AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., FEB. 12, 1857.

☞ Major EDWARD STILES EGE, will deliver a lecture before the Union Fire Company, at the Court House, in Carlisle, on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst. Subject—"*A Twice Told Tale.*"

DEATH OF E. A. PENNIMAN.—E. A. Penniman, Esq., well known in the political circles of our State, died in Philadelphia on the 9th inst., at the Girard House, after a painful and lingering illness. The cause of his death was cancer. He died at the age of 47.

DAMAGE TO THE RAIL-ROAD BRIDGE AT HARRISBURG:—On Monday last the ice broke in the Susquehanna, and gorged four miles below Harrisburg, by which the ice was thrown over the rail-road track ten or fifteen feet high. Several piers of the new rail-road bridge of the Cumberland Valley road, at Harrisburg, were very much injured by the ice, making it dangerous for the cars to pass over the bridge.—The passengers now cross the river in omnibuses over the old bridge. Those who witnessed the breaking up of the ice at Harrisburg, describe the scene as awful.

☞ Ex-Governor John Bigler having returned to California, had a public reception at Sacramento on the 22d of December. He reached there about midnight, and was escorted through several streets by a large torchlight procession.

FLOODS.—The recent thaw has caused great freshets in the rivers Delaware and Susquehanna, and much damage has been done to property. Bridges were put in peril, railways flooded, houses carried off, &c. There was also a flood in the Hudson river, which did damage to the amount of $2,000,000 at Albany.

VETO.—Gov. Geary has vetoed a bill passed by the Kansas Legislature, providing that "the District Court, or any Judge thereof in vacation, shall have power and authority to admit to bail any prisoner on charge or under indictment for any crime or offence, of any character whatever, whether such crime or offence shall have been heretofore bailable or not."

☞ We see the New York *Herald* recommending, through its correspondence and editorials, several gentlemen as proper persons to fill positions in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. The most effectual way to destroy any man's chances with the new administration is to secure the endorsement of the *Herald*.

☞ Many of the hired negroes in the tobacco factories, in Richmond, Va., make from $8 to $12 per week, over work, without any extraordinary labor. How many poor white folks are there in the North that would like to make such a sum by hard labor for the entire week's employment. In the face of such facts how hypocritical and absurd is the cant so current in the North about "the poor down trodden slaves."

THE PRESIDENT ELECT AT HOME.—Mr. BUCHANAN returned home on Tuesday afternoon last, from his visit to Washington City. He is now busily engaged in making his arrangements preparatory to entering upon the discharge of the important duties of the high office to which he has been elevated by the American people.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MR. BUCHANAN.

A couple of weeks more, and Mr. BUCHANAN will assume the duties of President of the United States. Having been among the most ardent of his supporters, it is our sincere desire to see his administration eminently successful and profitable to the people and the country. The position of President is one of great responsibility, requiring, as it does, sagacity statesmanship and integrity. That Mr BUCHANAN possesses all these qualities, will not be denied by even his most inveterate political enemies. We doubt not he will bring to his aid, also, as Cabinet advisers, men of the highest moral and political character—statesmen in whose wisdom and judgment he can place the most implicit confidence.

But, notwithstanding all the advantages possessed by Mr. BUCHANAN, and the efforts he will make to maintain the honor and interests of the country, his acts will be severely criticised by the press, and his motives impugned by his political opponents. He will be abused and denounced, of course, as all his predecessors have been, but we predict he will pass through the ordeal unscathed. Already the Black Republicans in Congress appear to be organizing and marshaling their forces to make a systematic assault upon the new administration. Having exhausted themselves in heaping abuse upon President PIERCE, they will soon turn upon Mr. BUCHANAN and renew the attack. But, the people are beginning to understand the tactics of the opposition, and are convinced that their enmity to an administration is not founded in justice or in honesty. During the late political struggle Greely, Banks Burlingame, and their abettors, attempted to deceive the people in regard to affairs in Kansas, and they hurled their anathamas thick and fast at President PIERCE, because, as they falsely asserted, he was using his official position to force slavery into that territory. The shrickers of that desperately wicked and abandoned faction filled the air with their hypocritical pleadings for "bleeding Kansas." But no sooner had the result of the election been ascertained than these shrickers became pacified and quiet—the collections in aid of the sufferers in Kansas" ceased, and the people of that territory pursued their business without molestation from either "border ruffians" or New England abolitionists. Indeed, the hue and cry raised about Kansas previous to the election, was all for effect, and the stories put in circulation about outrages committed by the Missourians were manufactured in Greely's *Tribune* office in New York, and were falsehoods from beginning to end. It was by the manufacture of wholesales lies that the opposition bolstered up a pretext for denouncing the President and assailing his administration. Such were the desperate resorts of an abandoned faction to blast the character of a faithful public servant. Mr. BUCHANAN, we repeat, cannot expect to escape the abuse of these croakers—they will find fault with all his public acts and attempt to lie him down as they did President PIERCE. But the sage of Wheatland, we opine, like his immediate predecessor, will pursue the even tenor of his way, and will not suffer himself to be diverted from what he considers the path of duty, by the howlings of a few crazy abolition agitators. He will, we feel sure, conduct his administration with a view to the prosperity of our people, and his every effort will be for the glory of our proud country.

