AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., MARCH 22, 1855.

DEATH OF MR. BONHAM.

The many friends of J. ELLIS BONHAM, Esq., will learn, with deep regret, that "he has been gathered to his fathers." He died at his lodgings in this borough, on Monday evening last, after a short but severe illness. By his death our town has lost a most estimable citizen, the Bar one of its most distinguished members. It is indeed melancholy to contemplate death under any circumstances, but when we see the destroyer select as his victim the young and the gifted, how doubly impressive is the lesson that the event brings home to the heart!

Mr. BONHAM was a man of great kindness of heart. As a politician he was bold, manly and frank: Ardently attached to the principles of civil and religious liberty, the creed of democracy was with him a sentiment, to which he adhered with unyielding tenacity. He was, to a certain extent, ambitious, but he never "stooped to conquer," nor would he yield one jot or tittle of his principles for his own aggrandizement. No temptation could induce him to swerve for a moment from what he considered the strict line of duty.

Of his political and literary writings, he made careful disposition—although so briefly summoned—leaving them in the hands of a friend, to be published or not as upon consultation with his father might be thought most advisable. Should it be determined to do so, in them will be found a collection of statistical information rarely found in the published speeches of the day, showing that patient research for which he was remarkable, a degree of mind seldom equalled by any man of his age, and an eloquence of diction not often found among political writings.

He died without any immediate relative near him, and so careful was he of the feelings of his aged father (now three score years and ten) that he was unwilling he should be apprised of his dangerous condition, until it was impossible for him to be present until death had sealed his eyes.

But, he is gone!—J. ELLIS BONHAM is removed from our sight forever! He has passed beyond the reach of human praise or censure—he is gone, forever gone!—but his memory will be cherished by hundreds, may thousands of his fellow-citizens. It will be some consolation to his many friends to know that he died in full possession of his strong intellect, and in the enjoyment of that "peace which the world can neither give nor take away." For several hours previous to his dissolution he knew that the silver cord was almost loosed, and that "the golden bowl was breaking at the fountain," but he was perfectly resigned to the will of an all-wise Providence. He met death with that calm composure belonging to his character and his pathway to the grave was brightened by the immortal hopes which spring from the Christian faith.

Mr. BONHAM died of congestion of the heart and lungs. He had been sick but five days, but from the nature and severity of the attack his attending physician had little hopes of his recovery from the first. Everything that kind friends and medical skill could afford was brought into requisition, but all proved an availing. His age, we believe, was 38 years. Peace, peace to his ashes!

THANKS to Messrs. Wherry, Criswell and Donaldson, of the Legislature, for their attentions.

☞ The proceedings of the Bar and Masonic Lodge on the subject of Mr. BONHAM'S death, were handed in too late for to days paper. They shall appear in our next.

☞ The weather clerk appears determined to please everybody of late. One day it shows the next rains, the next blows the next threatens, and we wind up while it is sleeting.

NORTH MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP.—The Know-Nothings appear in extacies over their triumph in old North Middleton—a township that was impregnable to their assaults last fall. The the enemies to Democracy have been making strenuous exertions by night and by day to win that township, for the last five weeks, was well known. But, they have not so much to crow over after all. The full vote of North Middleton is some 350 or 400. On Friday last 214 votes were polled, and of this number 54 were cast for the Dem. state ticket—be balance, 158 votes were given to the Know Nothing ticket. This is the whole strength of Sam in that township, for every Know-Nothing vote in the township, was polled. The "victory" therefore, is a minority victory, and the K. N's will come out at the little end of the horn when the people speak in their strength.

WHERE DO THEY COME FROM?—We have noticed of late great numbers of so-called resolution in our midst, on the *Hagerstown Saving Bank*. Who introduced this money here? is a question we very often hear asked. The notes in circulation, as far as we have noticed, are 5's, and are new and fresh from the press.—We know nothing in regard to this money—we never before heard of the Hagerstown Saving Bank, but the fact that its paper is put into circulation in such quantities, looks suspicious, and we therefore think our citizens had better have nothing to do with it. We have certainly bank paper enough in our own State to serve the wants of our people, without going to Maryland. We have no doubt this paper of the *Hagerstown Saving Bank* is bought at a heavy discount, and is put in circulation here by those who are making a handsome profit by the operation. Doubtless this Saving Bank is a "Wild Cat" or "Red Dog" concern, that it will be ready to break up and cheat its note holders, whenever a favorable opportunity presents. To circulate this trash here is an imposition upon our people—they have no knowledge of the character and solvency of this institution, nor is there any necessity to import paper from other States for circulation here. We have enough and more than enough paper money of our own, and want no "accommodations" in this way from Maryland. Again we warn our people to beware of these "promises to pay."

