AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., FEB. 28, 1856.

☞ We are indebted to Senators Brodhead, Bigler and Cass, for sending us Congressional documents—to Gov. Bigler of California, for late California papers and documents; and to Messrs. Welsh, Wherry, Anderson, Harper and Getz, of the State Legislature, for their attentions.

POST-MASTER AT PAPERTOWN.—Maj JOSEPH W. PATTON has been appointed Post-Master at Papertown, this county, in place of WILLIAM NOACKER, the present incumbent, resigned. Maj. P is an old line Whig in politics, and possesses the necessary qualifications to make an excellent officer, and his selection is creditable to the P. O. Department.

☞ The Post-office at Mount Rock, in this county, has been re established, and GEORGE MILLER appointed P M.

THE WEATHER, for the last few days, has been much more moderate, and the ice and snow are yielding slowly to the influence of the sun's rays. The sleighing is pretty well used up, and dreary winter is coming to an end — Well, joy go with it. It has been the severest winter, perhaps, as well as the longest, that has been known in this country for forty or fifty years, and the amount of suffering it occasioned cannot be computed. All classes of society, but more particularly the poor, will hail, with joy and gladness the return of balmy spring.

ACCIDENT.—The wife of Mr JASON W EBY of this town, met with a very severe accident on Monday evening last In looking into the ice-house, her foot slipped, and she was precipitated to the bottom a distance of some thirteen feet Being a heavy lady, she fell with great force, and it is a miracle she was not killed on the spot As soon as possible after the accident became known, she was drawn up, on a chair, in the ice-house, and medical aid was called to her assistance It was soon discovered that the thigh bone was badly fractured, one ankle sprained, and her shoulder and other parts of the body severely bruised Her injuries are of a serious nature, but her attending physician is of the opinion that she will recover

SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Handbills for the following sales of stock farming implements, household furniture &c, have recently been printed at this office

Sale of Abraham Kurtz, of Dickinson twp, on the 11th of March

Sale of Daniel Stees of Monroe twp, on the 29th of February.

Sale of M G Beltzhoover, of Monroe twp, on the 29th of February.

Sale of John Ketterer, of North Middleton twp., on the 3d of March

Sale of John Sheaffer of South Middleton twp., on the 10th of March

Sale of Moses Wetzell, of North Middleton twp., on the 12th of March.

Sale of S. D. Smith, in Churchtown, on the 1st of March.

Sale of Billet & Hartman, in Carlisle, on the 15th of March.

Sale of Geo Sheaffer on the Chambersburg Turnpike 1½ miles west of Carlisle, on the 11th of March

Sale of Jeremiah B Tawzer of South Middleton twp on the 11th of March

Sale of Alfred Yeager near Churchand's mill South Middleton twp, on the 15th of March

Sale of J. D Sensebough, of Mifflin twp., on the 7th of March

Sale of J Henry, of South Middleton twp on the 18th of March

Sale of J Weakley in Carlisle on the 8th of March

Sale of J Y Gillespie, of Frankford twp on the 14th of March.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

Our Democratic brethren of the several wards, boroughs and townships in this county, should bear in mind that the Spring Elections are near at hand, and that it is necessary to be well organized if we desire to be successful at the polls. The elections to be held will, as it were, be the commencement of the Presidential contest, and as such must be considered of more than ordinary importance We hope, therefore, that every Democrat will feel it a duty incumbent upon him to give his attention to these elections To be successful we should select our best men for the borough and township offices to be filled, and then if a proper effort is made we will be able to elect them in nearly every instance Let us urge our Democratic friends, then, to be up and doing, and let them remember that a full Democratic vote will secure a Democratic victory Organize, Democrats—organize for the Spring Elections

☞ The Abolitionists are holding a National Convention at Pittsburg It assembled on the same day of the Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia, and at the same hour and is in all respects a very similar body Judge WILMOT and PASSMORE WILLIAMSON are the leading spirits representing or rather misrepresenting, this State. Whether they will adopt the Know-Nothing ticket and join hands with the Buntlinites, we neither know nor care.

UNION OF THE SHEETS The Albany Evening Atlas, and the Albany Hour have been united. One paper will be issued from the consolidated establishments bearing the name and conducted by one of the editors of each of the old journals The object of the union was, of course, to bring together the two factions into which the Democracy of New York are divided. The move is a very commendable one, and we fondly hope that the purpose may be consummated at an early day.

NO WORK, NO PAY.—The Mayor of New York has issued an order that where a burglary or riot occurs, the pay of the policeman in whose beat it occurs shall be stopped He intends to try the rule awhile, to see how it works.

☞ An election for city officers took place in Burlington, Iowa, on the 4th inst, and the average democratic majority was 600. The Gazette says that not one person was elected who is even suspected of anti-democraticism.