THE ERROR IS WITH THE PEOPLE.

"While the special committee at Washington are engaged in investigating the alleged corruptions in Congress it would be well for the people to be considering how such disgraceful and humiliating necessities may be prevented in the future. They have the remedy in their hands, if they will but use it. Let them pay more attention to the character and quality of men they choose to represent them. Let them send to our National Legislature honest and honorable men—not professed politicians, not office-seekers, or money-hunters—but men who have nothing to accomplish but the national good, and who will rebuke and frown down all outside influences: whose characters, morally, socially and politically, would forbid the approach of the designing. When such qualifications are made the true test with all political parties, then we may expect just legislation, and that virtue in our legislators that has rendered the name and memory of our forefathers an honor to their country."

We take the above article from the *Lynchburg Virginian*, and endorse every word and syllable contained therein. Of late years it has too often happened that the wily demagogue—the trader in politics—has succeeded to posts of honor, to the exclusion of men of character and morality. The present Congress will long be remembered as the most corrupt that ever assembled at Washington. The Know-Nothing movement was well calculated to bring to the political surface the refuse of the old parties, and the people now have to blush for the acts of the scoundrels they elected as their representatives. But the Know-Nothing and Black Republican parties are not alone in this respect.—The Democratic party, too, we regret to say, has foisted into power and official station, men who would sell their country if they could enrich themselves. The conduct of the three base wretches in our State Legislature, Wagonseller, Lebo, and Moncar, goes to prove that there are rascals in the Democratic as well as all other parties. The difference between the Democratic and the Black Republican parties, however, is this: the former denounces corruption and corrupt men, wherever found—the latter applauds the guilty villains. The Democratic party may be deceived, and elect men to office who use the position for corrupt purposes, but as soon as they show their hand in corruption, they are discarded and denounced by every honest man of the party. Not so with our Know-Nothing and Black Republican opponents. They applaud the miscreants who have made themselves rich at the expense of honor, and glory in the villainy of Wagonseller & Co.

But our object in commencing this article was not to draw comparisons between the respective parties of the day, but to call the attention of Democrats to the positive necessity of more carefulness in selecting men for office. A man who aspires to office through the influence of the Democratic party, should be not only morally, but politically, "above suspicion." We scarcely know how to advise our friends as to the best mode of selecting men for office. We have so frequently appealed to them to attend the primary township meetings, and to send their best and most reliable men to represent them in County Conventions, that we are almost tired of continuing our appeals.—The only plan we can see is for the press to take a bold and decided stand, and refuse support to men who are known to be unworthy. For our part we will pursue this plan in future. Last fall we took the responsibility of refusing our support to one of the nominees of the Democratic County Convention, because we discovered he was opposed to Mr Buchanan, and in favor of Col. Fremont. We struck his name from the ticket, called together the County Committee, *who placed another gentleman in nomination and the party elected him. Let* this course be pursued by the Democratic press in every county, and we will soon be done with the "fishy politicians" who infest our organization. We contend that the press is justified in refusing support to any man who is of doubtful character, either in morals or in politics.—But still, we would not encourage a factious spirit on the part of the press, but we would contend for more action on the part of the people themselves. If our Democratic friends in the different townships will but bestir themselves, and give more attention to the primary meetings, we will not be troubled with treacherous men asking nominations at the hands of the party. We don't know that the Democrats of this county have been in the habit of electing to office men of doubtful *moral* character, but we know that a number have been elected who turned traitor to the party before they assumed the duties of the office to which they had been elevated. A number of these worthies are now the leaders in the opposition ranks, and appear to glory in their shame.—Let us be warned in time, and be more careful hereafter to nominate honest and true men for office.

