AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., FEB'RY. 8, 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.*

☞ The election of a United States Senator for Pennsylvania will take place on Tuesday next, the 13th inst., and not on the *third* Tuesday of February, as some of the papers have erroneously stated.

AN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are gald to see that the farmers of this county are at length beginning to awake to the importance of attending to their own interests. By a notice in another column it will be seen that a meeting of farmers and others is proposed to be held in the Court House, in Carlisle, on Saturday the 17th inst., to take the necessary preparatory measures for the formation of an Agricultural Society for Cumberland county. This is an important movement, and if carried into effect, will secure to our farmers many lasting benefits. Almost every county in the State can boast of its Agricultural Society, and that Cumberland has so long remained without one, is a matter of surpise to us. We know that there are many farmers in our midst who are not only anxious for the *formation* of such a Society, but who will also contribute liberally both of their time and money to promote its objects and extend its *usefulness*. We trust this spirit will animate *all* our farmers, and that in a short time we shall have an Agricultural Society established on a firm and permanent basis.

At the proposed meeting on the 17th, we expect to see hundreds of the "bone and sinew" of the county in attendance, for without their participation and hearty co-operation, the efforts of others to organize a society, no matter how well their plans may be laid, will be futile and worse than useless.

☞ The Harrisburg *Item* is a sprightly and interesting paper, but comes to us very irregularly. It would afford us much pleasure to find it upon our table six days in the week.—Friend CRAP, hereafter endeavor to be more punctual.

THAT APPOINTMENT!—At the latest accounts from the seat of government, our quondam friend, Rev. STEPHEN MILLER, the pious and disinterested editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, had not secured the appointment of Flour Inspector. It is said that "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and if there be any truth in this, our amiable friend must be sick of politics, which he took up merely as a trade, and disgusted with the perfidy and ingratitude of those whom he aided in elevating to office. His scriptural reading should have tought him not to put his faith in princes, (or *politicians*,) and that although in religion "the laborer is worthy of his hire," in politics the rule is not always observed. We sincerely trust, however, that his claims may not be overlooked, for if fawning sycophancy, fulsome laudation, and sickening praise of Gov. POLLOCK, as well as unmerited censure and wholesale abuse of his opponents constitute "claims," then does the editor of the *Telegraph* deserve well at the hands of the Executive.

U. S. SENATOR.—We learn from Harrisburg that the prospects of our townsman, Professor TIFFANY, for the honorable and responsible position of United States Senator, are becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less." In addition to the objection made against him on account of his *clerical* character, it is said many of the members are averse to elevating to so distinguished a post a native of another State, to the exclusion of some talented and high-minded Pennsylvanian. As Mr. T. is a native of Maryland, and can scarcely be called a *citizen* of this State, it is presumed he "knows nothing" and cares little for the interests of the "old Keystone State," and can have few if any sympathies in common with her people. It will thus be seen that the doctrines of Know-Nothingism, when carried to their full extent, will operate against the natives of other States as well as against "outside barbarians." If Mr. TIFFANY finds his ambitious projects frustrated, and the "poisoned chalice" applied to his own lips, he should not complain, for "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

THE FEBRUARY INTEREST.—The State Treasurer, Gen. Joseph Baily, commenced the payment of the semi-annual interest on the State debt, on Thursday, at the Bank of Pennsylvania. The amount to be paid is about $900,000, all of which is on hand.

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.—Gov. Pollock has made the following appointments:

Thomas J. Power, of Beaver county, (a recreant, corrupt, political gambler, who now styles himself an American Democrat,) has been appointed Adjutant General.

Christian Myers, of Carbon county, (American Whig,) Whiskey Inspector, for Philadelphia.

C. L. Magee, (American Whig,) Inspector of Weights and Measures for Alleghany county.

Mr. Culp, (American,) Flour Inspector for Pittsburg.

We also learn from Harrisburg that the notorious Rev. MILLER, editor of the *Telegraph*, has been appointed Flour Inspector at Philadelphia! God save the Commonwealth.

THE NEWSPAPER.—It is a fact, that a newspaper in the humblest log cabin in the land, is an engine of great utility and good, in forming the manners and strengthening the morals of the rising generation. It is indeed the palladium of our liberties, civil and religious, and every man, more particularly every man who is the head of a family, should patronize at least one well-conducted Newspaper. In a family, where there are children, it exerts a vast influence, and the early impressions (always the most lasting,) imbibed from it, produce results in after-life, little dreamed of at the time by parents. It produces a love of reading, of thought, of inquiry and investigation, and the child who is reared in such a family, will go into the world with a mind unshackled by the chains of superstition, bigotry and intolerance. He will stand forth A MAN, as able to instruct as willing to be instructed; and in him his country will find an able champion, and Religion and Law an ardent, consistent and sincere supporter.

