AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., MARCH 1, 1855.

☞ We are again indebted to Senators Brodhead and Cass, and to Messrs. Kurtz, Boyd and Breckenridge, of the House, for Congressional documents.

Messrs. Wherry and Donaldson, of the State Legislature, will also accept our thanks for numerous favors.

THE 22ND.—Thursday last, being the anniversary of Washington's birth-day, the Carlisle Light Infantry paraded with full ranks, commanded by Capt. S. CROP. The company presented a very creditable appearance, and went through the various evolutions in a soldier-like manner.

BOROUGH ORDINANCES.—Our Borough is "some" on Ordinances, but except it be to give our neighbor of the *Herald* a job of printing, we cannot divine the object of our Council in passing Ordinances. If this be their object, it is certainly a commendable one, for these are hard times for printers, and "Jordan am a hard road to travel." Certain it is, the Borough Ordinances are never enforced, and our people laugh at them and put them at defiance. Why is this? Whose business is it to compel a compliance with a Borough Ordinance? We desire information on this subject. A few weeks ago our Council passed an Ordinance to prevent persons filling up the streets with ashes and other dirt, but yet we find ash-heaps four feet high, in front of a great number of houses. So far as we are concerned, we have no particular objections to these ash-heaps, for we know they will be removed in the spring. They look ugly, it is true, but yet they don't disturb our people very much, except on a windy day, when we suffer to some extent from the ashes being blown into our peepers. But the Ordinance has been passed, and has received the executive sanction of Gov. NORLE, and it should be enforced. All Ordinances should be enforced or repealed—one or the other. Let out Borough "fathers" see to this.

A SUPERIOR LAMP.—We have been presented by Mr. JACOB SENER of this place, with one of his superior patent Lard Lamps, and take pleasure in recommending them to the attention of house-keepers. This is certainly the best lard lamp ever invented, as well as the most economical. It gives a much more brilliant light than most other lamps, is simple in its construction, and never gets out of order. The economy of the lamp, however, is its chief recommendation, and this is a matter of much moment to housekeepers during these pinching times. Mr. S. we learn, is now engaged extensively in the manufacture of his lamps, and is prepared to fill orders at short notice.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned meeting of farmers and others on Saturday last, was well attended. It will be seen by their proceedings, (in another column,) that an Agricultural Society has at length been organized on a permanent basis. We rejoice to make this announcement, for we consider the movement one of vast importance to the agricultural community of our county. For years we have been urging upon our farmers the necessity of organizing an Agricultural Society, but until recently our appeals were unheeded by any considerable number. Now, however, the proper spirit is manifested, and we doubt not the Society will soon be in successful operation. The officers of the Society are gentlemen of intelligence and enterprise, who feel a lively interest in agriculture, and we doubt not they will use their best efforts to promote the interests of the association and farmers in general.

MORE COLD WEATHER.—The weather of late has been very changeable—fickle as a miss in her teens. A few days since the sun shone out brightly and the air was balmy and spring-like. We heard, with more than usual pleasure, for a couple of mornings, the welcome song of the blue-birds, and we instinctively thought of spring and flowers, and the green grass. But our reflections were of short duration—the weather suddenly changed—and instead of thinking of spring and flowers, we were induced to visit our cellars to ascertain the state of our finances in the articles of wood and coal. For the last three or four days the weather has been intensely cold—equal in severity to any we have had during this very long and dreary winter. The various streams, we learn, again afford a resort for the skaters, being well bridged over with ice. From present appearances it will be some time before we can greet welcome spring.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

U. S. Senator—No Election—Four more Traitors—The contest abandoned for this winter.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27, '55.

DEAR SIR—I hasten to inform you of the result of our adjourned meeting in convention this day. We had three ballotings, resulting as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Cameron,	55	54	55
Buckalew,	23	23	23
Scattering,	53	54	52

There being no election, the convention by a vote of 66 to 55, adjourned to the first Tuesday of October next.

You will observe that the Democratic vote fell short four votes from the first meeting of the convention. Those who left our nominee were—of the Senate Quiggle, Piat and Hogue; of the House, Stockdale, and all voting for Cameron.

Respectfully yours.

J. B. BRATTON, Esq.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—In Lancaster city, a few days since, a very worthy and respectable man, named ZELLERS, committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear. He was a carpenter by trade, and was in comfortable circumstances, and had a wife and eight children. A correspondent of the Lancaster *Whig*, who signs himself "Q in a Corner," and who is himself a member of the Know-Nothing organization, thus speaks of this unfortunate occurrence:

"One of the first fruits of Know-Nothing purity, was developed in this city on Friday last. I allude to the suicide of Mr. Zellers, a worthy, well doing but weak minded man.—He was a member of the Order but voted for Kieffer for Mayor. No sooner was it discovered, than he was at once beset by a pack of hounds who hunted him down. He was charged with being a traitor—with having committed perjury, and with violating the most solemn, binding and awful oaths. These charges operated so powerfully upon him, that in a moment of temporary derangement, he cut his throat, and rushed into the presence of his God. The blood of the unfortunate but misguided Zellers, lies at the door of the Know-Nothing Lodge. That Lodge in which weekly may be seen, a prominent Judge (who should be pure,) and the District Attorney (who should be just) *in close* companionship with men, recognizing no law but Know-Nothingism—no man as brother, neighbor or friend, save he who is in sworn fellowship with them.

"THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT."

The people may for a time be deceived—demagogueism may triumph for a short season—but "the sober second thought of the people" will correct the error and apply the remedy at the first opportunity. Gen. Harrison was elected through the instrumentality of coon-skins and hard-cider—the people for the time forgot themselves, and were only reminded of their folly when they witnessed the daring usurpations of the Harrison administration.—Taylor, too, was elected by deception and fraud—by professing to be a no-party man, &c.; but, no sooner was he seated in the Executive chair than he exhibited his true Federal colors. His administration was a failure and a disgrace to the country, and the people discovered that they had again been deceived in trusting to Federal professions. But the sober second thought soon produced a remedy, and Federalism had to yield obedience to the decrees of a betrayed people. The democracy of the country again triumphed, the ship of State was once more permitted to sail upon smooth and placid waters.

The people of this State, notwithstanding their general intelligence, have permitted themselves to be hood-winked and deceived on several occasions. The Ritner and Johnston administrations, with their corruptions and profligacy, we supposed would have served as warnings to the people in all future contests in this State. But in these expectations we were doomed to a disappointment—the election of JAMES POLLOCK is evidence that the people can still be deceived and led astray from the path of duty and interest. The election of POLLOCK was a calamity to the people and to the State, and this fact is already acknowledged by hundreds who supported him. He is not the Governor of the whole people, but of a miserable oath-bound band of conspirators, who give him instructions from their lodges as to the course *he is to pursue. He is himself an oath-bound* conspirator, and has sworn to persecute and destroy, if possible, a portion of the people of this State. He considers his lodge oath paramount to the oath he took on the day of his inauguration, and governs himself accordingly. He is not a freeman, for he dare not move an inch without the concurrance of the Know-Nothing lodges. His appointments, from first to last, (as we are informed by a member of the Know-Nothings,) were made out for him in the lodge rooms! Look at the men who have been *appointed to lucrative positions—every mother's* son of them are members of the "new order," and are bound by terrible oaths, (concocted at midnight,) to proscribe a portion of their fellow-men on account of their religion or their birth-place. Judge DOUGLAS (would to God we had more such fearless bold men in our national councils,) lately declared in the U. S. Senate that "a Know-Nothing cannot be a Know-Nothing without swearing to tell a lie;" and this is the fact. The very first principle of Know-Nothingism is to falsify.

But, we are digressing. We were speaking of the Governor's appointments, and we again say look at them. The *Reverend* STEPHEN MILLER, a Methodist preacher, and as arrant a demagogue as ever lived, who has probably never been inside of a flour mill in his life, is appointed to the lucrative position of stealer (we beg pardon,) inspector of flour at Philadelphia!—In politics this man MILLER is all things to all men—"everything by turns and nothing long." A few years ago he was a violent anti-mason, *and was willing to persecute men because of their connection with this benevolent association.* He managed to obtain a good office, however, because of his anti-masonry. Now he belongs to a secret oath-bound political society himself, and has obligated himself to persecute all who are not membe of his midnight conclave. But then he gets another office, and that's what he is after all the time. He would kiss the Pope's big toe, or any other part of his body to-day, if by so doing he could feather his own nest and put down what he calls "loco-focoism." The other gentlemen who have been appointed to office by Gov. POLLOCK—or rather by the K. N. lodges, for the Governor has had no say in the appointments—are of the "same kidney," men bound by blasphemous oaths, and ready to obey and carry out the behests of their lodges, whatever they may be. Such are the appointments, and such the manner of appointing.

We have said that the election of Mr. POLLOCK was a calamity to our State, and we verily believe this is now the sentiment of two-thirds of the people of our Commonwealth. He gained his position by a slight-of-hand movement, but now that the old-line Whigs who supported him with honest zeal, are pushed aside to make way for oath-bound conspirators, they curse the very name of POLLOCK, and will be among the first to assist to hurl him from the office he now disgraces. "The sober second thought of the people is always right, and ever efficient."

☞ In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Jones, of Tenn., submitted a preamble setting forth that the Constitution confers upon Congress the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, but is silent upon the subject of emigration, and a resolution declaring that the power to regulate emigration never having been delegated by the people to Congress, the government of those States affected by the influx of foreigners possessed the sole power to make laws regulating their admission or exclusion.