WILD RICE IN MINNESOTA.—The wild rice of the swamps of Minnesota has produced an abundant crop this year, and upon this myriads of ducks and geese fatted until the water froze up. The Indians also made great use of wild rice. It has been sown in Connecticut, and produces well.

PROF. TIFFANY'S LECTURE.

Prof. TIFFANY's Lecture before the "Union Fire Company," on the evening of the 21st, was very well attended. The ladies in particular seemed from their numbers, to be anxious to hear what he had to say about their "rights." Surmise was rife amongst them as to his views on the subject. Would he take the "strong-minded" ground, and follow in the wake of Antoinette Brown, and her friend "Miss Lucy?" or would he attempt to stem the tide that some would have us believe is running strongly in their favor? However variant the conclusions as to his probable course, all agreed in expecting a regular lecture on "Woman's Rights," in the popular sense of that term, in which he would canvass the arguments for and against. They were all, however, a little at fault the title of the Lecture furnishing no clue to its nature.—It might with as much propriety have been headed "Woman's Chivalry," or Woman's—almost anything else; and, with a good deal more propriety than either, "Female Education." The "Woman's Right" part constituting but a very slender thread, if it may be called a thread, on which, besides some really amusing digressions of a minor nature, he hung a very good essay upon the subject last mentioned.—An essay in itself not easily surpassed. So that excepting a little harmless disappointment, the difference between the subjects didn't matter. His views as to what is requisite to the complete education of a woman requisite to fit her for the perfect discharge of her duties as a wife and mother, were doubtless acquiesced in by all or nearly all present. But in our opinion the standard of school education was a little too high for a popular assembly. It is impossible to educate all very well Hence in lieu of this, and some times in preference to it, a nation generally follows the bent of its genius The policy of most aristocratic and monarchical governments is to educate but a few, but to educate that few well. The policy of this country, on the other hand, is to educate all tolerably, that is, as it cannot educate all very well, to educate each as well as it can educate all. To be sure, this is not the effect in every case, and owing to disparity of capacity, &c, it cannot be. Still equality of aim is the distinguishing characteristic of our common education system. The majority of the boys who heard the lecture will never be able of school to attain to the standard fixed, and certainly girls have in general no greater opportunities than boys. Hence, it is better to place the standard high than to low, and there shouldn't be any excuse on that account, unless it be placed so high as to discourage those who are conscious of their inability to compass the means necessary to reach it during their school days. "Twenty five," he said, "is the age at which a young man was expected to finish his education," and he thought that girls should not be expected to finish theirs much sooner—that is, they should not leave school much sooner. Now, we doubt whether one adult male of his audience out of every ten went to school after twenty, and this proportion, small as it is, was made up in a great measure by gentlemen from the college. Of the women present, we don't think there was even that proportion who went after nineteen, nor does the report perhaps any "wrong" done them in not sending them longer. Neither girls nor boys have a "right" to go to school at the expense of their parents longer than their parents can afford to send them. For these reasons amongst similar, that might be adduced, we don't think that the lecture, though good in itself, and entertaining to all, was peculiarly suited to the occasion Such a lecture to the young ladies of a Female Institute or College would have been invaluable It would have inspired with fortitude, encouraging them They would in general have felt that their parents were able to send them as long as they wished to go. But, though comparatively few can afford to go to school long enough to acquire the education mapped out by the Professor, we think nearly all may reach a standard equally high afterwards, what ever may have been their school education Nay, further, that the girl who counts on finishing her education at school, even if she remains until she is twenty five, will never finish it all No allusion was made to this fact by the Professor, we believe, perhaps because it was far from his purpose. There was an anecdote to the point in the "Ladies," a few days ago, about as follows:

"We read once of a young lady who on the day that she was to graduate and leave school gathered her books together, and in doing so had two of them all, sat completely watching the smoke as it wreathed, and the flames as they curled, until the books were entirely consumed. Then, as if she had performed a feat equal to that of Cassandra when he burned his ships, clapped her hands together in glee, exclaiming 'Now I have finished my education!'"

We say with the writer, that this young lady was labouring under a mistake, and that education begins with our birth and ends only with our existence."

THE KANSAS TROUBLES The President is taking decisive measures to restore order in Kansas, the peace of which has threatened by the two factions now hostilely arrayed against each other The Know Nothing and Abolition parties, which first abused the President for not interposing sooner, and before the law authorized him to do so are just as bitter now against him, because he has done so under authority They want him to use the power of the government in behalf of their party, but when he seems resolved to use it against both till peace is restored and insurrection crushed, they assail him for the act, because it will interfere with the designs they had in view in fomenting these disturbances and producing the present crisis The country will approve the firmness and impartiality of the administration The exercise of its power and authority will check the mad endeavors of excited men to plunge the country into civil war When both parties are reduced to submission to law perhaps they will learn to value it better, and be disposed afterwards to be governed by it and not by violence.

