'Glachlin very ably demonstrated, on the blackboard, his method of teaching the subject. Further remarks upon the same subject were made by Mr. Shelly. Before taking his seat, he gave the Institute an account of the manner in which he conducted his night school: established for the purpose of reviewing arithmetic. Mr. McElwain then showed his method of teaching reduction of currencies and fractions.

The last subject brought before the Institute was School government; whereupon, Mr. McKeehan gave his views upon the subject.—Dr. J. K. Smith, in speaking upon the same subject, among other very important ideas, stated that for the purpose of establishing good government in School, the Teacher should first learn to govern himself. A democratic system of government, based upon phrenological principles, he found to be the most successful.—Mr. Senseman believed that School government can be most successfully established by cultivating self-respect among the pupils—was in favor of using the rod when all other methods were exhausted. Mr. McElwain believed that Teachers should feel it incumbent upon themselves to endeavor to prohibit the use of tobacco among their pupils—thought corporal punishment a necessary evil.

Messrs. Carlisle, Rice, Nicker, Sollenberger, Bixler, Hensel and Cole spoke upon the same subject.

The President, as prescribed by the Constitution, appointed the following business Committee: Daniel Shelly, D. Eckels, J. P. Rhoads, J. S. Hostetter, Lyddie Haverstick.

The following resolution was offered as a matter of discussion at the next stated meeting, and was laid upon the table:

Resolved, That corporal punishment should not be inflicted in any Academy.

On motion it was agreed that when the Institute adjourn it adjourn to meet on the 25th of December, 1855.

It was also moved and seconded that the next place of meeting be Newville; amended by striking out Newville and inserting Mechanicsburg. The motion, as amended, after a good deal of discusssion, was agreed to.

Mr. Denlinger, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute be tendered to the County Commissioners