☞ "Hubley's Hotel" property, on the South East corner of Centre Square, Lancaster, has been purchased by the Inland Safety Mutual Insurance Company, of that city, and will be converted into a Banking House after the 1st of April.

"SAM'S" VICTORY IN CARLISLE.

THE BOROUGH ELECTION.—The Borough election, on Friday, passed off quietly, the vote being unusually small. The Know-Nothings had little or no opposition in either ward, most of our citizens, opposed to the new order, felt a willingness to give "Sam" full rope, so that he might hang himself as soon as possible. In the East ward the Democrats had a ticket, but made no efforts to elect it. For Justice of the Peace, those that voted, nearly all gave their support to KEEPERS, (old line Whig,) and elected him over SMITH, the Know-Nothing nominee. In the West ward the K. N's. had the field to themselves, and elected their ticket without opposition. Our Borough is, therefore, for the present, in the keeping of the Buntlinites. We are gratified to learn, however, that a majority of the Council are unyielding improvement men, and that they are determined to open Pomfret street to the pike. This should have been done long since, and we hope to see the street cut through to the pike at an early day.

Below is the result of the election in both wards:

	Chief Burgess.	
A Noble,	392 | J. H. BLAIR,	121
	Assistant Burgess.	
Samuel Gould,	391 | R. Snodgrass,	115
	Assessor.	
W. H. Trout,	387 | J. W. Eby,	133
	Auditor.	
J. D. Halbert,	399 | G. W. Sheafer,	106
	EAST WARD.	
	Council.	
Jno. Gutshall,	215 | Ephrim Steel,	82
H. Myers,	201 | Peter Gutshall,	88
F. Gardner,	196 | G. Wonderlich,	89
H. A. Sturgeon,	191 | Wm. Park,	92
Peter Monyer,	198 | C. M'Glaughlin,	71
	Asst. Assessors.	
Sam'l Wetzell,	405 | Jno. Cornman,	116
Jno. Hyer	401 | Jacob Wolf,	110
	Judge.	
J. S. Hackett,	178 | Andrew Kerr,	112
	Inspector.	
G. B. Cole,	198 | Alex. Mick,	102
	School Director.	
G. W. Hitner,	176 | Philip Quigley,	115
	Justice of the Peace.	
David Smith,	105 | S. KEEPERS,	151
	Constable.	
R. McCartney,	231 | Jos. May,	53
	WEST WARD.	
	Judge.	
Jas. Postlewait,	219 |	
	Inspector.	
Jas. R. Weaver,	187 |	
Jno. Cameron,	23 |	
	Council.	
M. Sheffer,	205 |	
Jno. Thompson,	206 |	
D. Sipe,	203 |	
R. C. Woodward,	217 |	
	School Director.	
T. H. Skates,	224 |	
	Constable.	
Geo. Bentley,	228 |	
	Justice.	
Jno. W. Hendel,	153 | GEO. EGE,	84

☞ K. N's. in *Italic* — Democrats in Roman — Whigs in SMALL CAPS.

NEW POSTAGE LAW.

The new Postage Law is likely to work many important changes in our postal system. All letters must be *pre-paid* after the 1st of April, and the postage to California is to be *ten* cents instead of *six*.

The Act provides that, in lieu of the rates now established by law, there shall, after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter, (April 1, 1855,) be charged for every single letter in manuscript, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents. For a double letter the charge is to be double, for a treble letter treble, and for a quadruple letter quadruple those rates.

Every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight is to be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or of less than half an ounce, is to be charged with an additional single postage. Upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, excepting such as are to or from a foreign country, the postage is to be prepaid, except upon letters and packages addressed to officers of the government on official business, which shall be so marked on the envelope.

And from and after January 1, 1856, the Post Master General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers. All drop letters, or letters placed in any post office not for transmission through the mail, but for delivery only, are to be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters which are hereafter advertised as remaining over, or uncalled for, in any post office, are to be charged with one cent each, in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

A registration of valuable letters is required to be made upon the payment of a fee of five cents in addition to the prepaid postage, but the Government will not be responsible for the loss of any registered letter or packet.

The franking privilege is to remain as heretofore.

Selling postage stamps or stamped envelopes for a larger sum than their marked value, is to be punished as a misdemeanor.

☞ Late on Saturday evening, the dead body of Mr Henry Myers, was found on the margin of Cobb's Creek, above John Seller's mill, in Upper Darby. Mr. Myers formerly represented the District composed of Delaware and Montgomery counties, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, and he was also one of the Associate Judges in the same district. An inquest was held on the body by Mr. Smith, Coroner of Delaware county, and a verdict of "death from want and exposure, under the influence of liquor sold by Wm. Kunkle and others residents of the twenty fourth ward," was rendered.