MERITED COMPLIMENT.—Col Forney, while acting as Speaker of the House, during the nine weeks contest for Speaker, elicited universal commendation, for the promptness, ability and gentlemanly courtesy, with which he discharged the duties. During that period important and perplexing questions of order arose from time to time, and were decided in a satisfactory and masterly manner. On retiring to give room to Mr Banks, the following was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to John W. Forney, Esq., for the distinguished ability, fidelity, and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the House of Representatives during the arduous and protracted contest for Speaker, which has just closed.

☞ It is said the capital invested in the oyster trade, at Baltimore, amounts to $5,000,000.

WHISTLING TO KEEP THEIR COURAGE UP.

"It makes very little difference who they (the Democrats) nominate, the Americans are determined to rule America, and have made up their minds to elect the next President."

Know-Nothing papers.

An article on the Presidency, containing the above extract, is at present being copied very generally by the Know-Nothing papers all over the country. Know-Nothing editors, if they have no other qualities, are at least good at "brag," and like the boy going through the woods, keep up a constant whistling to keep their courage up. But their deceptive practices and vain boastings cannot avail them, for the people, now that they have had a trial of this hydra-party in most of the States, are ready to crush the monster, and smother in the dust the diseased politicians who still adhere to the wretched principles Know-Nothingism inculcates. It is very true that "Americans are determined to rule America." They always have, and always will rule the destinies of this nation.—But it is not the bastard Americans of the present day—not your miserable Know-Nothing demagogues—the BUNTLINS, HYERS, HISSES, and their desperate associates in crime, deception, and fraud, who will be permitted to "rule." The people have made up their minds that these men *shall not* "rule" in free America.

"It makes very little difference who the Democrats may nominate," say our boasting Know-Nothing opponents. True—for let the Democratic nominee be JAMES BUCHANAN President PIERCE, or any other good and true national man, his election is sure—positively certain. He will sweep the Union, north, east, west and south, leaving his Know-Nothing and Black Republican opponent so deep in the "slough of despond," that the hand of resurrection can never reach him. It is utterly impossible for the discordant material composing the Know-Nothing party to even make a respectable show of opposition to the Democratic party—the only national party now in existence. As an evidence of a want of harmony in that faction, we may point to the long struggle in Congress to elect a Speaker, and the bitter animosity that existed, and still exists, between the *South*-Americans and the *North*-Americans. This relentless war occupied two months of the session of Congress, and cost the people between two and three hundred thousand dollars. The contest ended in the election of BANKS, an avowed Abolitionist, and the *South*-Americans were flooded. Indeed, Know-Nothingism in the Northern States is at this time nothing more nor less than Abolitionism, and hence it is that we find the Know-Nothing members of our State Legislature making a public appeal to the Black Republicans to join hands with them in "one grand effort" to defeat the Democracy.—They tried that game last fall in this State, in the attempt to unite on a candidate for Canal Commissioner, but "the bargain and sale" was repudiated by the people, and NICHOLSON was defeated, and ARNOLD PLUMER, a true Democrat and ardent supporter of the National Administration, was elected. So will it be again. The attempt to unite the Abolitionists, Know-Nothings and old line Whigs, may be suggested by wily demagogues who gamble in politics, but the thing is impracticable. In the North, it is true, the Know-Nothings and Abolitionists may pull together, with the understanding that the spoils are to be equally divided, but the old line Whigs, who venerate the laws and the Constitution, and who cannot forget the virtues of their late leaders, CLAY and WEBSTER will recoil at the base proposition, and push from them, as they would a putrified carcass, the foul mass of corruption that the Know-Nothings and Abolitionists desire to present to them. The old line Whigs, we say, can never amalgamate with Abolitionism and Know Nothingism, and will, in self-defence, join the Democracy, to put down the factions and isms that now disturb the peace of the country.

It is evident, then, that "it makes very little difference who the Democrats may nominate" for the Presidency, for his triumphant election is a fixed fact" The factions may rave and show their teeth, but they cannot avert the result The people have sworn in their hearts that all enemies to the Constitution must and shall be put down, and kept down, and they will carry out this determination at the polls

MAN HUNG BY A MOB.—A man named A F Monroe was hung by a drunken mob at Charleston, Ill, on the 18th inst., who had gathered to see his legal execution; but being informed that the Governor had postponed it for ninety days, they dragged him out of his cell and strung him up to the nearest tree.—The statement that the criminal had been respited was false. Application was made, but the Governor had refused. Monroe had murdered a near relative, and the proposed execution was made particularly notorious by a man applying by letter to be his executioner, which letter was published in one of the papers. The party engaged in hanging him, numbered five hundred, and were incited to the outrageous act, by a free circulation of whiskey.