SLEIGHS AND SLEIGHING.

For a week or ten days past, the sleighing in this region has been most excellent, and "everybody and his wife" who could raise the wherewithal have been indulging in that delightful recreation. From early morn to late in the night, have the "merry sleighs" been speeding past our window, filled with bevies of boisterous gallants and happy, laughing maidens. Every nag that can be hired, borrowed or stolen, and every sleigh, sled or "jumper" that can be found, is put in requisition, and away go the delighted youths to MOORE'S, RUPLEY'S or "the Springs," anywhere, in fact, so that they may escape from town and "go a-sleighing." Well, it is natural that the young should seek to "drive dull care away," and although we are not much inclined ourselves to brave the tempest and the storm to indulge in such winter sports, we like to see others do so. It is a healthful and invigorating exercise, as well as a social and pleasant recreation. The other night, whilst listening to the jingle of the merry sleigh bells, we were forcibly reminded of the appropriateness, at the present time, of the following beautiful lines, taken from a poem of the late EDGAR A POE:

Hark the cutters with their bells!
Silver bells! chiming bells!
What a tale of merriment
Their melody foretells,
As they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
On the icy air of night,
Till the stars, that over sprinkle
All the heavens, seem to twinkle
With a nebulous delight—
Keeping time—time—time,
In a kind of runic rhyme
To the tintinabulation
That so musically swells
From the rhyming and the chiming of the bells.

After reading the above lines, we think none will hesitate, but all who can procure the "teams" and the "ding-bats," will, in defiance of wind and weather, cold and frost, make haste to "go a-sleighing!"

Union Fire Company's Lectures.

MR. MILLER'S LECTURE.—The course of Lectures in Marion Hall, for the benefit of the "Union Fire Company" of Carlisle, is fast drawing to a close. Although none of the lectures attracted a very crowded house, they were nevertheless all well attended, and the different lecturers appeared to give general satisfaction to that portion of our citizens, male and female, which prefers the sound teachings and useful instructions derived from intellectual men to mere momentary and fanciful amusements of doubtful utility. The members of the "Union" certainly deserve the thanks of our citizens for their laudable endeavors to furnish them with rich intellectual food; and we hope that next season they will again enter the field, and persevere until the delivery, each winter, of a course of Lectures, will be one of the recognized "institutions" of the borough.

On Thursday night, the 1st inst., the last lecture but one of the series was delivered by WILLIAM H. MILLER, Esq., and we are certain we but give utterance to the sentiments of the great majority of those who heard it, when we pronounce it one of the very best yet delivered. His subject, "Poverty and Crime," was one well calculated to enlist the feelings and rivet the attention of his auditory, and the arguments he advanced to illustrate and fortify his positions, showed that he had deeply studied and made himself master of the subject of which he treated. The lecture was written in a smooth and familiar style, and was delivered in an impressive and unostentatious manner, evincing that the lecturer at least believed and felt the truth of every sentence he uttered.—Although we could by no means subscribe to or endorse *all* the sentiments put forth in the lecture, it contained nevertheless much that was true, and furnished many facts which might serve as food for deep and profitable reflection. As a literary production, the lecture was certainly one of a high order, and must add much to the reputation of Mr. MILLER both as a writer and speaker.

On Thursday evening next, the last lecture of the series will be delivered by our townsman, J. ELLIS BONHAM, Esq. We have not as yet heard the subject of the forthcoming lecture, but we are certain it will be an appropriate one, and as Mr. B. ranks high as a lecturer and writer, the public may expect a rich intellectual treat.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The *Harrisburg Herald* has been informed that on Saturday night the house of John Crum, near Linglestown, Dauphin county, was destroyed by fire, and that the owner perished in the flames.—The general supposition is that Mr. Crum was killed for his money, and the house fired by the murderer. Mr. Crum's daughter was away from home on Saturday night, and there was no one else in the house.

☞ Mr. Wise, in his speech at Lynchburg, as he has done everywhere else, standing forward as the champion of the South, denounced the American organization "as abolitionism in disguise," and then proceeded to inform the audience that the Know-Nothing party in Virginia, through its constituted authorities, had solicited him to become their candidate for the office of Governor, with the promise superadded that they would exert whatever power they possessed to make him President of the Union in 1856.