THE POOR.

At this season of the year, when every avenue is closed to many who, at other seasons, can make some little provision for those dependent upon them for support; when "chill penury" presses hard upon the destitute, when age and infancy are alike unprotected, it is then the fountain of human sympathy should open and send forth the sweet waters of comfort to the starving poor. Remember, O, remember, ye favored ones, whose coffers are filled with gold, whose larders are furnished with plenty, whose habitations are not only elegant but sumptuous, whose hearts are made glad with fat things, that if you neglect the poor, you incur a curse. No one knows how much of abject suffering may be in our midst until the miserable victims of want and penury are hunted up. If one-tenth of the money that is daily spent for liquor in the borough of Carlisle was only appropriated to the use of the poor, it would gladden the hearts and minister to the comfort of many a widow and orphan in our town, who now languish in want and suffering and yet refuse to ask for bread. Let the benevolent of this town go to work at once and see that every ward is blocked—let committees be appointed, whose business it shall be to ascertain the locality of all objects of charity, and then let them at once appeal to the better feelings of humanity among us, and our word for it, much good will be effected.

Let the ladies of Carlisle take up this subject, for after all, they are the ministering angels—the good Samaritans, who never weary in well-doing. We hope this gentle hint will not be lost upon those who have hearts that yearn with pity for the poor. Remember, "the poor ye have always with you."

FROZEN TO DEATH.—Two hundred persons are said to have been frozen to death in the United States during the present winter.

CONGRESS.

But three weeks remain for the present Congress to act. What has been done so far? The question may be answered by an approving negative: nothing. Approving, because of a consciousness that no mischief has been positively done. The tariff remains in statu quo; the appropriation bill is still in the committee's hands; corruption still stalks unpunished, and "the country is safe," though it is true that danger stares us in the face while there is a moiety of that corruption, spoken of, left.

Congress is beset by a horde of lobby members, whose object is to obtain the passage of a bill to refund to railroad companies, certain duties paid on railroad iron, amounting to some fifteen millions of dollars. They forget that "the consumer does not pay the tariff." There is an inconsistency in this movement too palpable and bold to succeed. Nevertheless, men will be found to support the measure, both in and out of Congress. If it is right to refund, it was wrong to impose the duty; and yet the very class of men who ask the law, were, a short time since, the loudest for protection.

No one can be found bold enough at this day, to repudiate American industry for that of Europe. The right to protect our own was never a disputed point: the proper mode alone, has been the issue between parties. There are those who have refused to purchase or use anything not exclusively of American manufacture, while every loyal citizen glories in the success of our mechanical skill, our enterprises and our institutions. It would be in absolute violence of this national pride to remit duties paid on foreign iron, without granting an equivalent to those who used the American article. To do so would be, substantially, to award a premium to those who purchased the British article in preference to our own.

We are no advocate of high protection; we need it neither for industrial prosperity nor for general good. But the operations and influences of the tariff, sought to be remedied by an application to refund, have passed, and it would be a monstrous idea to attempt, now, to rectify the mistake by an error much greater than the original.

Spicy Correspondence Up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A correspondence between General Scott and Secretary Davis of a spicy character, is published. Davis, in his letter dated July 25th, 1855, charges Scott with an exhibition of peevish temper. Scott, in his of July 30th, says, Davis' letter is flippant, and that he has done enough to warrant more than suspicion, and that he (Davis) considered it his special mission by repeated aggressions on his (Scott's) rights to goad him into some perilous attitude of official opposition. If he was to be crushed, he preferred to be so at the hands of Military Peers. Davis, in an unofficial note of August 2nd, says: "Your accusation, which charges me with usurpation for most unworthy ends, and imputes motives inconsistent with official integrity, is considered basely malevolent and pronounced utterly false." Scott in August 6th, says: "I shall treat all your (Davis) communications as equally official. There are beauties in them which ought not to be lost, and it shall not be my fault if I do not render your part in this correspondence a memorable example to be shunned by your successors." Davis, on September 7th, says: "Scott's threats are the merest bravado in one who affords the most memorable example on the records of this (the War) Department of a vain controversialist, and false *accuser not yet exposed.*" *Scott is next represented to have grant of leave of absence to Col* Hitchcock, under circumstances not approved by the Department, and refuses to comply with the order of the Department to revoke said leave of absence. The President endorsed this reason as unsatisfactory. Davis recommended the removal of the head-quarters of the army to Washington.