KANSAS LIES.—The Providence *Post* has been at some trouble to look up the number of lies the abolitionists have circulated about Kansas, and the result of its investigation is "that during the past year at least one hundred Methodist ministers, fifty to seventy-five Baptist ministers, fifteen to twenty Quakers, twenty-five to thirty orthodox deacons, and about two hundred and fifty very peaceable, very respectable, remarkably harmless settlers in Kansas, have been murdered, or tarred and feathered or tied hand and foot, and placed on rafts by the 'Border Ruffians' of Missouri!"—There has been, besides, much profane swearing.

DINNER TO MR. DALLAS.—The invitation given to Mr. Dallas, by his personal and political friends, in Philadelphia, to partake of a festival before his departure to England, has been declined. Mr. Dallas requires all the time to prepare for his departure.

TARIFF.—It seems now pretty certain that Congress will repeal all duties on wool, raw silk, hemp and dye-stuffs, and admit them free of duty. A bill for that purpose is in the course of preparation, and it is believed that it will pass both houses and be approved by the President.

INTERMEDDLING.—A gentleman in Boston has offered to give $500 towards sending one thousand Sharp's rifles to Kansas, for the free-soil party. He had better send them ploughs and axes; they are the best promoters of colonization and of free institutions known in the world

KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A National Convention of Know-Nothings has been in session in Philadelphia for the last week, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. On Saturday a motion was made and carried, yeas 128, nays 73, that the Convention adjourn until the 3d day of July next, when it shall reassemble to nominate, &c. The Convention is represented as the most noisy, tumultuous gathering that ever assembled in the city of Brotherly Love, and its members have scored each other in the most approved style of Billingsgate. Considerable excitement was manifested when the Louisana delegation presented their credentials. A majority of the delegation are foreigners, and all of them are Catholics. A motion was made to exclude them from the Convention, but a word from a Southern Delegate soon settled the matter. "Turn them out, *if you dare*," said an Alabama gentleman. This little speech had the desired effect—the foreigners and Catholics of Louisiana were permitted to take their seats. From a number of short speeches delivered in the Convention on Saturday, we extract the following:

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, spoke, and said that he was singing the death song of the American party. He said that from opinions he had heard expressed, he had come to the conclusion that he ought not to remain any longer in the Convention. After making a strong speech, he concluded with saying, I am constrained to go, and bid you farewell.

Mr. Imboden, of Va., said he would now give notice that the National men and the Southern men would meet at the Girard House at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. McClane, of N. C., endorsed the remarks Mr. Imboden, and hoped that the Southern men would stand by the 12th section and secede in a body.

Mr. Snowden, of Va., said he would leave the Convention. [Voices—"You can go"—"Good bye."]

Gov. Call, of Florida, deplored the differences that existed, and charged the aggressions of the North as the cause of existing difficulties. He had no hope of a reconciliation, and would retire from the Convention. At the conclusion of his speech, he bid the members farewell.—[Great excitement.]

Mr. Brownlow, of Tenn., said he believed, with the writer of a telegraphic despatch to the Pittsburg Convention, that the American party was with the Black Republicans.

Mr. Ely, of Massachusetts, addressed the Convention and denounced, what he called, the treachery of Gen. Wilson, in betraying the Americans of Massachusetts.

Mr. White, of Ohio, said he lived in the district of Mr. Giddings, and for seventeen years he had battled for Giddings and Abolitionism

The Convention—or at least those who had not bid "farewell" to it—again met on Monday, and rescinded the resolution that had been passed on Saturday, by which the nominations for President and Vice President had been postponed until the 3d of July. This created another mass, and great "noise and confusion" prevailed for several hours. The wrangling continued to a late hour of the night, when a motion was carried that the Convention proceed to nominate a National Ticket. The excitement was very great at this stage of the proceedings, and the friends of GEORGE LAW were very "uproarious." The vote was ordered, however, and MILLARD FILMORE, of New-York, was declared nominated for President of the United States, he having received a majority of all the votes cast. The result was followed by shouts and hisses. A vote was then taken for Vice President, when that diminutive piece of humanity, who "got his mad up" at President PIERCE because the President refused to appoint him a Foreign Minister, ANDREW Jackson DONELSON, of Tennessee, was declared the nominee. This, then, is the ticket against which the Democracy are to do battle. MILLARD FILMORE, a traitor to the Whigs, and little ANDY DONELSON, a traitor to Democracy, are the men to be defeated and consigned to everlasting infamy next fall.

N. B.—Since writing the above, we learn that the vote for President was as follows—For Millard Fillmore, of New York, 179, George Law, of New York, 24; John McLean of Ohio, 13; Garret Davis of Kentucky, 10; Kenneth Raynor, 14; Saml. Houston, 3.

The vote for Vice President stood—For Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tenn., 181; Kenneth Raynor, 8; Percy Walker, 8; — Gardner, of Mass., 12; Stewart, 2.

Barnum up the Spout.

From the New Haven Journal, Feb. 14.