FOREIGN CONVICTS.—A New York paper says, hereafter, whenever paupers are brought *to that city from Europe*, very heavy bonds will be required of the ships bringing them, and *whenever convicts are sent there*, they will be sent back again. This will have to be done at the expense of the city, since ships cannot be compelled to carry them back again, until some arrangement to that effect shall be concluded between our own and foreign Governments. This should be remedied by Congress before the 3d of March.

☞ The Ontario Times gives the following annoymous threat, which was sent to a renouncing member of the Know-Nothing order:

E. A. COUNCIL, Jan. 6, 1855.

ASSEL DEROW—You are hereby admonished and warned, *according to the law set forth in secret conclave of the G. C. of S. of N. Y.*, that you must desist from all conversation upon the principles which you have proved recreant to. You are also reminded of the TERRIBLE PAINS AND PENALTIES with which a TRAITOR TO GOD, his maker, and a wilful perjurer before man, is visited. If this warning is heeded—*well!* If not—*remember Morgan!*

THE COMMITTEE.

☞ Sunday dram-selling in New York city is nearly suppressed.

Influence of Christianity upon the World.

The charm—the secret of existence—can only be realized by the exercise of the nobler faculties of the human soul. Man, in a state of nature, is, at best, a helpless, erring, wretched creature, exposed to the numberless ills flowing from a darkened mind and a corrupt heart.—If, then, this be his individual character, no stretch of the imagination is requisite to pencil the lamentable situation of an irreligious community. To arrive at some idea of the horrors of a country thus situated, we have only to call up before us the heathen world, with all its fearful rites and customs—its fiendish blasphemies and damning sacrifices. Here is a picture, upon which to look sickens the heart and dims the eye. Here we may see the deluded Mahomedan, measuring upon his knees the circle of his mosque—while his trembling eye rests upon its towering minaret! Here can be seen the Hindoo mother casting her first born in the waters of her idolized Ganges to appease the ire of her god! and her husband crushed to death beneath the ponderous car of Juggernaut. Our pen is inadequate to the exhibition of the cruelties and miseries entailed upon society, where the genial rays of divine revelation have never shed their enlightening and soul reviving influences. Denied these, the world presents a sickly, barren waste, devoid of happiness here, and bereft of any reasonable hope hereafter.—But let once the light of celestial truth burst upon the waste of barbarism—let the infatuated worshipper of the sun catch the faint glimmerings of the Star of Bethleham—let the priest of the bloody rites see the fountain opened for sin in the house of David—let the self-sacrificing victim look upon him who has borne his sins upon the tree: in a word, let the influences of christianity find access to their hearts, and darkness, error, and superstition will flee away—society will assume a new and pleasing aspect—the places full of violence and cruelty *will nurture peace and virtue*, and the "wilderness will blossom as the rose." Temples erected for false and superstitious worship will resound with the worship of the true and only God, and alters dedicated to vice and passion will no longer smoke with human sacrifices, and be covered with human gore.

Its influence on the arts and sciences is mighty and inconceivable. In it is found the key that gains a free admission to their intricate retreats, the want of which could only arrest the heathen philosophers in their researches after knowledge and wisdom. With it the secrets of nature are opened for our investigation; and guided by its influences the solid rock is made to teach us important theories, and the rippling brook conveys an instructive lesson. By it we are taught to explore the immeasurable expanse, where countless orbs shine with heavenly lustre—emblems of the radiant God head—through which we may rove with unobstructed progress, scanning every planet, and instructed by the regularity and order as well as the complicated arrangement of the "starry host." There our souls may feast on eternal wisdom—and adore the God whose image we then are. Then will we be enabled to solve mysteries, dispel the maze that enshrouds the mind, and unravel all the perplexities of science.

ADVICE FROM AN "OLD INHABITANT."—1. Patronize your own traders and mechanics. This is doing as you would be done by; and is building up the town you live in.

2. *Pay your debts*; so that others can pay theirs.

3. Quarrel with no man; and then no man will quarrel with you.

4. Do not steal your preaching; a man was once struck blind, you know, for stealing fire from heaven.

5. Send your children constantly to school; and look in now and then yourself to see what they are doing there.

6. Keep all neat and clean about your dwellings; for cleanliness, you know, is the handmaid of health, and a distant cousin of wealth.

7. Avoid scandal; for this is a pest to any community.

8. Be liberal in respect to every laudable public enterprise; for the good book says, 'the liberal soul shall be made fat.'