Then follows a lengthy tirade of abusive epithets from Scott. Davis, on December 20th, rakes up some of Scott's money dealings, and charges him with meanness in taking what the law did not allow while he was in Mexico.—Scott replies on Jan. 31st, charging Davis with continued recklessness of character. Davis, on Feb 29th, says he has no intention to force Scott into a duel, and no disability of age or plea of conscientious scruples can be admitted to shield a slander from rebuke. Scott again retorted on March 20th Davis replied at length, and Scott again retorted in compassionate terms. The last letter was from Davis on May the 27th wherein he says he has ceased to regard Scott's abuse, and gratified to be relieved from further exposing his malignity and depravity.

MR. BUCHANAN AND SENATOR BIGLER.—Some of the opposition papers are laboring hard to create an impression on the public mind that the President elect and Senator Bigler are not on the most friendly terms, and that, therefore, the former was anxious for Col. Forney's election, so that he might have one reliable friend from Pennsylvania in the Senate. This vile insinuation or falsehood is elaborated upon by the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of the 2d inst., and it is dished up with the vilest and most reckless assevernations against the course of Senator Bigler whilst Governor of the Commonwealth.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says:

Now, we do not like to spoil the calculations of our political opponents, especially as, with them, in this case, the "wish is father to the thought," but yet, we consider it our duty to say that there is not a word of truth in the entire allegation of the Telegraph and other Black Republican journals. The President elect and Senator Bigler are on friendly terms, socially and politically, and we know that the former has entire confidence in the latter, and relies implicitly upon him for a warm and able support of his administration. The construction of the opposition press is based upon the assumption that if Mr. Buchanan had one friend in the Senate, he should not have sought to have another—that because he was anxious for the election of a good man, therefore he concluded that there are no good men in the Senate now. This ridiculous twaddle will disturb no one. The object is to sow discord in the Democratic ranks—but they will fail in this. Mr. Buchanan has the fullest confidence in Senator Bigler, and this feeling is fully reciprocated by the latter. We are willing that time shall test the truth or falsity of our prediction.

THE FRESHET.—EASTON, Pa. Feb. 9.—The Delaware river has risen sixteen feet and the ice is now running quite fast. The bridge at Belvidere is considered to be in a dangerous condition, and the water is five feet above it in some parts of the bridge. The Lambertville bridge is also in danger. A house was washed away and the ice was piled up 20 feet.

At Trenton, part of Vanclere's foundry was washed away, and the streets in the lower portion of the town were overflowed.

GOV. GEARY'S MESSAGE.

We have recieved a copy of Governor Geary's Message to the Kansas Territorial Legislature. The Governor states his whole policy in brief space, and we make the following brief extract to show what it is:

"'Equal and exact justice' to all men, of whatever political or religious persuasion; peace, comity and friendship with neighboring States and Territories, with a sacred regard for State rights, and a reverential respect for the integrity and perpetuity of the Union: a reverence for the Federal Constitution as the concentrated wisdom of the fathers of the republic and the very ark of our political safety; the cultivation of a pure and energetic nationality, and the development of an exalted and intensely vital patriotism; a jealous regard for the elective franchise and the entire security and sanctity of the ballot-box; a firm determination to adhere to the doctrines of self-government and popular sovereignty as guarantied by the Organic Act; unqualified submission to the will of the majority; the election of all officers by the people themselves; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; strict economy in public expenditures, with a rigid accountability of all public officers: the preservation of the public faith and a currancy based upon, and equal to, gold and silver: free and safe immigration from every quarter of the country: the cultivation of a proper Territorial pride, with a firm determination to submit to no invasion of our sovereignty; the fostering care of agriculture, manufactures, mechanic arts, and all works of internal improvement: the liberal and free education of all the children in the Territory: entire religious freedom: a free press, free speech, and the peaceable right to assemble and discuss all questions of public interest; trial by juries impartially selected: the sanctity of the *Habeas Corpus;* the repeal of all laws inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States and the Organic Act: and the steady administration of the Government so as best to secure the general welfare."

It will be seen that he refers to those acts that abridge freedom of speech and the press, and require test oaths. He considers them unconstitutional and recommends their repeal.—He resolves to submit to no invasion from any neighboring State, and no obstruction to the free immigration of settlers from any quarter of the Union.