P. T. Barnum has been put into bankruptcy here and Fred. Croswell, Esq., has been appointed Trustee of his estate.

From the New Haven Register, Feb. 13.

Although the meeting was very fully attended, last evening, yet a very small part of the indebtedness was represented. About $130 000 was the nominal amount present; but those who have the means of knowing, think that there were at least $300,000 really in the room This result was, that the carcass was abandoned to the eagles and vultures.

The *Tribune* gives the following additional information in regard to Barnum's bankruptcy:

"The mortgage on Iranistan, which cost about $150,000 is $125,000, which is probably more than it is worth. The furniture has been removed and sold. The mortgage on the East Bridgeport property is $185,000. Mr. Fred Croswell has been appointed assignee of Mr. B. on petition of the New Haven county Bank, and Mr. Sanford on petition of the Farmers' Bank of Bridgeport. The collision between these assignees must be settled by the Courts. Claims must be presented in sixty days. The mortgages against Mr. Barnum's real estate on record in New York are $179,000. His confidential debts are about $100,000. The collection of curiosities in the Museum is in the possession of Messrs. Greenwood & Butler. The assets of the Jerome Company, set down as worth about $500,000, would not probably sell for over $150,000 or $200,000. Mr. Chauncey B. Jerome, the founder of the clock company, who owns $175,000 of the stock, has also been forced into bankruptcy by the Stamford Bank. He is reported to have made a voluntary assignment the day of the meeting of the creditors in New Haven.

IN A TIGHT PLACE.—According to the last accounts from Nicaragua, the Walker Government is experiencing the difficulty which broke down Santa Anna in Mexico, and that is the want of money. Not a single soldier has received, since the opening of the campaign, anything more substantial than promises to pay. The additions to his army, instead of strengthening him, are likely to add to his difficulties. Some of the men are growing very urgent for money, and a Government loan is a necessity which cannot be postponed. Want of funds has checked many a project as ambitious as that of Walker.

☞ The papers are publishing that horse-flesh is "equal to the finest beef" for eating.—We should much prefer an invitation to ride after a 2.40 nag than to dine on him. It may all be a matter of *taste*, however.

ISM SWALLOWS ISM.

The Philadelphia *Daily News*, says the Harrisburg Union, which has been, for some time, in the interest of the Know-Nothings, has become convinced of the weakness of the organization, and thus expresses its conviction in Wednesday's paper:

"The fact is, and it would be worse than folly to disguise it, Know-Nothingism is effete.—It has lost the respect and confidence of the mass of the people, and is now only the foot ball of corrupt and unprincipled political demagogues, who seek place and power by means its secret machinery, but in whom the people have no confidence, and never will support in any movement they may undertake."

Whether certain state elections, which took place during the past year, were the means of satisfying our cotemporary that the proscriptionists had not the elements of prosperity and success in their organization, we will not stop to enquire; the discovery has been made, and the acknowledgment is as truthful as it is strong.

The *News* now throws itself upon the *Native American* platform, but it does so with fear and trembling; it evidently regards its position as one of very questionable security.—It says:

"It is equally true that the very existence of the American organization, under its present management, is in danger, and that there is, practically, really no such thing at this time as a united national American organization which may in truth be said to embrace all sections of the country. Why is this? Simply because those who have been entrusted with its management have proved themselves both incapable and unfaithful."

This is certainly dangerous ground to be occupied by even enterprising politicians. The organization is admitted to be factional, and that its leaders are "incapable and unfaithful." Still the *News* thinks there is room for hope, for a chance at the spoils. It cannot, however, disguise the fact that it regards the chance as a poor one. It says:

"There is but one way now left to re-organize, and build up a great American party, and that is by knocking Know-Nothingism on the head. If Americanism is to be saved, Know-Nothingism must be destroyed."

There, reader, you have the confessions of a journal that was, not long ago, loud in its exultations over the victories achieved by "the mysterious Sam." You have, also, its project for strengthening an organization for the purpose of defeating the Democracy. The know-nothing bubble having bursted, the elements composing it are to be used in galvanizing the old, obnoxious church-burners into existence. Verily, our enemy has been reduced to a low extremity. The bright sun of Democracy shone into the secret council chambers of the midnight conclave, and exposed their inmates to the scorn and ridicule of the world. The dark lantern is about to be extinguished, and impious oaths dispensed with but the brethren of the order are invited to the *Native American* communion table, and each one is expected to enter into full membership with that disreputable body. That the majority of Know-Nothings will pursue the course suggested by the *News* we have but little doubt; but we think that there are many who will now sever their connection with the intolerants—many whose curiosity is fully gratified—who are truly penitent, and are eager to return to the old standard around which they and their fathers had rallied in many a hard fought battle. They have discovered the errors and dangers of know-nothingism—have seen that it was organized for the purpose of giving position to those who had been rejected by the old parties, and they have seen it managed, solely, by corrupt partizans whose sole aim was self aggrandizement. All such, and the number is by no means small, will assist in "knocking Know-Nothingism on the head," and in strangling its ally *Native Americanism*, which is equally as dangerous to the welfare of the country.