☞ Luther Severance, formerly a member of Congress from Maine, and late Commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands, died at Augusta, on Thursday. Graduating as a printer from the office of the *National Intelligencer*, he established the Kennebec *Journal*, and was an able and consistent advocate of Whig principles until they disappeared.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION IN IOWA.—The election of U. S. Senator in Iowa, is to be contested as illegal. The grounds of the alleged illegality are these:—The two Houses went regularly to ballot for the choice of Senator in Congress, and Supreme Judges. Not having effected it, they adjourned to meet the next morning. About the time of meeting, the Senate, which had met in its own chamber and been called to order, adjourned over till Monday. After the adjournment was carried, the House sent a messenger, requesting the Senate to meet them in joint convention. Many members withdrew—the others met with the House and proceeded to make the elections, and it is now affirmed, that the Senate having adjourned before the *Convention* met, and not been lawfully re-assembled, was not legally present in joint meeting, and that all the elections there are void. The question will be made before the U. S. Senate, when Mr. Harlan proposes to take the seat, after the 4th of March next.

Inside and Outside.

We find in the *Lewisburg Chronicle*, a letter from Harrisburg, which, we presume, is from the pen of Mr. H. C. Hickok, its late editor, and who has recently received the appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools. It treats with much contempt the claims of the crowds of applicants for office at the seat of government, and, at the same time, gives us an insight into the pretended morality of our new Know-Nothing Governor, that can hardly fail to excite a smile, when it is remembered that Mayor Conrad, acting upon precisely the same inflated pretensions, in the distribution of the favors, has surrounded himself with officers, whose whole lives and every act give the lie to all the official gasconade or morality, which was made to grace their induction into office. The new Know-Nothing Deputy says:

"Gov. Pollock has been closely besieged by throngs of applicants for office. They have been as presistent and partinacious as gad-flies in the dog days, but have thinned off within a day or two. There are over 1,000 applicants for the 20 offices at his disposal. Some of them have discovered by this time that he possesses firmness and independence of character, as well as honesty of purpose, and warm-hearted cordiality; and that he is not disposed to shrink from the responsibilities thrown upon him, or suffer the helm to escape from his own control. Circumstances have also developed the fact, that he will not knowingly, appoint any inebriate, or profane swearer, or person of otherwise immoral character to any office in his gift. One individual destroyed his prospects at once, by presenting his application in person, while intoxicated. Another urged his own appointment in language of more strength than politeness, and had his name stricken from the list, as soon as he left. Still another had made a favorable lodgment in the executive opinion, when the revelation of *quasi* Mormon arrangments suddenly settled the point adversely. Others who have attempted to dictate and coerce, have not found him quite so waxen and impressible, as his benignant countenance had led them to suppose. These casual indications of what may be expected, I presume will not be distasteful to the public generally, however unexpected and unpalatable to smaller circles.

BILLS INTRODUCED.—D. L. Smith, member of the House from Allegheny county, has introduced in the House a bill to prevent the issue of fraudulent naturalization certificates. It provides that the County Commissioners shall annually publish, just before the fall election, a full list of all persons naturalized for the preceeding twelve months. If any man then offers to vote "on his papers," which are not more than a year old, his vote will not be received, and his papers may be retained by the officers of the election for investigation. No one will object to any law to prevent frauds in the administration of the naturalization laws, or any other laws.

NEGATIVED.—A Bill was lately introduced into the legislature of our State providing for the repeal of the three hundred dollar exemption law. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and has been by them reported back with a negative recommendation. Almost every year since the three hundred dollar exemption law was passsed an attempt has been made to repeal it, but without success.—We do not believe it will ever be repealed, and attempts to repeal it may yet result in increasing the amount and value of the property exempted from execution. Two years ago a bill was introduced to increase the amount to $1000, and that bill had many friends in the legislature. The course of legislation for years has been to restrain the credit system, and such exemption laws are designed for that purpose, as well as to protect the poorer classes.

INCREASE OF PAY.—The bill before Congress says the Pittsburgh *Post*, to increase the pay of Congressmen, and judges of the Supreme Court, is not likely to pass at the present session. It provides that members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall receive twelve dollars per day for their services, instead of eight, which is the present allowance. It is a bad year to vote such large salaries to our public officers some of whom are not at their posts more than two-thirds of the time.—Eight dollars per day, in addition to the exorbitant mileage of Congressmen, is pay enough for the present, and if the members are not satisfied with that they had better resign and let others take their places. Ambitious men enough can be found to serve their country at Washington at eight dollars per day; a thousand dollars worth of books per session, and forty cents per mile mileage by the most round-about way.

PENNSYLVANIA EX-GOVERNORS.—There are but four ex-Governors of Pennsylvania now living: Joseph Ritner, D. R. Porter, Wm. F. Johnston, and Wm. Bigler. The last three named were on the platform at the recent inauguration of Gov. Pollock, and ex-Gov. Ritner had been at the capitol but a few days before, on his return from the Convention of Old Soldiers. Three of the four—Porter being the exception—were beaten in contests for re-election, and Ritner was twice defeated before he was chosen.