9. Empty your liquor bottles; for you have already 'forked over' quite enough for them.

10. Visit the sick, the widow and the fatherless; for this is one part of that religion which is 'pure and undefiled.'

11. Keep your children in at night; for the evening *air* is bad for them; and finally,

12. Feed your *mind* as well as your body; for that, you know, must go into the scales at last.

N. B. These are not the twelve rules of President Jefferson; but they are much better than his, for there is more of the gospel in them.—Please read them over again.

FROM CUBA.—Great excitement prevails in Cuba, owing to the belief that another Fillibustering expedition is about to land on its shores.

The city of Havana is in a great state of excitement. New militia companies are forming, and the whole Island is declared in a state of siege, and the ports in a state of blockade.

A proclamation has been made, ordering the enlistment of all volunteers between the ages of 18 and 50, capable of bearing arms.

GREAT ROBBERY OF GOLD DUST.—We learn from New York papers that it was discovered on Thursday afternoon, on opening the boxes of gold received at the Bank of America on account of Page, Bacon & Co., that a quantity of iron scraps had been substituted for a portion of the gold, which evidently had been abstracted. The loss is stated at about $45,000, and will have to be made good by the carriers, who, in this instance, are the Nicaragua Transit Company. The policy of insurance only covers losses by fire, or flood, or accidental damage, not losses from carelessness.

MORE NEW COUNTERFEITS.—We extract from Bicknell's *Reporter*, the following list of new counterfeits:

Bank of Chester County, West Chester, Pa.—20's, altered from 5's. Vignette, milk maid, *farm house, cattle, &c. On either end a medallion head.*

Bank of Commerce, Baltimore.—5's spurious. Vignette, female and shield—over the latter the words Agriculture and Commerce.—Female on right and sailor on left end. Impression dark. These notes have been altered to "Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia," "Bank of Commerce, New York," and probably all institutions of this title in the United States.

Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia.—5's, spurious. Vignette, Pennsylvania Coat of Arms, which is wholly unlike the genuine.

Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Easton.—5's, spurious. Vignette, Arms of State Penna.—On left end medallion; on right end, female figure.

GEN. SHIELDS' DEFEAT.

Again has the organization of Know Nothings accomplished another of their *glorious* deeds—the defeat of Gen. Shields for United States Senator. This brave patriot who shed his blood on the craggy heights of Cerro Gordo, and fell bleeding from an almost mortal wound in defence of the glorious flag of proud, republican America, has been unceremoniously ostracised by an organization that sports with the blessed name of liberty, because, *unfortunately*, he was born in another clime. Yes, the brave soldier, the pure patriot, the zealous republican, and noble citizen, has been struck down by a decree more scathing in its effects than the bullets of an enemy on the battle field. After serving his adopted country through a campaign of blood and carnage, and saturating a foreign soil with the vital tide of crimson gore that freely flowed from his bleeding wounds, has this brave man been spurned by those who delegate to themselves the title of Americans!

No braver man, says a cotemporary, ever fought beneath the graceful folds of Columbia's star spangled banner, poured out his blood with more freedom, or sought to lead his legions on to victory and to glory, than the veteran Shields. The battle-scarred hero of many a hard-contested field, Gen. Scott, has, in his reports, lavished upon him the noblest eulogiums, for his bravery and courageous daring, but *unfortunately* he was born in another clime, and *must* be sacrificed upon the altar of bigotry for the purpose of gloating the appetites of those who, perhaps, are unacquainted with his deeds!

O ingratitude! thou monster of hideous mien! dost thou still find a lurking place in the bosoms of those who rejoice in the name of *Americans?* Is that glorious land, so often called the asylum of the oppressed, where the suffering children of bondage can find a resting place from their oppressors, contaminated by the presence of those who aim to crush the purest patriots? Alas! it is too true. The bright constellation of stars, surrounding an azure field of glory, no longer float over a land where the noble deeds of her adopted children are appreciated as of yore.—The halcyon days of republican glory have departed, and the efforts of those who labored to elevate her to a proud position, and who also fought to sustain her moral integrity, have been excommunicated by those who came after them.

Could such illustrious heroes as Lafayette, Baron de Kalb, and a host of others, who shed *their* blood on the battle fields of the Revolution be consulted, what would be their feelings on beholding their deeds condemned? *Their blood assisted to purchase the sweet liberty that this people now enjoys, but unfortunately they were born in foreign climes!*

What a mournful spectacle is thus presented to the world. Men who have periled their lives to sustain the integrity of their adopted flag ostracised by those who should be possessed of one ray of brotherly love—who should, at least, becomingly appreciate the noble deed of a generous heart, and acquit themselves as philanthropic, high-minded American freeman. But it is to be feared that this fierce spirit of political persecution—this uncompromising hatred of respectable foreign-born adopted citizens, will ultimately, if persisted in as it has commenced, sap the foundations of this blazing star in the western world, and end in one universal conflagration of liberty.