We can adopt the language of the York *Republican*, when it remarks that the foregoing recalls to our mind old associations. We knew the victim well, when as the "Senator from Delaware," he held a seat in the Legislature of this State. Even then the love of strong drink was his besetting failing, and impaired his influence and usefulness. He must have attained pretty advanced age at the time of his death and from the terms in which the jury found their verdict, we are led to suppose that his property had passed from him, and he was left destitute, even before his life was taken by his unsparing enemy. One cannot contemplate such a sacrifice—of a husband and father, and of an esteemed citizen—without feelings of melancholy.

TWO LADIES MURDERED.—A South Gardiner, Mass., on Wednesday night, two elderly ladies, sisters of the late Abner Kneeland, an infidel, were murdered in the house where they lived alone, as is supposed, by persons who were after money. From the appearance of their heads they had been beaten with clubs and stones until life was extinct. The house was then completely ransacked. A vagrant Frenchman has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed.

FOREIGNERS HOLDING OFFICE.

"The Government offices at Washington are occupied by five hundred and ten Americans, and nine hundred and fourteen foreigners!" Of our Ministers and Consuls, Officers of the Coast Survey, United States Mints, Lighthouse Inspectors and Keepers, officers of Revenue and Marine Service, there are two hundred and thirteen Americans, and eight hundred and thirty-seven foreigners! Total, Americans, nine hundred and eighty-two. Total, Foreigners, three thousand three hundred and eleven!!—Balance against Americans, two thousand three hundred and twenty-nine!

Such are the actual figures, when the investigation embraces all the officers, and is not confined to heads of bureaus and departments.

If Americans wish to know the "machinery" that was brought to bear on the last Presidential election, they will find it in the foregoing, which is the legitimate result of the Roman Catholic vote given to President Pierce at that time. That was a deep game, and it will be a long time before another will be played like it."

The above article has been "going the rounds" of the Know-Nothing papers for the last three months. Every man of sense knows the statement to be a premeditated falsehood. It originated with the Richmond (Va.) *Penny Post*, a little Know-Nothing paper published in Richmond to oppose the election of Mr. WISE to the Governorship. This infamous sheet, got up for an infamous object, is published by a few reckless and abandoned men, who are afraid to attach their names to the paper. Mr. WISE has denounced the whole crew of the *Post* as a "vile set of liars and cowards," and dared any man to announce himself the editor of the paper. But as yet the writers or editors are unknown, except by surmise. When the above bald falsehood appeared it the *Post*, the Washington *Union*, notwithstanding its contempt for the men who could be guilty of concocting such a misrepresentation, deemed it proper to publish a true list of those holding office under the government at Washington.—In publishing the statement below, the *Union* invites any one to contradict it, if he can.

From the Union of the 30th January, 1855.

Appointment of foreigners to office.

We had occasion some months since to expose the falsehoods of the advocates of the new secret order in regard to the character of the appointments made under the present administration. The charge was that foreign-born citizens had received especial favor in the distribution of the offices. To show how utterly groundless this charge was, we procured from several of the departments authentic information which made the falsehood palpable to every reader. The same charge is revived at present in those States in which elections are soon to be held, and, that the real facts may be within the reach of all who desire correct information, we reproduce the evidence, which fully acquits the administration of anything like favoritism to foreigners.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

We begin with the appointments in the Post Office Department:

Clerks	84
Assistant Postmasters General	3
Messenger	1
Assistant messengers	2
Watchmen	3
Laborers	7
Whole number	100

Of these, 88 are of American birth and 12 of foreign birth.

The following are the particulars to be observed:

1. John Marron, third Assistant Postmaster General, appointed May 17, 1830; was born in Ireland, came here when eight months old.

2. John Agg, clerk, appointed June 8, 1851: born in England, resided here for more than forty years.

3. N. Holton, clerk, appointed June 3, 1834; born in Switzerland, resided here 27 years.

4. J. Lawrenson, clerk, appointed April 7, 1834: born in England, came here 3 months old, now 50 years in this country.

5. G. A. Schwarzman, clerk, appointed June, 1848: born in Germany, came to this country 16 years of age, served 10 years in the American army.

6. E. Donelly, clerk, appointed July 1, 1853: born in Ireland, came to this country when 8 years of age, now 32 years in this country.