SMALL NOTES.—In England the smallest paper money circulation they have is the five pounds note, equivalent to about twenty-five dollars. In France the smallest is equal to forty dollars in federal money. Such a thing as small bills is not known to either of these governments. In our country some people are thrown into spasms if you talk about prohibiting from circulation small bills. And yet, if this was done, would not the wages of the day laborer be more uniform and steady, the farmer find a better safeguard, the business man more security and steadiness in the currency he must employ, and would not banking by giving it more of a commercial character, become more honorable, and there be less temptation for dishonesty.

PREVENTING COUNTERFEITS.—The report of the Massachusetts Association of banks to suppress counterfeiting, says all bank notes should be printed upon paper before it is sized, and they suggest that the printing of the notes all over with fine letters in red ink, &c., will prevent the copying by crystalotype. To prevent alterations, they propose three classes of bank notes—the first to consist of ones, twos and threes, such as are now in general use.—The second class to consist of fives and tens, in character like the bills of the Globe Bank of Boston. The third to consist of twenties, fifties and hundreds, painted from the Perkins plate, variety being secured by alterations in the ends of the bills of the various denominations and banks. Still, we never expect to see counterfeiting suppressed as long as banks last, and issue small notes.

Extradition Treaty with France—Man Caught.

In 1852 an Extradition Treaty was made between these States and France, and the first man was lately given back to our authorities, under its provisions. This is Mr. Ainsley, who drew a forged draft, some time ago, on a New Orleans bank, and having got $14,000, went off to Europe, to live in the lap of luxury and gentlemanly elegance. He first went to the baths of Germany, where he lived at a great rate, and gambled high, and then, finding his money running low, went on to Paris. But there his story and personal portraiture had preceded him, and he was scarcely a day within the circle of the Boulevards, when a commissary of the police entered his room, in the Rue Choiseul, and there found him in company with a French girl, enjoying the gay society of the first capitol in Europe. Sitting down, the polite commissary begged to know the strange gentleman's name. "Dupont—Mons. Dupont—they call me Dupont." The official asked for his passport, and found it drawn out in the name of Dupont. He then asked the grisette her name. "Louise Dupont," was the reply. Then the solemn commissary began and told the stranger that he was an American, and that his name was Ainsley. The astonished gentleman was then taken off to the Conciergerie, where, in a few hours, he confessed his identity. Of all the money he took away, he had in his possession but about $350—having spent all the rest. He did not know, apparently, that there was a treaty of extradition between France and these States, otherwise he would not have risked himself in Paris, where every man in the city is put down in a book, and the police know every thing. Schuyler was a wiser man. He went to Germany, and stayed there; being now, they say, enjoying picturesque beauties of the Rhine.

NEAL DOW'S NEW LIQUOR BILL, now before the special committee of the Maine Legislature, inflicts for the first offence of selling liquor, fifty dollars and costs and four months' imprisonment, the second fifty dollars and six months, the third one hundred dollars and one year.—Persons intoxicated must disclose where they got their liquor or go to the house of correction. Express, railroad, and steamboat agents will be liable to fine and imprisonment for conveying liquors to or from those not licensed, and no action is to lie against any officer for seizing and destroying liquors where the warrant issues from a competent court. These attempts to tighten the law shows how much it is violated.

LEBANON VALLEY RAILROAD.—The Legislature having authorized the Managers of the Reading Railroad Company to subscribe to the capital stock of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, after careful examination and consultation deemed it their duty to avail themselves of the authority conferred, and accordingly have subscribed to 6000 shares, or $300,000, of which one half has been paid. The Managers state that they consider the Lebanon Valley road as a work of immense importance to their own company. The road is in length 52¼ miles.—It opens a direct communication through from Reading to Harrisburg, connecting with the Pennsylvania and Southern and Northern roads, and passing through a valley, the richest in agricultural and mineral resources in the Commonwealth.

THE SUBTERRANEAN TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.—The House of Congress has passed the bill authorizing an underground telegraph to be laid to the Pacific, having first stricken out the provision which gave the contractors two millions of acres of land to build it. The bill only gives the right of way over the public lands of the United States, and extends the laws of the United States over the line for protection. Whether the bill will be acceptable in this form or not, is not stated. If it is, two years is the time allowed to complete it and put it in operation. Col. Benton says the Digger Indians will pull up the wires to make hooks to catch lizards. This is no doubt a risk to which the line is liable, but the projectors say they are ready to meet this difficulty and settle it. If they can go ahead and build the line with no other assistance from the Government than the bill gives them, they ought to be rewarded for their perseverance. It will be a great undertaking and a very important one. Just imagine a daily communication between the Atlantic cities and San Francisco, with two thousand miles of wilderness between them.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANISM.—The *Presbyterian* states that Old School Presbyterianism is no where taking root more rapidly at the west than in the northern and middle portions of Illinois; that the Schuyler Presbytery alone, at its last meeting, appointed committees to organize six new Churches within its bounds; and that interest is felt in bringing up Churches as fast as possible to the self-sustaining point.