The heart of every *true* American should pulsate with gratitude on learning that some of the best blood that stained the heights of Bunker Hill, or flowed down the declivities of the Cerro Gordo, was of foreign extraction. But we fear that this noble trait of christianity, humanity, and true loyalty, has been overcome by a spirit as foreign to the perpetuity of our blessed institutions as that of an inhabitant of the far-off islands of the Indian Ocean.

The fiat had gone forth from the grand council that no respect was to be shown to the noblest deeds of heroic virtue, and, consequently, all must fall beneath the power of the imperial decree. No matter if the blood of a Lafayette was spilled on American soil, he was a foreigner—no matter if the life-blood of a Shields was shed in Mexico, he was born in another clime, the down-trodden land of Erin, which unfits him to receive a sympathetic smile from those for whom he bled. Is this gratitude? Is this true christian philanthropy?

Scenes in a K. N. State Council.

A Know-Nothing State Convention was in session at Syracuse, N. Y., last week, for the purpose of altering their constitution—strengthening the oaths to be administered—providing for more stringent punishment for the refractory—and making a new platform on the subject of slavery. Mr. Moses Eames, a member of the New York Legislature, was a delegate, and thus graphically recounts the adventures that befel him in the discharge of his duties.—From his description it would appear that the order in N. Y. behaves very much as it does in Pennsylvania.

Reception of a Member of the Legislature in the Hindoo Council at Syracuse.

ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 8th inst., containing a certificate of my election as a delegate to the State Grand Council of the so-called Know-Nothing order from my Council, No. 274, held in Rutland, Jefferson county, was received.—In my reply you will see how your delegate was received by the Grand Council of the State now in session in the city of Syracuse.

I presented my credentials at the place of meeting, and was introduced to a number of the Order by the District Deputy, Mr. ———: I was then escorted to the desk of the Grand Secretary, paid *the quarterly dues of my council* you intrusted me with, namely, two cents for each member of your council. After this ceremony, I was conducted to the main hall, where all the delegates soon assembled, being about 200 in number. The presiding officer, Mr. Baker, of New York, said: "Before proceeding to business, I would ask if there was any opportunity of there being any listeners?" Being assured on that point, the first business was to examine each person in the hall, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they had taken the third degree. Those who had not received it were taken into an ante-room, questioned, and instructed further in the mysteries of the Order, as the business to be transacted could not, with safety be done in the presence of any one who had not taken the necessary oaths of a third degree member.

Before proceeding further, they inquired of each member for whom they voted at the last State election. All those who had not voted the Ullman ticket (and there were about eight who had not done so) according to the instructions of the Grand Council, last fall, were required to acknowledge they had committed an offence against the Order, and ask to be forgiven, and promise in all things in future to obey their superiors. Upon so doing, a vote was taken and the repenting members were reinstated.

I being a member of the Legislature, was invited upon the platform with the officers of the meeting, and introduced by Mr. Barker, who informed the Grand Council that I would make explanations in relation to my vote cast at the last election. While I was proceeding to do so, one of the members asked me for whom I voted for United States Senator? When I replied, William H. Seward. It created a great excitement in all parts of the hall. Some twenty or thirty, more vehement than the rest, rushed forward to the platform, hissing, stamping their feet, gnashing their teeth, extending their arms with clenched fists; crying out, with countenances flushed with excitement, 'Traitor,' 'Perjurer,' 'Liar,' 'Villian,' and other epithets, accompanied with the exclamation, 'hustle him out,' 'down stairs with him,' 'throw him out of the window,' &c., &c.

By this time, the meeting was in a complete uproar. The presiding officer could not control those present, and declared the meeting adjourned for one hour. There was then a general rush for the platform where I was standing. Some of the foremost seized my collar, but, by the exertion of a few personal friends, I was saved from further violence by being, with great haste, escorted down a private stairway while others closed the door and kept back the mob. When I reached the street, Mr. Barker advised me to go to my hotel, and not to show myself about the place, but leave the city in the first conveyance. Having no other business to attend to, I took his advice and left Syracuse in the first train.

I know not what you and the Council may think of this, but if you ever desire to send a delegate to such a Pandemonium, you must select some other person besides your sincere friend and fellow townsman.

MOSES EAMES.

To the W. P. of Council 274.

Late Foreign News.