The Cayennes are to be swallowed by the Americans, and the Americans by the Republicans, and the Republicans by ——— will the *News* inform us?

WOLVES IN SHEEPS' CLOTHING.—The Tribune states that in one portion of the city of New York there are no less than four "bogus Sunday Schools," with a large number of collectors who raise from $1000 to $5000 per annum "to carry on the operations of the schools," of which about ten per cent. goes to keep up the schools and the other ninety to support a set of lazy hangers on.

BAD FOR EELS.—The Nantucket *Inquirer* says the excessive cold weather has been particularly severe upon the eels on the coast, who had not sufficient warning to get into their winter quarters of mud, and consequently were overtaken by the frost and frozen stiff as pokers. Hundreds of bushels of them were driven ashore, and raked up on the beach, and, after being packed in barrels, shipped for the city market.

☞ Jedediah Wentworth committed suicide at the Stodard House, in Farmington, Me., on the 9th inst. He went out to the piazza, and putting his left arm around one of the pillars, with his right hand plunged a stiletto to his heart. He then returned to the bar-room and said, "Gentlemen, I have killed myself, it's all right," and immediately sank to the floor and expired. He was about 28 years of age.

RIGHT.—The Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, late the Whig member of Congress from Lancaster co., has formally joined, and announced himself a Democrat and member of the Democratic party. The betrayal and disorganization of the Whig party, and his antipathy to the principles and practices of Know-Nothingism and Black Republicanism (abolitionism) are the causes of the step he has taken. We welcome him to our ranks.

☞ We learn from the Adjutant General's Report, that the military force of this State together with the public arms, are as follows:

Number of companies in the State,	382
" " uniformed men "	16,705
" " field pieces, inclu. those in the arsenals of the State,	80
" " muskets,	10,438
" " bayonets,	8,722

☞ The Johnstown *Echoe* has raised the name of Mr. Buchanan to its mast head. It says that he is the man for the times, and that "no man will rally the masses with the same enthusiasm as James Buchanan."

WINTER ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.—Thin shoes lead to damp feet; damp feet bring on a cough; a cough may terminate in a coffin.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.—Reason yourself out of as many desires as you can, and gratify as many of the rest as possible.

THE FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.

Our neighbor of the *Herald* expresses surprise, if not indignation, at the passage of a Bill in the Legislature, to incorporate a benevolent society under the name and title of "the Franciscan Brothers." The editor speaks of it as a species of legislation hitherto unheard of. If he will take the trouble to refer to the pamphlet laws of 1853, (and doubtless of several other years,) he will find that a bill almost precisely similar to this one was passed, and there was not a syllable uttered in opposition. Then, Know-Nothingism was in its swaddling clothes, and had not the effrontery to babble and brawl, which it now indulges and glories in. We have long known that "the emptiest things reverberate most sound," and we are not much surprised that empty and hollow hearted Know-Nothingism should make a great clamor upon this plain bill. The Harrisburg *Union*, in reply to the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, thus refers to the object contemplated in the Bill, and exposes the heartlessness of those who desire to make *buncombe* because of its passage. Says the *Union*:

From the fluttering, sputtering, and commotion created in the House of Representatives by the introduction of a bill to incorporate a society under the name of the "the Franciscan Brothers," one unskilled in political claptraps, and ignorant of the nature of *buncombe*, might be led to believe that Pennsylvania is in imminent danger of being handed over, wholly and entirely, to the jurisdiction and tender mercies of Pious IX. We are almost persuaded that the cannibals of the South Sea Islands are polished and refined in comparison with the Ogr of the Vatican, who breakfasts on Protestant babies, sups on the blood of heretics. This monster, we are told, is ready and anxious to gulp down our good old Commonwealth, and that the Democratic party is preparing the sacrifice.

We have so often spoken of the absurdity of this idea of Papal intervention, that we have little patience or desire to pursue the question further. We had thought that these bugbears gotten up to frighten the weak and silly would be no longer thrust in the faces of sensible men; and the stories told of that terrible Pope would be bound with the wonderful adventures of the famous giant killer, and be consigned to its appropriate place in the child's library. But it seems that some of our members are as inveterate and incorrigible riders of their hobby horse as was Tristram Shandy's illustrious Uncle. Without mercy and without remorse, they urge on their poor, worn out, broken-down steeds.