FINANCES OF CALIFORNIA.—The Governor of California, in his message to the Legislature, furnishes a very gratifying exhibit of the financial condition of the State. The amount of the State indebtedness on the 20th of December, 1853, was $3,001,445 70; and on the 20th of December, 1824, $1,008,583 33, showing a reduction during the year of $1,092,862 37.—The balance of debt, $1,908,583 33, is still further reduced by the sum of $624,441 10, the proceeds of land sales set apart to meet it but not applied, which will reduce the actual indebtness unprovided for to $1,284,142 23.

OLDEST CHURCH.—The oldest church now existing in the United States, is one near Smithfield, Isle of Wright county, Virginia. It was built in the reign of Charles I, between the years 1630 and 1635. The brick, lime, and timber, were imported from England. The timber is English oak, and was framed in England. The structure is of brick, erected in the most substantial manner. The morter has become so hardened that it will strike fire in collision with steel.

☞ A SOVEREIGN IS DEAD!—The illustrious Kamehameha III, of the Sandwich Islands, is no more. This piece of royalty was aged 40. He was chiefly distinguished for getting drunk, whether on those French brandies introduced at the cannon's mouth by the French, or on less refined liquors, made little difference. He was of medium size and dull physiognomy. His predecessors King Kamehameha II, and his Queen, both died in London, while on a visit. Under his reign the Sandwich Islands were near being annexed to the United States; but Liholiho, his son, who travelled in this country and in Europe four years since, is said to be unfavorable to the measure.

Mortality of the British Troops Before Sebastopol.

The number of British invalids sent from Balaklava to Constantinople continues very great. No less than 2,200 were sick at the hospital of Balaklava, and steamers go from that place to the Bosphorus freighted with wretches, that look as if they had suffered in some great battle. "Three days ago," says a writer from Constantinople, "the Avon came down with more than 200 men, the vast majority of them dysentery and fever patients.—Nor can one conceive a more miserable spectacle than these wasted beings presented, as, supported between stronger comrades, or borne on stretchers, they were conveyed to the hospitals. It was the intention of the authorities at Balaklava *to send the Avon to sea with only two surgeons, one of whom was an invalid, to attend upon upward 300 sick.* They were more than a fortnight in the harbor, and her sufferings there were horrible."

Another writer says:—"The Avon arrived with 200 a few days ago, having lost, I believe, about *one-half on the passage.* I ventured on board, and the stench very soon gave me a violent attack of diarrhœa. The men were without beds or blankets, with one assistant surgeon and eight orderlies, who were taken ill directly the ship put to sea, so the poor fellows were obliged to take care of themselves. Everybody here is mad about it. One would have thought that they had had time to make some of the ships into floating hospitals. *When these men arrived, although the authorities knew they were on their way, there were only seven beds ready.* They landed some hundred in the last stage of dysentery, who had to sit and crouch all night in the cold wards, without even blankets; the consequence is, that, to-day there have been about 20 more deaths than usual. The French and English hospitals form a striking contrast; the former is arranged on a most beautiful plan, and it is quite a pleasure to go over it."

The horrible carnage of Inkerman and Balaklava was bad enough; but these details are more horrid still. Everything shows the attrocious ignorance and stupidity that have presided over that British expedition.

THE COST OF THE WAR.—The leading English journals complain bitterly of the cost of the war. The London *Times* gives the total expenses for twelve months, at eighty millions of dollars. For the present year, the expenditures will be still greater, unless peace shall be declared. The calculation is that at least one hundred millions will be necessary, and with the best view of the subject, at least fifty millions of dollars must be raised annually, as long as the war may last, either by an appeal to the money market, or by doubling the rates upon the taxpayers. This taxing of the industrious to support those who are wasting their energies in war is a very serious business to a nation.

JUSTICE TO AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—A new Map of the Arctic Regions has been published by the British Admiralty, to which the names affixed to various localities by the American expedition sent out by Henry Grinnell Esq., have been adopted; and in particular, Grinnell's Land discovered by said expedition, is entered conspicuously on the map, it having been on a previous map of the Admiralty called Prince Albert's Land. This act of justice to the exertions of our countrymen, has been for some time strongly urged by the Rev. Dr. Scoresby, and other illustrious Arctic navigators.

☞ In Speaking of the Post Office Department and Judge Campbell, the *National Intelligencer*, of Washington says:—"We do not believe that the duties of any department of the Government are more ardous, or are discharged with more intelligence, assiduity, or success than this one." Coming from where it does this can be considered a great compliment, and the authority cannot be disputed.