The Governor is evidently resolved to do all things right there to the utmost of his ability, and he is gaining the confidence of all good citizens.

From the North American.

Horrible Murder--Astounding Developements!

One of the most atrocious murders on record came to light on Saturday week, in New York city. Dr. Harvey Burdell, an eminent Dentist and Surgeon, residing in Bond street, was found, about eight o'clock in the morning, lying dead on the floor of his office, in the second story of his house. He was last seen alive late on Friday afternoon. When the death was first ascertained, it was announced in the afternoon papers that he had died suddenly from the bursting of a blood vessel. But a Coroner's inquest revealed a shocking condition of affairs. It seems from the evidence, that Dr. Burdell was very wealthy, being worth about $100,000. He was a bank director, and an active man among the medical fraternity. He owned the house he lived in, which was a large and handsome four storied brick building, with marble steps, doorway, window frames, etc. The interior was superbly furnished. He had been divorced from his wife. The basement was occupied as a kitchen and dining room. The first floor had two reception rooms, and the second floor had the doctor's office and bed room. The house was kept ostensibly as a boarding house by Mrs. Cunningham, with whom boarded the doctor, her two daughters, and two single gentlemen. The doctor only slept and breakfasted there, taking his meals at the Metropolitan Hotel. It being proved in evidence, that the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham maintained a suspicious connection, and that they quarrelled and talked about parting. Mrs. C. produced before the Jury a certificate of marriage with Dr. Burdell, which was attested to by the officiating clergyman. *When the body of the doctor was found it was perfectly saturated with blood, as was the carpet of the room, the doors, walls, chairs,* etc., *being covered with blood, showing evi*dently that a desperate struggle had occurred. The body contained fifteen deep wounds, made with a knife 8 inches long in the blade; one of these wounds severed the carotid artery, and must have completed the murder. The others were stabs in various parts of the body and cuts upon the hands, face, &c., as though the murderers had cut him as he warded off the blows or seized the door knob. Around his throat was the mark of a cord, which must have been drawn tightly, and the lungs were found to be full of air; so that it is clear the attempt was first made to strangle him with a rope thrown over his head from behind, after the manner of the street garrotte. From the appearance of the room, he seems to have been sitting in his chair, looking over his papers, when some one came from behind, evidently from the closet door. The design probably was originally to strangle him, and then carry out the body, and leave it somewhere in the street, as though done by the garatte banditte. From the room, the marks of blood were traced up along the entry and stairs into the fourth story, into a room where lay a man's bloody shirt and night shirt, and a bloody sheet. From there the blood was traced into the front room of the same story, where, upon the door, the stains had been carefully covered with spermaceti. A grate in that room had contained a fire during the night, which had evidently been extinguished suddenly by pouring water upon it, as the coal was only partially consumed, and the mantle, &c., were covered with ashes; in this story the murderers must have cleansed themselves. It appeared in evidence that the Doctor was jealous of one of the male boarders, a Mr. John Eckel, whom he seems to have detected in secret with Mrs Cunningham. On Tuesday night Mrs. Cunningham went with this man down into the basement, and told the servant girl to go to bed. She went. The next morning Mr. Eckel did not appear at breakfast, though he usually did so. The knife found in the room where the murder was committed, is said to have belonged to him. Mrs. Cunningham confessed, in her evidence, the sending of the servant to bed, and also admitted that Eckel was with her. The minister who married her could not identify Burdell as the man to whom she was married, and said that he supposed at the time that the person wore false whiskers.—Burdell's name was wrongly spelt in the certificate.

It has been ascertained that on the morning when the murder was discovered, Mr. Eckel left the house at an early and unusual hour and proceeded to his place of business. Mrs. Cunningham followed in a carriage, and he stood talking with her half an hour or more at the carriage door, opposite his factory. He was seen to give her a roll of bills. This transpired before breakfast.

The Deputy Coroner, in the course of his investigation, found Mr. and Mrs. Stevens residing at No. 87 Mercer street, who were intimate friends of Mr. Burdell. Mrs. Stevens had been in the habit of visiting Dr. Burdell for the purpose of having her teeth fixed, and for medical relief for two years or more. Dr. Burdell had frequently spoken to her of his affairs, and remarked that Mrs. Cunningham desired to force him into a marriage.

She also referred to Eckel, calling him Van Dolan, as having been frequently spoken of by the Doctor. Dr. B. had frequently expressed himself as being afraid to remain in the house at night.