We have read the bill to incorporate the society to be called "the Fransisean Brothers," and we have failed to discover what there is in it to startle the most timid It proposes to incorporate a society for the purpose of giving aid to the poor and the infirm, and of instructing the young. And having only these charitable and commendable motives, it is attacked with with all the virulence of intensified, rabid Know-Nothingism. A Protestant congregation asks for a charter to invest their Trustees with power to purchase real estate, and provide the conveniences of their mode of worship; or they ask for the incorporation of seminaries and colleges, for the education of their children, under the supervision and direction of a Presbytery, a Synod, a Conference, or a Parish, and no whisper of opposition to their wishes is heard In the name then of humanity, of charity, and of christianity, why should we refuse similar privileges to those or other religious persuasions? Are we to violate the spirit of our constitution and build up some creeds, while we trample upon others? The proposed objects of this society are such as touch the tenderest chords in our bosoms, and appeal to our purest emotions. With one hand they deal out the rich blessings of beautedus benevolence, and with the other they lead the tender-hearted and yound along the enticing path of wisdom.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Destructive Storm on the English Coast—The Crisis in the Difficulty with the United States—Proposed Mediation in American Affairs by Sir Henry Bulwer—Decline in Breadstuffs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, with European dates to the morning of the 9th inst., has arrived.

The Asia brings presents from the British Governments, consisting of plate, medals, &c., for the officers and crew of the Arctic Expedition, under Dr. Kane.

The papers received by the Asia add but little to the intelligence furnished by the prior arrival of the Atlantic.

The London Morning Advertiser states, that Sir Henry Bulwer has intimated that he would like to act as mediator between the British Government and Mr. Buchanan. This movement is said to be at the desire of Lord Palmerston. An interview was to take place at the American Embassy, when Sir Henry Bulwer would explain at length to Mr. Buchanan the compromise he is prepared to recommend.

All the other papers maintain a profound silence upon this matter.

The London Times of Saturday morning censures the course taken by both the English and American Cabinets, in reference to the existing difficulties, and after remarking that even humanity, as we have shown, must have its limits, concludes as follows: "We are as desirous of peace as Mr. Cobden can be, but we know that when a nation becomes too proud to listen to reason, the only appeal is to arms."

TEXT OF THE PROTOCOL.

The following is the translation of the Protocol signed at Vienna:

"In consequence of the acceptance, by their respective courts, of the five propositions contained in the document hereunto annexed, under the title of 'Draft of Preliminaries,' the undersigned, after having paraphrased it, conformably to authorizations received to that effect, have agreed that their governments, shall each nominate Plenipotentiaries, who, furnished with the full powers necessary for proceeding to the signature of formal preliminaries of peace, shall conclude an armistice and a definitive treaty of peace. The said Plenipotentiaries will have to assemble at Paris, within the term of three weeks, dating from this day, or sooner if it can be. Done at Vienna, this 1st day of February, 1856. The five signatures:

1st Signed ISAM, (Turkey.)
2d " BUOL, (Austria.)
3d " HAMILTON SEYMOUR, (England.)
4th " BOURQUENEY, (France.)
5th " GORTSCHAKOFF, (Russia.)

The Plenopotentiaries of the five powers are wending their way towards Paris. Prussia is not mentioned in the *Moniteur's* official announcement of the Powers about to treat. Sardinia is reported to be much dissatisfied with the secondary part accorded to her in the Conference. The Porte has granted liberal concessions to the Christians.

The British steam frigate Polyphemus has been totally lost on the Northwest coast of Jutland.

A severe storm occurred on the English coast on the night of the 7th inst., and many American vessels are reported as damaged.

The ship Ocean Rover, from Charleston, went ashore at Crosby Point, near Liverpool, and was leaking slightly. The Edward Everett, from Baltimore, arrived at Cork, leaking badly; she lost spars, and had thrown overboard 700 barrels flour. The Henry Pratt, from Mobile, went ashore off Portneigol, and had to cut away her masts. The bark Warren, from Philadelphia, had put into Fayal, with the loss of part of her cargo. Also, the following: Sumpter, from Carleston, cargo shifted; Wellfleet, from New Orleans, sickness, and 14 feet water in the hold; Ravenswood, from Havre for New York, on shore, most of her cargo will be saved. The American brig Webster, from Cadiz, with salt, for Rio Grande, struck a floating piece of timber, which split her stem, and caused her to founder on the 27th ult. Captain and crew took to the boats, and after 40 hours' exposure were picked up and landed at Giberalter.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The London Times, in the article briefly quoted under the Atlantic's news, goes on more fully to express its views in respect to the relations existing between Great Britain and the United States:

Happily, the relations between the two countries do not wholly depend on these two gentlemen; [Mr. Crampton and Mr. Buchanan] and we know by European experience that it is possible for two States to go on as well—indeed, it has been maliciously asserted better—without diplomatic representatives. A channel can always be found for any communication one government may wish to make to another. It is possible, then, the only result of this understanding will be that for some time we shall only have one Englishman the more and one American the less among us.