The arrival of the Baltic puts us in possession of one week's later news from Europe.—The matter of most importance to this country in the news, is the formation of the new Ministry in England, with that energetic and consistent enemy of the United States at its head—Lord Palmerston. The Earl of Clarendon—he who boastingly notified us that the alliance between France and England, was to adjust our affairs also—is still Secretary of Foreign Affairs. It would be well for our Government to keep these two facts prominently before its eyes, and not fail to put our house in tolerable fair condition. The Philistines may be upon us before we are ready to receive them, particularly if they can patch up a peace with the Emperor of Russia. The bill regulating the British American fisheries, has passed Parliament. Admiral Napier made a terrible onslaught upon the Government for its conduct of the war in the East. The Peace Congress had not been opened. There was no change in the condition of things for the better in the Crimea, and there seems to have been a mutiny in the French camp among the best of her soldiery—the Zouaves. It must have been a pretty extensive affair, as four hundred of that class of soldiers were sent to Constantinople. The Russians are continually making sorties, from which the Allies suffer considerable loss. Sickness still prevails in the Allied camps to an alarming extent. There was a report of a battle between the Turks and Russians on the Danube, in which the former are said to have been successful.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 10.

Advices from London, of this morning's date, bring a report which is generally credited, that negotiations for peace have been broken off, and that it is now the determination of the Allies to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor.—There is no probability whatever of an early peace.

Late from California.

$1,113,000 *in Gold—Shocking Steamboat-Explosion—Seventy lives lost—No United States Senator Elected.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The steamship George Law, from Aspinwall, with San Francisco dates to the 1st inst., reached her berth at half-past 8 o'clock this morning. Her specie freight consists of $1,113,000 in gold,

She brings 304 passengers, including General Echinique, the President elect of Peru.

The following are the principal consignees of her specie:—Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., $416,000; Adams & Co., $157,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., $108,000; Messrs. Drexel & Co., $107,000; Metropolitan Bank, $70,000; Wm. Hoge & Co., $50,000.

The transit across the isthmus is now regularly made from ocean to ocean by the railroad. The formal opening of the line was to take place on the 20th.

The steamer Pearl exploded her boilers while running near Sacramento, and about seventy lives were lost. Among those who perished were Col. Alexander Anderson, a distinguished lawyer of Nevada, a native of Virginia; the Captain and Mate of the steamer, and about twenty Chinamen. Fifty-three dead bodies were found and twenty persons are missing.—It is asserted that the Pearl was at the time racing with the Enterprise. The agents deny this. Both boats were on the way from Sacramento to Marysville. There was a large amount of treasure on board which was recovered.

The Senatorial question remains in *statu quo*. Thirty-eight ballots had been taken without materially changing the result.

The Legislature had passed a bill appropriating $1000 to each member. Gov. Bigler refused his sanction to the bill, when it was passed by the Assembly in spite of the veto, the vote being 55 to 21.

The California papers teem with more than the average quantity of crime. George Sheldon has been hung at Oakland by a mob, and two Chilians suffered death in like manner on the San Joaquin, for cattle stealing. They confessed, however, having committed numerous murders.

The Indian troubles in the neighborhood of the Klamouth river are becoming alarming.—A number of white men have been killed, and about thirty indians. It is expected that there will be a general rising of the Indians of the north.

The rains have again set in, much to the gratification of the miners.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE PEARL.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 27, 1855.—The steamer Pearl, Capt. Davis, on her trip from Marysville to Sacramento, blew up with a terrible explosion, just as she was approaching her landing to-day. It is impossible to give the exact number of killed, but there must have been from twenty-five to fifty, a number of whom were Chinamen. Seven Chinamen were taken out dead just after the explosion. Capt. Davis both engineers, fireman, and gilman, the clerk, are missing. The pilot was blown some distance from the boat, and was picked up alive, with his leg only injured. His escape with life is miraculous, as the wheel that he held was blown all to fragments. The second pilot remained over at Sacramento for the trip, and was not on the boat.

The whole of the boat, from amidships forward, was blown to pieces; all that were aft were saved. Mr. M'Bride, messenger for Rhodes & Lusk, is missing; he had charge of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, which hand not been found when the W. G. Hunt left Sacramento. Mr. Keefer, Adams & Co's messenger, escaped; he had just left the forward part of the boat for the state-room, to carry his treasure forward ready for landing, when the explosion occurred. Adams & Co. saved their express, letters and treasure. A fine dog, that was on the Pearl, saved the life of a man by dragging him out of the water after he had sunk twice. It is always usual for the passengers to assemble forward as the boat approaches landing, in order to get off immediately. Those who were standing on the Levee say she appeared to be crowded, and most all must have been killed. The Pearl belonged to the Combination Co., and was the fastest boat on the Marysville route.

Wells, Fargo & Co's treasure, amounting to $22,000, was recovered yesterday.

The funeral of the dead on Monday was attended by 3,000 persons, and the procession was over a mile in length.

Wadleigh, the engineer of the Pearl, has been discharged from custody, the evidence before the Coroner's jury going to show that he was a careful engineer, and that the explosion was occasioned by some cause beyond his control.

The Act to Prevent the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday.