The Doctor told Mrs. Stevens that he feared for his (Burdell's) life, and had also spoken of Mr. Eckel, alias, Van Dolan.

George V. Snodgrass, one of the two male boarders in the house, testified that the bloody shirt found in the store room, belonged to a friend of his in the country, whose name it bore—that he had borrowed it while visiting at his friend's residence. It had been thrown into the store room to be washed. He swore that he went down stairs that night about eleven o'clock.

☞ A man being commiserated with, on account of his wife running away, said, "Don't pity me till she comes back again."

An English Sketch of James Buchanan.

The current number of the English *New Quarterly Review*, contains a paper upon our new President. It is apparently from the pen of a brother diplomatist of the late American Ambassador to the Court of St. James. After a *resume* of the condition of the United States, the writer thus portrays Mr. BUCHANAN's character, and indicates his policy as President:

"Mr. Buchanan has one quality, and perhaps only one, in common with Louis Napoleon; he keeps his own counsel. In both instances it has been a source of power and a means of success. It is easier to offer a negative than a positive affirmation as to the policy of the future President. He will certainly not be a King Log. He will be no puppet in the hands of his supporters; nor will he knowingly, allow his friends to sway his better judgment. He will not blindly commit himself to a one-sided policy, nor rashly throw defiance in the face of all parties and governments who declare for the interests of civilization and humanity.

It is only by a knowledge of his personal and political character that an opinion can be formed of the policy the President elect is likely to pursue. By giving our readers a description, borrowed from those who have long known him, inferences may be drawn as to his probable conduct when the time comes for him to exercise the high powers with which he has been invested. Physically, he is a large, powerfully built man; indeed, neither physically, morally, nor politically, is there anything little about him. He is above six feet high, large-limbed, and of fair complexion, and, although past sixty, still shows that he was in earlier days, what the other sex, who must be allowed to decide in such matters, call a handsome man. He has the habit of holding his head inclined to one side, and sometimes partially closing one eye, as if to prove, what was undoubtedly the case during his mission in this country, that he could see a vast deal more with half an eye than all our Ministers when they opened both theirs to the fullest extent, as they had to do more than once, if all tales be true, during the course of their 'transaction of business' with Mr. Buchanan. He is hale and vigorous, of regular and active habits, and unexceptionable moral conduct; conscientiously religious, a Presbyterian, with more indulgence for those of other creeds than is sometimes found in persons of that persuasion; kind-hearted, generous, and charitable, as many instances reported by those who know him will prove; distinguished for great prudence and sagacity in making his decisions, and firmness in their execution when taken. He has forethought and cool self possession, conservative in opinion and policy, and proves the soundness of his judgment by being favorable to the conservative party in England. He has been heard to say, more than once: 'It is remarkable that the Conservative leaders and party in England have always been more inclined to be friendly with the United States than the Whigs.' In this, by the way, he is not singular, for we have heard a similar opinion expressed by other distinguished Americans.

He has been from early life a successful lawyer in extensive practice, and most ably filled the highest posts in the Government, next to that of President, having been Secretary of State, Envoy to St. Petersburg, &c. He never was married; an early and mutual attachment is spoken of by his friends, whose object was, by one of those terrible dispensations which certain, steadfast natures never can forget, snatched from him. Like another distinguished American, Washington Irving, who suffered a similar bereavement, he has remained faithful to the memory of her whom he has lost.—Although the private lives of men in high stations are considered as belonging to the public domain, would not, it we think, be delicate to allude more particularly to the circumstances attendant on this deep affliction in the outset of Mr. Buchanan's career. What we have said suffices to show that no cold insensibility of character conducted him to celibacy.

In manner Mr. Buchanan is courteous, and in conversation mild and deliberate, with a smack of the old school. His bearing is calm and dignified, his temper and language under complete control; although on occasions, when he has conceived that personal or official slight was intended, he has shown that, although his parents were Irish, he can vindicate the claim of his family to a Scotch origin, by acting up to the motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit.* The new President is designated by some as the zealous leader of the Slaveocracy, and reported to be the warm advocate of Slavery. That this is correct, in its full extent, we must be permitted to doubt. Mr Buchanan is not a native of a Slave State but a Pennsylvanian, who never owned a slave in his life, nor is he likely ever to do so. Nor do we think that he is an approver of Slavery, although in dealing with a great evil already existing, he knows and feels the extreme difficulty that practically surrounds the question. He may, like other men in public life, wish to be on good terms with many whose conduct or principals he cannot wholly approve.