We would very much rather it were otherwise; but as England has really apologized enough to satisfy ten European empires, we cannot hold her responsible for the estrangement. There are people whom it is impossible to quarrel with, and there are people with whom the impossibility is of a contrary sort: and, if the United States refuse to be pacified with the ample satisfaction already rendered, we must put them down in the latter of these classes.

Breadstuffs show another considerable decline, and the opinion is prevalent that before long all kinds of grains will be cheaper than they have been in Europe for several years.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SPEECH,

On the Assembling of Parliament.

The following is Queen Victoria's address on the opening of Parliament, Jan. 31:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—

Since the close of the last session of Parliament the arms of the Allies have achieved a signal and important success. Sebastopol, the great stronghold of Russia in the Black Sea, has yielded to the persevering constancy and to the daring bravery of the Allied forces. The naval and military preparations for the ensuing year have necessarily occupied my serious attention; but while determined to omit no effort which could give vigor to the operations of the war, I have deemed it my duty not to decline any overtures which might reasonably afford a prospect of a safe and honorable peace. Accordingly, when the Emperor of Austria lately offered to myself and, to my august ally, the Emperor of the French, to employ his good offices with the Emperor of Russia, with a view to endeavor to bring about an amicable adjustment of the matters at issue between the contending Powers, I, in concert with my Allies, agreed to accept the office thus made, and I have the satisfaction to inform you that certain conditions have been agreed upon, which I hope may prove the foundation of a general treaty of peace. Negotiations for such a treaty will shortly be opened at Paris. In conducting these negotiations, I shall be careful not to lose sight of the objects for which the war was undertaken, and I shall deem it right in no degree to relax my naval and military preparations until a satisfactory treaty of peace shall have been concluded, although the war in which I am engaged was brought on by events in the South of Europe. My attention has not been withdrawn from the state of things in the North, and in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded with the King of Sweden and Norway a treaty containing defensive engagements applicable to his dominions, and tending to the preservation of the balance of power in that part of Europe. I have also concluded a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the Republic of Chili. I have given directions that these treaties shall be laid before you.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—

The estimate for the ensuing year will be laid before you. You will find them framed in such a manner as to provide for the exigencies of war, if peace should, unfortunately, not be concluded.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—

It is gratifying to me to observe that notwithstanding the war, and the burdens and sacrifices which it has unavoidably imposed upon my people, the resources of my empire remain undiminished. I rely with confidence on the manly spirit and enlightened patriotism of my loyal subjects for a continuance of that support which they have so nobly afforded me; and they may be assured that I shall not call upon them for exertions beyond what may be required by a due regard for the great interests, the honor and dignity of the empire. There are many subjects connected with internal improvement which I recommend to your attentive consideration. The difference which exists in several important particulars between the commercial laws of Scotland and those of the other parts of the United Kingdom has occasioned inconvenience to a large portion of my subjects engaged in trade. Measures will be proposed to you for remedying the evil. Measures will also be proposed to you for improving the laws relating to partnership by simplifying these laws, and thus rendering more easy the employment of capital in commerce. The system under which merchant shipping is liable to pay local dues and passing tolls has been the subject of much complaint. Measures will be proposed to you for affording relief in regard to these matters. Other important measures for improving the law in Great Britain and in Ireland will be proposed to you, which, I doubt not, will receive your attentive consideration. Upon these and all other matters upon which you may deliberate I fervently pray that the blessings of Divine Providence may favor your councils, and guide them to the promotion of the great object of my unvarying solicitude—the welfare and happiness of my people.

The opinions of the press respecting the Queen's speech vary.

The London *Times*—Lord Palmerston's present organ—of course praises it.

The *Daily News* says the speech was short, and ought to have been shorter.

The *Morning Herald* calls it evasive, unsatisfactory and indecently short.

The Morning Post, Advertiser and *Chronicle*, praise it.

The opinion in regard to it on 'Change was not favorable, and Consols receded, it having been expected it would have spoken more definitely of peace or war.

Perry County.

The Democracy of this county met in convention, in Bloomfield, on the 18th inst., for the purpose of appointing a delegate to the 4th of march Convention. A majority of the Perry Democrats have, heretofore, opposed Mr. BUCHANAN, but they have wheeled into line, and have taken their stand with their brethern of the other counties in the State. The Hon. JAMES BLACK was selected as delegate, and the regular resolutions, reported by CHAS. J. T. M'INTIRE Esq., were unanimously adopted. The following was among them:

Resolved, That we hail with enthusiasm the unanimity with which the Democracy of the Union are pointing to Pennsylvania's Favorite Son as their standard bearer in the Presidential Canvass of 1856. We recognize in JAMES BUCHANAN the choice of the people of this Commonwealth. His gigantic talents, his purity of character and his long and well tried services eminently qualify him for the Chief Magistracy of this Union, and we instruct our Representative to the 4th of march Convention to vote for no Delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, who is not known to be his true and stead fast friend.

The friends and neighbors of the Hon. Henry M. F