The following is the bill passed by the State Legislature, to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath day. It needs only the signature of the Governor to become a law:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first day of April next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell, trade or barter in any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or for the keeper or keepers of any hotel, inn, tavern, ale-house, beer-house, or other public house or place, knowingly to allow or permit any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, to be drank on or within the premises or house occupied or kept by such keeper or keepers, his, her or their agents or servants, on the said first day of the week.

SEC. 2. That any person or persons violating the provisions of the foregoing section shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, one half of which shall be paid to the prosecutor, and the other half to the Guardians of the Poor of the city and county in which suit is brought, or in counties having no Guardians of the Poor, then to the Overseers of the Poor of the township, ward or borough in which the offence was committed, to be recovered before any Mayor, Alderman, or Justice of the Peace, as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable, in any action of debt brought in the name of the Commonwealth, as well as for the Guardians of the Poor (or for the Overseers of the Poor of the township, ward or borough, as the case may be) as for the person suing: Provided, That when any prosecutor is himself a witness on any trial under the provisions of this section, then the whole penalty or forfeiture shall be paid to the Guardians or Overseers, as aforesaid: And provided, further, That it shall be a misdemeanor in office for any such Mayor, Alderman, or Justice of the Peace, to neglect to render to the said Guardians of the Poor and prosecutor the amount of such penalty, within ten days from the payment of the same.

SEC. 3. That in addition to the civil penalties imposed by the last preceding section for a violation of the provisions of the first section of this act, every person who shall violate the provisions of that section shall be taken and deemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof in any criminal court in this Commonwealth, be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not less than ten nor more than sixty days, at the discretion of the court, and upon being twice convicted, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit any license he may have for selling the aforesaid liquors.

[From the Chicago Democrat, Feb. 19.]

Suicide of Green, the Chicago Banker.

END OF THE WIFE POISONER.

Our citizens were startled yesterday morning by the report that George W. Green, found guilty of poisoning his wife, at the Circuit Court of Cook county, had committed suicide. Upon proceeding to the jail we found the report to be well founded. Mr. Andrew, the Sheriff, politely admitted us to the jail, and showed us the body of the unfortunate man, which had been cut down, and presented an appalling spectacle.

From the appearance of the cell it was evident that the unfortunate man had for some time premeditated the act, and that he took every possible means to effect it, even to precluding the possibility of his attempting to afford himself any assistance after he had taken the fatal plunge into eternity.

It is supposed that the act was committed between 12 and 1 o'clock Sunday morning, as two persons confined in an adjoining cell at that time, heard a peculiar gurgling noise and groaning. Upon the opening of the outside door of his cell, at the usual hour, (7½ in the morning,) by the turnkey, he observed that the quilt of the prisoner's bed was hung up as a curtain before the inside door, which is an iron-grated one. He, however, thought Green might have hung this up to shade the light, and passed on.

Shortly after, he again went to the cell, and asked if "Mr. Green would have his coffee;" but receiving no answer, he drew back the quilt, and found the prisoner suspended, hanging from the wall. Upon a thorough investigation of the cell and the body of the unfortunate men, it was found that he had taken his morning-gown, which he had ripped up for the purpose, and breaking out the rounds at the back of his chair, with these he forced the gown up behind an iron bar which runs all round the walls of the cell within a few inches of the ceiling, and knotted it at the top, so that it could not be drawn down by his weight.

He then (probably) took a silk handkerchief, and knotting it in several places to strengthen it and prevent it slipping, tied it round his neck, fastened another handkerchief to it, and a towel to that, and bound all firmly by passing a piece of linen torn from his sheets around his head, tying it across his forehead in a strong knot. He then took his table or stand, and standing on it, fastened the towel which was knotted to the handkerchief to the cloth—part of his morning gown—and having tied his hands behind his back, he kicked the table from under him, and, no doubt, life was soon extinct. In his struggles he broke the string with which his hands were tied.

The appearance of the corpse showed the terrible determination of the man when living. The lower jaw projected, and there was a look upon the face which almost said, "I am defeated, but not entirely conquered."

Green has been in jail altogether about five months since he was arrested for the crime for which he was tried and found guilty. During the first part of this time he appeared to bear up well, and in fact to exhibit but little anxiety as to the result.

Since his conviction, however, he had begun to break down, and particularly since the writ of *habeas corpus* from the Supreme Court was denied, he began to decline very fast. His appearance latterly was emaciated in the extreme. He allowed his beard to grow, as the Sheriff ordered his razor to be kept from him. Mr. Andrew, however, told him he might have a man to come and shave him when he wished; but after the barber had made one or two visits he complained that he could not afford to pay two shillings, and refused to have him shave him any longer.

Green told several persons that he would much rather be hung than go through the form of another trial; that the latter was much worse than hanging. A short time since he told a gentleman that he would be acquitted if tried again; that his son George would not swear so hard against him next time; and that he could bring forward such testimony against Mrs. Blane as would invalidate any evidence she might give against him.