7. J. R. Condon, clerk, appointed July 1, 1853; born in Ireland, came here about 21 years of age, now 40 years old.

8. J. E. McMahon, clerk, appointed May 2, 1853; born in Ireland, came here an infant, now 22 years of age.

9. James McCordick, clerk, appointed July 2, 1853: born in Ireland, came here young, now 45 years old.

10. C. McDonnel, messenger, appointed August 10, 1853: born in Ireland, resident in the country 35 years.

11. T. Motchon, watchman, appointed May 22, 1853: born in Ireland, resident in this country many years.

12. James Orr, clerk, appointed August, 1854: born in Ireland, resided here 14 years, served 2½ years in the Mexican war, and was badly wounded.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department shows the following result:

	American	Foreign.
Interior Department proper	10	4
Land Office	112	12
Patent Office	55	4
Indian Bureau	17	2
Pension Office	52	5
Commissioner of Public Buildings, and watchmen, keepers of bridges, &c., under his control	21	6
Penitentiary	13	2
Total	280	35

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The following is from the Department of State. It will be observed that the proportion of foreigners holding office under this department is somewhat greater than usual: and the reason is obvious: A number of the consulates do not pay a living compensation. American citizens cannot and will not accept of such appointments, and they are given to foreigners simply because nobody else will take them:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
August 28, 1854.

The following is a statement respecting all persons now employed either in, or under the supervision of, the Department of State:

I.—Employed Abroad.

1. Ministers, commissioners, secretaries of legation, and agents connected with them—whole number, 42.—of these, 4 were born abroad.

2. Consuls and commercial agents—whole number, 220.

Of these, 46 were born abroad; of whom 21 have been naturalized, and 1 has not: and one was born under the flag of the United States; the rest, or 26, may have been naturalized, but of this the department has no evidence.

II. Employed in the United States or their Territories as governors or secretaries of Territories and despatch agents—whole number, 16.

Of whom 13 were born in the United States. The rest, 2 of whom are despatch agents, were probably so born; but of this the department has no direct evidence.

III. Employed in this department—whole number, 40.

Of these, 6 were born abroad; one of whom came to the United States in his 3d year, and is of American parents, who, at the time of his birth, was temporarily residing abroad; 4 of the others so born have been naturalized, and I soon will be.

RECAPITULATION.

21 clerks—18 native-born; 1 born of American parents, transiently abroad; 2 foreign-born.
1 messenger—native-born.
1 packer—native-born.
2 watchmen—native-born; 2 watchmen—foreign-born.
7 laborers—native-born; 1 laborer—foreign-born.
35 in all—30 of whom are native citizens; 5 of whom are foreign.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury and bureaus, including the offices of the assistant treasurers and mints, there are 436 Americans, 26 foreign-born, and 3 not known.

Revenue-cutter service, Americans, 65.

Light-house keepers, Americans, 238; foreigners, 32; not known, 132.

Customs—Americans, 1,845; foreigners, 227; not known, 26.

Total number of persons employed under the State, Treasury, and Interior Departments, is as follows:

Americans	3,346
Foreigners	430
Not known	330
Whole number employed	4,106

In the House of Representatives, on the 1st of October, 1853, there were fifty-four persons employed—all of whom, except one, were Americans.

Reported Death of the Czar.

The foreign news, received by the Africa at Halifax, announces the death of the Czar Nicholas, who is reported to have expired from a fit of apoplexy on the 2d inst. While we see nothing on the face of the report that makes its authenticity doubtful, we would caution our readers not to place implicit reliance on any piece of news likely to be turned to stock jobbing account at Paris or London. The Sebastopol hoax will make men chary of believing anything, not fully authenticated, which could so easily be turned to account in the purchase of Consols or in investments on the Bourse.

Taking the truth of the report for granted, it is an event of momentous interest, not only to Europe, but the entire christian world; as it is not probable his successor, the present Grand Duke Constantine, will continue the war against the Eastern Powers. Nicholas himself was the ruling spirit of that war, and with his death it will probably end.

The late Czar, Nicholas Petrowitch, the third son of Emperor Paul III., was born in 1796 and ascended the throne of all the Russias in December, 1825. His elder brother, Constantine, inherited the throne by right on the death of Alexander, but he resigned in favor of his younger brother. His reign has been marked by some extraordinary events. In the early part of it he crushed out a very formidable conspiracy which had for its object his dethronement; from 1826 to 1829 he carried on a war with Turkey, and succeeded in adding a slice of her territory to the Russian Empire: in 1830 he was the leading spirit in the partition of Poland, and in 1849 by his powerful aid, and by it alone, was the perjured house of Hapsburgh able to break down the free spirit of the Magyars.

Prior to the late troubles in the east he was always considered by the despots as the great representative of Order: in other words his dominions were troubled less by the presence of those turbulent throws called republicans than that of any other potentate in Europe. He is always conceded to have been a man of very great ability: in fact no European sovereign can be compared to him as a far seeing statesman, if we except, perhaps, the present Emperor of the French.