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORY.—We see it stated in one of the religious journals, that a change has lately been made in the Presbyterian Historical Society, by which it is hereafter to embrace within its scope, all the branches of the Presbyterian family, the officers being selected from the Associate, Reformed, Associate Reformed, and Old and New School Churches.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—The steamship Daniel Webster has arrived at New Orleans from San Juan, bringing California dates to the 9th and $80,000 in gold. The California Legislature met and organized on the 1st, and the 10th ult., was fixed for the election of a U. S. Senator. The message of Gov. Bigler exhibits a prosperous condition of public affairs.

COAL OPERATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—It is stated that a company of gentlemen in New York, have recently purchased the well known Rose Hill estate situate one mile from the town of Wilkesbarre, and for many years the country seat of the Hon. George W. Woodward, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The company will control about 300 acres of anthracite land, every acre of which is estimated to contain from 60,000 to 100,000 tons of coal. Direct railroad communication between this valuable coal region and New York city, it is supposed, will be completed next summer.—The distance is only 125 miles.

MONEY PAID OVER.—Before Hugh Maxwell, the late Collector of the Port of New York, went out of office, he retained in his possession the sum of $66,500, being the proceeds of penalties for violation of the revenue laws, and which he claimed in connection with the Surveyor and Naval Officer of the port, as belonging to them in virtue of their office. The government having contested the claim the money was placed in the hands of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, to abide the issue in the Supreme Court of the United States, which has decided in favor of the Government, and on Friday the money was paid into the United States Treasury.

THE PROSPECT.—While the money market becomes more favorable for borrowers, the flour market becomes more favorable for buyers.—The fact being now apparent that there is plenty of money in the country to carry on all the ordinary branches of business, there is growing in general congdence in the speedy return of better times; and as this confidence strengthens, the money which has been stored away will come again into circulation and give additional stimulous to business and employment. Money makes nothing while locked up or hid away, and as the panic subsides, all who have money will desire to put it to a profitable use. This will increase the demand for labor, and restore all clegibly situated property to nearly the value placed it upon before the panic commenced.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Scene in Congress.

In the House, on Tuesday-week, during the debate on the bill authorizing the construction of a subterranean line of telegraph to the Pacific, the following disgraceful scene occurred between Messrs. LANE, of Oregon, and FARLEY, Mr. Lane, of Oregon, appealed to the committee to set this bill aside.

Mr. Farley rose to a point of order.

Mr. Lane—I did not yield the floor for your point of order.

Mr. Farley—I have as much right to call you to order as you had to call me to order.

Mr. Lane called him a "liar," or "damned liar," which was retorted by Mr. Farley, with emphasis. The parties were about ten feet apart at the time—Lane standing near the main aisle. In a moment the distance was shortened two-thirds at least—both agitated frames and threatening gestures: but several gentlemen near by interfered, and thus prevented the belligerents coming to close quarters. Great excitement prevailed and members hastened to to the scene.

The Chairman (Mr. Phelps) called the Sergeant-at-Arms, when that officer appeared, bearing his mace of office; and the crowd in the galleries stretched over to see the proceedings on the flour. Quiet was very soon restored. All this happened in less time than it takes to tell it.

Mr. Benton declared that while he was unwilling to delay the Territorial business he was resolved to fight the bill now before the committee. He gave way to

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, who said that, when that fellow (pointing to Mr. Farley) called me to order, I was—[The rest of the sentence was lost in deafening cries of "order," "order!"].

After a pause, Mr. Lane resumed, saying he did not wish to excite ill feeling, and again appealed to the committee to set aside the bill before them, in order to proceed to the Territorial bills.

Would it not be far better for members of Congress to set apart one day in every month for pugilistic purposes; then invite Yankee Sulivan, Tom Hyer, and all other prize fighters take a hand in the sport. In this way members would have more time to attend to the interests of the country, and the proceedings of Congress would be attended with less disgrace.

Seduction by a Clergyman.

The particulars of the seduction of a young female, by a Methodist Clergymen residing in Alleghany county, were made known yesterday at the office of the Mayor—the victim having been sent to this city to avoid the disgrace which an exposure would entail upon the clergyman had she remained longer at his house. The facts appear to be as follows: The girl, who is about twenty years of age, was employed in the family of the clergyman, as a seamstress, about ten months ago, and remained there until November last, when to avoid exposure he induced her to accompany him to this city, where he placed her under the charge of two physicians of doubtful reputation, whom he employed to produce an abortion, and to whom, it is said, he paid $500. They had her removed from one hotel and boarding house to another until they finally got her to a house of ill fame in West Broadway, where they each outraged her person, and plied her with nostrums until she was very much reduced in health and strength.