The opinion formed of Mr Buchanan in certain ministerial circles in this country was not favorable. Some of those high in office considered him as a sort of diplomatic hedgehog—prejudiced against England hostile to her Government, and thoroughly phlo Russian. Those who saw him most do not share in this opinion, and are far from anticipating such violent measures as may be predicated from the tenor of the Ostend manifesto. But the flattering attentions showered upon him in St. Petersburg, not only within the Imperial Palace, but by all the nobility, may have rendered him alive to the coldness he experienced from certain of our aristocracy. He was on very friendly terms with many persons of distinction here, and it speaks in his favor that those who knew him best liked him most; but others, especially some with whom he came in contact in his official position regarded him as Washington Irving describes the old Dutch families of New York to have looked upon the Yankees, 'with great repect and abhorrence.'"

Americans have informed us that he left England with feelings of the deepest respect and esteem for the highest personages of the realm, but had lost much of such feelings for those who compose our Government. Desiring, as a man, all prosperity to our sovereign, he must naturally wish her a better ministry; while as President, in the not improbable contingency of the United States again requiring England to abandon an island or give up a consul, he would desire the continuance in office of those now at the head of affairs, who have distinguished themselves by doing such things with a jaunty, unblushing grace that is immitable; and have eaten enormous leeks, not only with gusto, but to the sound of their own trumpets. Mr. Buchanan's reply to the Franklin and Marshall address confirms our anticipations of his conservative policy, and assures us that he will use his power and great abilities to lead back this giant Republic to the paths marked out so impressively by its founder.

A BRAVE GIRL.—As some boys were playing on the ice of the Nanticoke river, at Sharpstown, Md., one of them broke through and would have drowned but for the bravery of a young woman, who gave the alarm and ran to his assistance.—She also broke through, but nothing daunted, seized the boy with one hand and held on to the edge of the sound ice with the other until both were rescued.

MILITARY CONVENTION.—The Committee on the Militia System in the Legislature have authorized the call of a Military Convention, to assemble at Harrisburg on the 26th instant. As there appears to be a disposition to do something in the way of a reform of the Militia System of this State, we hope our military friends will not fail to send delegates to the Convention. Each county, we understand, will be entitled to at least one delegate.

The Snake Charmer.

They have a man in California who is a marvel among snakes. The *Alta Californian* says:

It is well worth while for our readers to look in and judge for themselves of his omnipotent power over the fiercest and most venomous of reptiles. His handling of his "pets," as he styles them, cannot fail to convince the most skeptical that he certainly possesses a wonderful power over the serpent species, and the manner in which he treats the poisonous reptiles shows that he is as fearless as the animals are timid. On yesterday, while witnessing his bold performance, we noticed that he placed in his bosom three rattlesnakes. Afterwards he kissed the mouths of the rattlesnakes, pinching them meanwhile, and by every means exciting them to resistance. But the subtle snakes affectionately wound around his neck, but made not the slightest offensive demonstration.

THE LANCASTER BANK.—ASSIGNMENT.—The Board of Directors of the Lancaster Bank met to-day, at the banking house, and did what has been looked for in well informed circles for some time—made an assignment—which is the preleminary step towards going into liquidation. The Board appointed Horace Rathvon, Esq., the present Cashier, as assignee, which appointment has yet to be confirmed by the stockholders, to make it valid. Although Mr. Rathvon is highly respected by his fellow citizens, who have implicit confidence in his integrity, the action of the Board, in selecting one of the officers of the Bank as Assignee, does not appear to give satisfaction. We ourselves regard this action of the Board as a great mistake—for, while we have the highest personal regard for the Assignee, the Board ought to have been careful to "avoid even the appearance of evil," by selecting a person who had no official connection with the Bank whatever, during the time the late robberies were practiced upon it.—*Lancaster Express.*

PRESIDENT PIERCE.—In a lecture recently delivered in New York, by John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, on the life of Thomas Devin Reilley, we find the following expression of the opinion in relation to President Pierce:

"The presidential term of General Pierce draws to a close, and it is not the fashion nor the interest of any body to praise him. He is the setting sun; and worshipers of that luminary look to the East. He is the dying lion; and jackasses kick at him with their base heels. The object of my lecture is by no means political; but I know no reason why I should not avow that the friends of Reilly are proud of the efficient literary aid which he brought in support of one whom the annals of this Republic will record—long after the jealousies and animosities of present parties have subsided—that he was one of the purest magistrates and most accomplished men that ever sat in the presidential chair."