MAYOR WOOD.

A poor shirt-maker, in the city of New York, complained to Mayor Wood that she had been swindled out of two dollars by her employer. The Mayor, with his usual promptness and energy as a reformer, took up the woman's case, and the investigation has brought out some facts of interest.

It appears that the standard price is twelve and a half cents per piece, and the garment must be well made, as it has to undergo a thorough inspection, with bosom and collars—bringing from one dollar twelve and a half cents to one dollar twenty-five cents at retail. The material in these shirts cost cost probably about thirty-seven and a half cents, so that the total cost is fifty cents, which leaves a clear profit to the employer of one half at least, for the purchase of the material, the cutting, and the sale. Two of these garments are, no doubt, a full day's work, making the extent of the weekly earnings one dollar and a half. With this miserable pittance, many of them have to feed small families, pay house rent, and cloth themselves and children. It is needless to say it cannot be done, and the consequence is a large amount of misery and destitution."

The gallant Mayor, who has won a noble name by his active and energetic efforts at reform, has declared that he will break up that whole system of working and starving the poor, if it costs him his whole time and salary. If he undertakes a thing he will do it. He has started bold reforms, and carried them through with a steady, judicious and unflinching hand. He well deserves all the high praises that people of all parties bestow upon him. His "Complaint Book" has become a terror to evil doers.

ORIGIN OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—The *Mississippian* says that Know-Nothingism developed itself during the administration of John Adams, in the shape of laws under which alien-born citizens were persecuted and driven from the country. It was put down by the Democracy, with Jefferson at their head. Some years afterwards, the monster again raised his head in the Hartford Convention, whose primary object was to plot treason against the country, and give aid and comfort to its enemies in the war in which it was then engaged. That notorious conclave of traitors, among other numerous resolves, adopted the following in regard to naturalized citizens:

"6th, *Resolved*, No person who shall hereafter be a naturalized citizen of the United States, shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, nor be capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States."

HON. JAMES COOPER.—The citizens of Schuylkill county, without distinction of party, have tendered Mr. Cooper the compliment of a public dinner, as a token of their appreciation of the services he rendered the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania during his Senatorial term.

☞ A fire at Princeton, N. J., on Saturday night, destroyed the College buildings known as Nassau Hall, with all the furniture, books, clothing, &c., of the students. Loss $50,000.

BENEDICT ARNOLD AND KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

There is no longer any dispute on the proposition, that the oaths administered to candidates by the Know-Nothing lodges, bind those who take them to support doctrines directly opposed to the Constitution of the United States, and those well understood principles, which underlie our whole republican system of Government. Step by step, has this fact been developed. At first it was thought that the Know-Nothing order simply prohibited its members from voting for, or appointing to office persons not born in this country. But rumors became prevalent that its objects were far more treasonable. It was contended that its real aim was to provoke a religious strife, and by thus stimulating the passions and prejudice of the people to make them fit tools and dupes for treason and disloyalty to the Government. To all such allegations the most positive denials were interposed. Men high in the church and occupying respectable positions in society, volunteered their testimony against such statement as to the purposes and interests of Know-Nothingism, and endeavored by all the means in their power to shield the order from scrutiny and investigation.

But despite all this attempted varnishing of the order, a full expose proves that the devil is even blacker than he was painted at a distance. Not only are religious tests established by oath, but treason to the vital principles of this Government is inculcated as one of the cardinal doctrines of the organization. Men born on the soil, whose fathers and grandfathers shed their blood in its defence, are to be ostracised, if they dare to choose what way they will worship God, in this free land. What is this but treason to liberty, equality, and that Democratic spirit which should prevail in a Republic? And who but a traitor would have fashioned and sent forth such an order to blast with its poisonous breath the effects of the blood and treasure expended by our patriotic sires of '76? In Butler's History of the American Revolution, (vol. 2d, p. 305,) there is a passage which reveals the important, but by no means surprising fact, that Know-Nothingism is the indisputed production of Benedict Arnold, the traitor who would have sold his country for British gold. Read the extract:

"Such was the just but melancholy end of a young man deserving in so many respects of a better destiny. It cast a damp of sadness over enemies as well as friends. Arnold blushed with rage, if, however, that polluted soul was still capable of remorse. The English themselves eyed him with abhorrence, both as traitor, and as original cause of the death of the hapless Andre. In policy, nevertheless, any instrument being thought good, provided it serves the end proposed, Arnold was created Brigadier-General in the British armies. Clinton hoped that the name and influence of this renegade would induce a great number of the Americans to join the royal standard. Arnold at least was well aware, that since he had abandoned them, he could not show too much fervor for the cause of England. And such being the irresistible ascendant of virtue, that even the most depraved are forced to assume its semblance, he thought fit to publish a memorial, by which he hoped to mask his infamy. He alleged that in the commencement of the troubles, he had taken arms because he believed the rights of his country were infringed; that he had given into the declaration of independence, although he had thought it ill-timed; but then when Great Britain, like a relenting and tender mother, had extended her arms to embrace them, offering them the most just and the most honorable conditions, the refusal of the insurgents, and especially their alliance with France, had entirely changed the nature of the quarrel, and transformed a glorious cause into a criminal revolt; that ever since that epoch he had been desirous to resume the relations of ancient allegiance towards England.

He declaimed with violence against the Congress; he painted in the most odious colors its tyranny and avarice; he railed against the union with France, affecting a profound grief that the dearest interests of the country had thus been sacrificed to an arrogant, inveterate and perfidious enemy! He represented France as too feeble to established independence, as the bitterest foe of the Protestant faith, as deceitfully pretending a zeal for the liberty of the human race, while she held her own children in vassalage and servitude. Arnold finished with declaring, that he had so long delayed the disclosure of his sentiments, from a wish, by some important service, to effect the deliverance of his country, and at the same time to avoid as much as possible the effusion of blood. He addressed this memorial to his countrymen in general. A few days after, he published another, directed to the officers and soldiers of the American army. He exhorted them to come and place themselves under the banners of the king, where they would find promotion and in case of pay. He vaunted of wishing to confer the flower of the American nation to peace, liberty and safety: to rescue the country from the hands of France, and those who had brought it to the brink of perdition. He affirmed that America was become a prey to avarice, an object of scorn for her enemies, and of pity for her friends; that she had exchanged her liberty for oppression.

He represented the citizens thrust into dungeons, despoiled of their property; the youth dragged to war, blood streaming in torrents. "What," he exclaimed, is America now, but a land of widows, orphans and beggars? If England were to cease her efforts for her deliverance, how could she hope to enjoy the exercise of that religion for which our fathers once braved ocean, climate and deserts? Has not the abject and profligate Congress been seen of late to attend mass, and to participate in the ceremonies of an anti Christian church, against the corruption of which our pious ancestors would have borne testimony at the price of their blood? These declamations of a traitor proved the more fruitless the more they were insolent and exaggerated. America, moreover, had writers who stepped forward to refute them, in a style as animated as the reasoning was triumphant. They observed, among other things, that none more than Arnold, even subsequent to the rejection of accommodation with England, had been the devoted and obsequious courtier of France, none more than him had danced attendance upon her generals and agents; and that on the first arrival of the Minister, Gerard, at Philadelphia, he had pressed him to inhabit his house, that he had lavished, in his honor, the most sumptuous banquets, the most splendid balls, the most gorgeous galas; that he had been the supple flatterer of Silas Deane, the most servile tool of France. In a word, that on all occasions he had given the French grounds to believe that they had not in all the United States a more sincere friend than himself. "But such," it was said, "is the ordinary conduct of the ambitious; alternately cringing and supercilious, they are not ashamed to tax others with their own vices." Thus Arnold found retorted against himself those arguments from which he had anticipated the most success."

Does not the traitor Arnold point out, in this memorial, the exact platform on which modern Know-Nothingism is erected? The alliance with France is depreciated solely on the ground that a majority of her people were attached to the Catholic faith. The *Protestant* religion is the theme of his artful and treasonable appeal to the people. Congress is railed at because some of its members had attended mass, and the colonists are called upon to desert Washington, and the standard of freedom, for by these means only was the *Protestant* religion to be preserved. In this way did the traitor hope to sow discord in the ranks of the republican army, and serve the cause of his new master, George III. From that moment Know-Nothingism took root in American soil. It is a legitimate offspring of treason, and its followers to-day descended in a direct line from Benedict Arnold. He was opposed to the liberties of his native land. The Know-Nothings walk in the same dark, tortuous path, and their end will be like his—a bye-word and a reproach!—*Philada. Argus.*

The Ostend Conference—The Purchase of Cuba.