About three weeks ago she gave birth to a child, which lived about ten days. Since the unfortunate girl was first brought to the city, she has written several times to her friends, stating that she was ill, but not mentioning under what circumstances. A day or two since one of her brothers arrived, and yesterday laid the matter before the Mayor, who immediately dispatched an officer to the house in West Broadway, to ascertain if the girl was sufficiently recovered to appear before him, and if so, to bring her. She came with the officer, and made a lengthy affidavit, of which the foregoing is the substance. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the physicians, and one of them was captured. The affair is being thoroughly investigated by the Mayor, and it is by the request of the authorities that we forbear publishing the names of the parties concerned, until the investigation is completed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The Pottstown *Ledger* has some very sensible views in regard to the proper and most advantageous channel through which to give publicity to the sale of real or personal property. It says:

Years ago it was more customary for all classes of citizens to visit stores, taverns, shops, to learn the news and have a little social converse "o evenings" and "rainy days." The change of habits consequent upon the increase of wealth, and the general diffusion of newspapers, has very materially altered this old order of things. Now people look to newspapers to bring the information into their own houses, which formerly was obtained at the "Cross roads," or at some place of public resort, by a written or printed bill. Particularly are the sales of Real Estate and Personal property considered worthy of Newspaper publication. Experience has demonstrated that one additional bidder at a sale of Personal property often pays all the cost of publication many times over. The custom of publishing these sales in the Newspaper, is not generally appreciated so fully as it deserves to be, but it is rapidly growing into favor. Printed handbills, (and sometimes written ones, which attract but little attention,) are made to answer the purpose. At this stage of progress, a handbill and the newspaper each fill an excellent office—both are valuable. The time is coming fast a-pace when the Newspaper will be chiefly relyed upon. Even now many people seem to think it an underating of their presence—those who go but little from home—if a valuable sale is not made known to them through their local paper—while others attend a poorly advertised sale, expecting to "get bargains," because a want of competition among a paucity of bidders. It is the interest of the seller to have as many buyers as possible, that of the buyer to have a small number of bidders.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The steamship Africa has arrived at Halifax with Liverpool dates to the 20th, one week later than previous news.—The reported previous decline of breadstuffs had been overcome, and at the close of the market on the last day flour showed an advance of 6d. The war news is entirely unimportant. At Sebastopol the condition of affairs remained unchanged, and nothing of note had occurred.—The negotiations with Russia were still pending, but nothing certain was known respecting them.

The Sardinian troops for the Crimea, 15,000 strong are to leave in February. The Russians who invaded the Dobrudscha did not stay there, but after doing all the damage they could, recrossed the river.

The new Constitution of Spain has been submitted to the Chambers. It provides for religious toleration, freedom of the press, and abolishes the death penalty for political offences.—*Reading Gazette.*

☞ The proposed mediation of the United States in the Eastern quarrel does not meet with the grateful response from the belligerents, which some of our philanthropic statesmen no doubt thought it was entitled to, when they presented the subject to Congress. In fact, instead of thanking us for the offer, they take advantage of the opportunity the fact presents, of getting rid of some of the bile which has been engendered by the want of sympathy which the people of the United States have hitherto shown for both parties in the quarrel. They very plainly tell us to mind our own business—that is, continue to do just as we have been doing, a thing so strictly impartially as to incur the resentment of those who expected or desired us to do differently. The advice is worth consideration, and coming at this time, proves that the parties to the war have objects in view not yet accomplished, and without which peace is impossible.—*Ledger.*

A Rascally Verdict.

Robert G. Simpson, late Treasurer of Philadelphia, was tried last week in the Supreme Court before Judge Black, for embezzling the States' money. It appeared in evidence that at one time *sixty thousand dollars* of the public money had been appropriated to private purposes, such as discounting and shaving notes—speculating in stocks and loans. Simpson acknowledged that he had used $8,000—his Clerk $12,000 and his bail $40,000! At this time there is still due to the State $30,000!!

The Jury, after being out two days *acquitted* Simpson!!! Upon what ground any intelligent jury of Philadelphia acquitted Simpson, we know not. An act of Assembly made his offence felony, but it would seem from this decision that an officer who feloniously uses the public money, and allows his Clerk to take as much as he does, and his bail five times as much, is entitled to an acquittal?.. Will some lawyer have the goodness to say what change the Clerk, the bail, or the Commonwealth have under the principle of this decision? Notwithstanding Judge Black in his charge to the jury, in every five lines of it, as published, in effect pronounces Simpson a thief of the public money.—*Berks County Press.*