The corpse presented the appearance of a man of very powerful frame. The chest is unusually large for the height, (about five feet six or seven,) the shoulders broad, the limbs very muscular.

Some time since Green sent for his attorney, P. Ballingall, Esq., and proposed to him that he would make a will in his favor, if he would take and adopt his boy, Albert. Mr. Ballingall answered that he would not, as one of his counsel, be a party to such a proceeding, if he were to pay him $50,000.

Green then got Mr. Ballingall to draw up a will, which he (Green) afterward re-wrote himself, altering it, making Mr. Doyle, the jailor, and Mr. Sammons, deputy-Sheriff, his executors. This will he deposited in the hands of Mr. Doyle. We understand it bequeathes the whole of his property, real and personal, after paying his debts, to his boy Albert, who is about six years of age, and to the heirs of his (Albert's) body.

Green then said to Mr. Ballingall: "I do not want to leave this in such a shape that, if Albert dies without issue, it will revert to my other children. I want him to have it, and if he does not live to enjoy it, I want it left to some public Institution." Mr. Ballingall said "Since that is your determination, I would suggest the Young Men's Association, and the Firemen's Benevolent Association." Green then desired Mr. Ballingall to make those Institutions his heirs in case of heirs failing to the boy Albert, which was done.

We understand that Green leaves property variously estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000.

We understand that it is the intention of the family and relatives of Green, to contest the will, on the ground of his insanity—they holding that none but an insane person would commit suicide. Green, since his incarceration, had also exhibited some rather strange actions. For instance, he never had taken off the greater portion of his garments. He never took off his under-clothing, except to change his shirt occasionally; has slept in his pantaloons, &c.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Cumberland county Agricultural society was held on Saturday, the 24th ult. George H. Bucher, President: Joseph Culver, Vice President: R. Moore being absent, John Miller was appointed Secretary.

A constitution and by-laws were reported by Dr. Dale, chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose at last meeting, and adopted; and the following officers appointed for the ensuing year:

President—GEORGE H. BUCHER.

Vice Presidents—Samuel Statler, Upper Allen; Martin Best, Lower Allen; —— Hunchberger, E. Pennsboro.; T. B. Bryson, Hampden; C. B. Herman, Silver Spring; B. Nicely, Monroe; John Miller, N. Middleton; Wm. Craighead, S. Middleton; John Wallace, Frankford; George Heiks, W. Pennsboro.; Thompson Galbraith, Dickinson; R. C. Hays, Southampton; Samuel Megaw, Mifflin; William Bachman, Shippensburg; John A. Sharpe, Newton; D. S. Runshaw, Hopewell; H. B. Moser, New Cumberland; Samuel Coover, Mechanicsburg; Wm. Lyne, Carlisle; T. A. McKinney, Newville; Samuel Nevin, Shippensburg.

Recording Secretary—R. Moore.

Cor. Sec'ry—F. Watts.

Treasurer—G. W. Sheaffer.

Managers—G. Clarke, N. Middleton; Saml. Wherry, Southampton; Samuel Myers, Dickinson; C. Stayman, Carlisle; Wm. Lyne, Dickinson; A. Bossler, S. Middleton; W. A. Ker, W. Pennsboro.; Wm. M. Watts, Dickinson; W. W. Nevin, Newton.

On motion, it was agreed that when the society adjourn that it adjourn to meet on the first Tuesday of March at 11 o'clock. On motion agreed that each Vice President be authorized to solicit membership and report to Treasurer.

On motion, it was resolved that the publishers of the different papers in the county be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, resolved that the officers elected at this meeting be specially requested to be present at the next meeting of the society.

GEORGE H. BUCHER, *Pres.*

JOHN MILLER *Sec'try.*

POLITICAL SERMONS.—In the Iowa House of Representatives, on the 22d ult., the bill in relation to the observance of the Christian Sabbath being under consideration, the following amendment was offered:

"It shall be regarded as a violation of the Sabbath for clergymen of any denomination to preach political sermons on the Sabbath day."

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA FEB 28.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour is more active and prices are rather firmer. Sales of good select brands for shipment, at $8½ a 8¾, and for home consumption within the range of $9½ for good brands, and extra at 9½ a 10. Rye Flour is firmer at $6 per barrel, and Corn Meal, at $4½.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat are light, but the supply equals the demand. Sales of prime red at 210 cts. Last sales of white at 218cts. Small sales of Rye are making at $1·12 per bu. Corn is steady. Sales of new yellow at 92 c. Sales of Penna. Oats at 54 c., and Southern at 52 cents.

Whiskey. Sales of bbls. and Hdds. a 31 c.

Cloverseed is more inquired after, with sales at $6 25 a 6 37 per 64 lbs., from wagons, and at $6 00 a