Some of the papers and correspondence in reference to the Ostend conference and the purchase of Cuba, have been published. It appears from these letters, that the conference at Ostend was held by our Ministers in Europe, to adopt measures for a concert of action in aid of negotiations at Madrid for the acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Marcy, in his letters, urges the importance of the United States possessing that island, and how difficult it will be, for Spain to retain its possession. Mr. Soule is charged to do away with the suspicion of the Spanish Government that this Government is disposed to encourage filibuster descents upon the island, by presenting our past course upon such attempts. The United States will continue to enforce the neutrality laws, but these are now as strong as they can be made without unjust interference with the rights of the citizens. He deprecates protection by any European power to Cuba, to enable Spain to maintain her rule over it. In case of collision with the United States, such protecting power would be in as good condition to make use of that island to annoy us, as it would be if it were in actual possession. He also condemns the importation of free Africans into Cuba, with the object of making that island worthless to us when Spain finds she can no longer hold it, and says that Great Britain and France must be made aware of this.

After the change in the Spanish Government, the American Ministers thought that a favorable moment for negotiation. They met and presented an official report to the Secretary of State, as to the action they thought would further the scheme of purchase. They proposed to purchase it; the sum left blank in the letter—but it is believed to be $120,000,000: two thirds of which would enable Spain to undertake the construction of railroads and other schemes of public improvement; with the other forty millions she could satisfy the demands pressing so heavily upon her credit, and create a sinking fund, which would gradually relieve her from the overwhelming debt now paralyzing her energies. The Conference also presents other reasons why Spain should sell all the island; and why the United States should have it; but most American readers have become familiar with them in the discussions upon the subject which occupied the American papers. They go on to say—

"The United States have never acquired a foot of territory except by fair purchase, or as in the case of Texas, upon the free and voluntary application of the people of that independent State, who desired to blend their destinies with our own.

"Even our acquisitions from Mexico are no exception to the rule, because although we might have claimed them by the right of conquest, in a just way, yet we purchased them for, what was then considered by both parties, a full and ample equivalent.

"Our past history forbids that we should acquire the Island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, preserve our own conscious rectitude and our own self-respect.

"Whilst pursuing this course, we can afford to disregard the censures of the world, to which we have been so often and so justly exposed.

"After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question—does Cuba in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union.

"Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then, by every law, human and Divine, we shall be justified in resting it from Spain, if we possess the power. And this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the house of his neighbor, if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home.

"Under such circumstances we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might collect against us. We forbear to enter into the question whether the present condition of the Island would justify such a measure. We should, however, be recreant to our duty, be unworthy our gallant forefathers, and commit high treason against posterity, should we permit Cuba to become Africanized and become a second St. Domingo, with all its attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flames to extend to our neighboring shores, seriously to endanger or actually to consume the fair fabric of our Union."

The result of this conference is known to the public: the scheme of purchase failed, Spain refuses to sell, Mr. Soule accomplished nothing, and the subject is still open for discussion.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—The Philadelphia *North American*—a paper that was never suspected of being unfavorable to Banking interests—is out in favor of prohibiting the circulation of small notes. It says the "public have grown tired of a species of circulation which was never anything else than an evil, and is now without the shadow of an excuse. Originated in the spasms of a monetary distress, this mere substitute for a currency has now been protracted through an era when the country has been filled beyond all precedent with an abundant metallic currency, and the mines of California and Australia are deluging Europe and America with gold. It cannot be possible that there is any longer need of this small note currency in view of such a plethora of the precious metals. Everybody seems to agree to this proposition, and no one pretends to deny the great evils arising from a continuance of these wretched rags."

PLEAD GUILTY.—Dennis Callahan, the watchman at the Reading Railroad Depot in Pottsville, who was arrested a fortnight ago for stealing about $500 from the Company's ticket office at that place, plead guilty before the Court last week. His sentence was deferred.

☞ The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in the First M. E. Church, in Lancaster city, commencing on Wednesday, the 28th inst.—Bishop Waugh, of Maryland, will preside, assisted by Bishop Janes, of New York, and Scott of Delaware. This Conference numbers over 200 ministers.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—We learn from Washington that on Sunday evening, a married daughter of Mr. Wales, one of the Capitol Police, left home mysteriously, and was found early on Monday morning in a neighbor's kitchen, with her throat cut, and a razor lying near her. The deceased was a highly accomplished young lady.

☞ The Woonsocket (R. I.) *Patriot* heads its "Marriages" thus:

"Here the girls and here the widder,
Always cast their earliest glance,
And with smiling face consider
If they, too, won't stand a chance
To make some clever fellow double
In bliss, and often, too, in trouble."

FROM EUROPE.

Death of Nicholas.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

HALIFAX, March 15.—The steamer Africa arrived to-day, with Liverpool dates to the 2d instant. Her news is important. The Emperor of Russia is dead. He expired suddenly at one o'clock on the morning of Friday the 2nd inst. The event created the greatest excitement. No details have been received. It was announced in the House of Friday night, by Lord Clarendon, and in the Commons by Lord Palmerston. Surmises were afloat that he was assassinated, it is thought that he died of apoplexy after an attack of influenza. His illness was known in England before the news of his death was received, and caused a slight rise in the funds. The effect of his death, of course, had not transpired when the Africa left.