A HARVEST FOR PARSONS.—From all quarters of the Union we hear of Parsons quitting the pulpit to dabble in the stagnant pool of politics. What can be the reason? Has the trade grown unprofitable? No class of men earn their money with less labor than the Clergy. A lawyer, in addition to studying his case, will make two or three arguments a day, of an hour each in length, and continue this for years. They do not complain to all they meet of their severe labors and bronchial affections, nor do they have congregations to send them free of expense to Europe every other year. It is indolence that breaks down the health of so many clergymen. An editor performs more mental labor in a month than the majority of clergymen do in a year, and it is without cessation, twelve or fifteen hours a day. What are two or three sermons a week to write and deliver—supposing that they are the real progeny of the clergyman's brain? It is scarcely sufficient to keep up mental energy. As a general thing, Ministers make very indifferent any thing else. A political clergyman is the Devil's own vicegerent, and will doubtless receive a proper reward from a generous Master, who, upon one occasion, attempted to give away the whole world, when not one inch of ground belonged to him. *Parson* MILLER, of Harrisburg, it is said, has a promise from Gov. Pollock, of the appointment of Flour Inspector for this city. If he should succeed, then he will indeed have an office much better in a pecuniary sense than that of preaching; but we never knew one of that ilk to get into politics without getting his conscience terribly smirched.—*Pennsylvanian.*

THE NEW KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The San Fransisco Transcript thus speaks of King Kamehameha IV:

"Young and ambitious, he looked with a wistful eye to the enjoyment of royal honors; and since they have fallen to his lot, it is not to be presumed that he will be prepared, at least for a while, to resign them. Beside this, the new King has always been looked upon as, to some extent, under British influence; and this will be doubtless used to prevent the fulfilment of the proposed scheme. As a significant fact, we notice that the government organ, the Polynesian, takes occasion to speak in a much kinder tone of the English and French than it has recently indulged in. Taking all these circumstances together, we have no reason to believe that peaceable annexation will be accomplished in any brief period."

The young King is about twenty-one years old, and is said to be engaged to be married to an English lady to whom he is much attached.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA FEB 7.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour is firmly held, but little doing. Small sales for home consumption within the range of $8¾ a 9 for good brands, and extra at 9½ a 10. Rye Flour is dull at $6 per barrel and Corn Meal, at $4½.

GRAIN.—The market is nearly bare of Wheat and very little coming in. Sales of prime red at 212 a 213 c. per bushel. Sales of white at 222c. in store. Small sales of Rye are making at $1 22. Corn is steady. Sales of new yellow at 93 a 95 cents, afloat. Last sales of Delaware Oats at 51 cents.

Whiskey is dull. Sales of bbls. and hhds. at 34 cents.

Cloverseed is dull at $6½ for prime lots, buyers only offering $6. Flaxseed is worth $1 80 a 1 85, and Timothy $3 a 3 25.

Married.

In Chambersburg, on the 11th ult., Mr. JOHN A. M'KEEHAN, to Miss MARY A. DUFFIE, all of this county.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. J. A. MURRAY, Mr. H. C. SNYSER, to Miss L. R. MILLER, all of Dillsburg.

On the 18th ult., by Rev. Chas. A. Hay, Mr. HENRY ZIMMERMAN, to Miss MARY ANN TATE, both of this county.

On the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. PETER C. ZIMMERMAN, to Miss CATHARINE GOOD, both of *this county.*

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. John O'Dougherty, Mr. JOHN T. SITES, to Miss MELINDA NEVEL, *all of this borough.*

With the above notice we received our full share of the wedding cake, and after having collected all our hands together, (the *Devil* included,) cut and eat the cake, wishing at the same time, that the happy pair might live a long life of contentment and prosperity.

Died.

In this borough, on Sunday night last, Mr. JAMES STEIN, aged about 67 years.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the public house of C. G. Stough, in the borough of Carlisle, on Monday the 5th day of March, 1855, between the hours of 8 and 5 *o'clock* P. M., *then and there to elect three* Managers.

JOHN IRWIN, *Pres't.*

February 8, 1855—3t

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the petition of Robert Hays and R. M. Henderson, Guardian of Mary W. Hays and John Hays, for a citation to John Stuart, Administrator of John Hays, dec'd., to settle the account of his intestate as gurdian of said Robert, Mary and John.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court to report the facts, and an account if the facts show that respondent ought to account, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the borough of Carlisle, on Thursday the 1st of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested are hereby notified to attend.

J. S. COLWELL, *Auditor.*

Carlisle, Feb. 8, 1855—3t

Brigade Order, No. 1.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st Brig. 15th Div.
Uniformed Militia of Penna.

I hereby assume command of the 1st Brigade, 15th Division, Uniformed Militia of Pennsylvania, having been elected and commissioned Brigadier General of said Brigade. And, reposing full confidence in the integrity, patriotism and military talents of the following named gentlemen, I have thought proper to assign them the following Staff appointments, to wit:—Col. H. B. McCulloch, Brigade Major; Capt. Moses Brickor, Brigade Quarter Master, and Col. H. B. Rubuck, Aid de camp; and also the following supernumeraries, viz:—Maj. G. M'Farland, Lieut. Joseph Ramp, Lieut. Edward Lamont,