The Vienna Conference was to open on the 5th inst., and peace expectations were daily growing stronger.

From the seat of war there is no news of the least importance.

Accounts from Manchester are more favorable.

The Africa left Liverpool at ten o'clock on the morning of the 2d, and arrived at one o'clock this afternoon.

The war advices from the Crimea are of the same tenor. There was nothing of moment.

On the 12th February the Russians made a sortie during the night, which was not formidable; five French were killed. On the 14th another night sortie was made, when the French lost thirty-five. On the 16th the condition of the French was reported as excellent.

There is a rumor that the north side of Sebastopol will be invested.

Admiral Bruat telegraphs the following:—"CAMSCH BAY, 20th.—On the 17th, Eupatoria was attacked on the eastern side; eighty pieces of artillery, and six regiments of cavalry under Gen. Korff, and twelve regiments of infantry, consisting of about 25,00 men, under Osten Sacken. The combat lasted from 6½ till 10 o'clock in the morning. The Russians were vigorously repulsed, their loss is estimated at 500 killed, and wounded in proportion. The Turks had 88 killed and 250 wounded, and lost 70 horses; Solim Pasha and Col. Rustem Bey were killed. Eighteen French were killed and wounded on shipboard. The attack was not renewed by the Russians. The steamers were anchored in Roadstead, and contributed energetically to the defence of the town. Admiral Lyons and Bruats sent six steamers to Eupatoria.

(Signed) "BRUAT."

SECOND DESPATCH.—*Eupatoria, Mar.*—Since the affair of the 17th, the Russians have not made any new attempt upon Eupatoria. To-day, columns of infantry and trains of wagons were seen leaving the vicinity of the town, taking the direction of Simpheropol. Many villages were still in flames in the neighborhood of Eupatoria. More guns were landed and additional forces thrown up. The town is in a good state of defence.

(Signed) LEON DESPORT.

A letter states that the battle consisted mainly of heavy fire of artillery under cover. The Russians made many attempts to carry the town by storm.

Lord John Russell arrived at Berlin and immediately had an audience of the King and Manteuffel.

Prussia seems to be making an attempt to come to an understanding with the Western Powers.

An official editorial in the Correspondent of Vienna, says that the draft of a general treaty is prepared, securing the integrity of Turkey, preventing future encroachments on individual powers and guaranteeing the rights of christians. This will be considered at the conference.

All the plenipotentiaries, with the exception of Russell, have arrived at Vienna. The conference meets on the 6th of March, and hopes of peace are strongly entertained.

Notwithstanding the Russian professions of peace, warlike preparations were never more active.

For the Volunteer.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

MR. BRATTON:—Having heard that an examination of the scholars of Mr. J. S. Hostetter's school in Silver Spring township, was to take place on Saturday last, I thought I might drop in and see how things would move off.—At ten o'clock the exercises commenced by reading a portion of Scripture and singing, after which we had spelling and reading, and exercises in Geography and Arithmetic until 1 o'clock. The good ladies of the district, God bless them! had prepared a good cold dinner, except the coffee, which was then served up; and we were all filled, and there were taken up of the fragments big baskets full. In the afternoon, the exercises were introduced by reading and singing, after which examinations of classes were had in Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy, and a lecture on each of the two last named sciences by the young ladies; also, a lecture on Botany by a young lady; A lecture on Electricity with some experiments was given by one of the "big boys." He shocked quite a number, amongst whom were some old ladies, who screamed as though they were not more than seventeen years of age. After the exercises had closed, a young "Lad" admitted the sage, made a very appropriate address to the Directors and citizens, and presented to County Superintendent a silver headed cane, which he was to use as a staff to rest upon when weary; and also to employ it in beating back the powers of darkness which are trying to crush our "Common School System." Several boys left the room, and in a few minutes returned rolling a barrel, upon which was placed a young "Lass," who said it was a barrel of flour, which the scholars were about to present to their Teacher, as a token of their regard for his indefatigable exertions in their behalf. The Rev. Mr. Calder, of Harrisburg, then delivered a short address to the scholars, after which the County Superintendent addressed the citizens and scholars. Too much praise cannot be meted out to the Teacher and citizens for their exertions on this occasion, and they were no doubt well rewarded by the smiling countenances of so many of the friends of Education, especially of the "fair sex."

A FRIEND TO COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.
March 10, 1855.

AN HOUR IN A SOUP HOUSE.—A writer in the Providence *Journal* has visited a Soup House