☞ Major Jack Downing is preparing a history called "Thirty Years Out of the Senate." It goes ahead of Col. Benton's.

Married.

On the 4th inst., in Carlisle, by the Rev. J. C. Bucher, Mr. SAMUEL WOLF, of South Middleton twp., to MISS ANNA M. GARVER, of Newton township.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev J. Evans, Mr. GEORGE MIXEL, to MISS MARGARET WEEKLINE, both of Green Spring, this county.

Died.

On the morning of the 2d inst. at his residence in Wellsville, York co., Mr. THOMAS SIBBET, in the 49th year of his age, formerly a resident of Papertown.

At White Hall, Cumberland county, on Friday, January 30, 1857, A. D. HEILIG, of Berks county, Pa., aged 16 years, and 6 months.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the students of White Hall Academy, held on the 3d of February, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS: it has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of His Providence, to take from our number a beloved member, in the person of A. D. HEILIG; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our fellow-student, we have lost an amiable companion, and an affectionate friend, the influence of whose mild disposition, good morals and exemplary conduct, we all have felt and admired.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the death of our fellow student, and sympathize with his friends in the loss of one who was well worthy of their tenderest regard.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect, we, the students of White Hall Academy, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in the Carlisle, Harrisburg and Reading papers, and in the Lutheran Observer, and that copies be forwarded to friends of the deceased.

H. L. SOULE,
FRED YAKE, } *Committee.*
ALEX BLESSING,

FREE CONCERT!

THE Singing Class, under the direction of John H. Rheem, will meet for rehearsal in Education Hall, on Saturday evening, Feb. 14. All those interested in the study of vocal music are invited to attend.

Carlisle, Feb. 12, 1857—1t*

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application for license under the act of 31st March, 1856, entitled "an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," must be filed with the undersigned on or before the 21st day of March next.

JOHN M. GREGG, *Clk. Qr. Sess.*

Feb. 12, 1857—3t

Visitors Report.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Cumberland County.

THE undersigned, Committee appointed by the Court, to visit, examine into, and report upon the mode of management and present condition of the Poor House of this county, beg leave to state that in discharge of the duties assigned them, they have visited the Institution at different times during the year. There were in the Poor House on the first day of January, 1856, 101—of which 15 were colored. There have been admitted since then 199, including 6 born in the house, making the whole number provided for during the year 321, including 21 out-door paupers. Of these 17 have died, 4 bound out, 20 eloped, and 169 discharged, leaving the number in the house on the first of January, 1857, including 21 out-door paupers, 111. In addition to the foregoing, 658 transient paupers have been admitted and their wants supplied. We are much gratified in being able to say that in all instances we found every thing in good order. All the apartments presented a clean and tidy appearance. Their clothing is abundant, their diet nutritious, and any who are sick receive the attention of the regular physician. Labor is provided for such as are able to work. Children have proper care and attention bestowed upon them, and when of sufficient years, are put out to service with suitable persons.

Upon the whole your Committee are well satisfied that the Institution has been well managed for the year just expired. We also see the great necessity of having a Hospital separate and apart from the main building, from the fact of persons being sent there with infectious diseases, and consequently have to be put into the same house with the rest of the paupers, which ought not so to be. We therefore recommend the erection of a suitable building to be occupied as a Hospital.

Respectfully, &c.

M. M'CLELLAN,
WM. ALEXANDER, } *Visitors.*

Feb. 12, 1857—1t

Agricultural Implements, &c.

THE undersigned, whose shop is in North street, near to Glass' hotel, Carlisle, would inform the public that they are now prepared to manufacture Agricultural Machinery and Implements of various kinds, such as Horse-powers, Tread and Lever Threshers, Shakers of different kinds, Clover Shellers, Fodder Cutters, &c., Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers and Tread Powers now on hand. Repairing promptly attended to. Terms reasonable.

KUTZ & LOSH.

February 5, 1857—3m*

Limited Partnership.

WE, the subscribers, have this day entered into a Limited Partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 1st day of March, 1856, entitled "An Act relative to Limited Partnerships," and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "Jacobs & Etter," that the general nature of the business to be transacted is *Distilling* and *Milling*, and the same will be transacted at Middlesex, in North Middleton township, Cumberland county; that the names of the general partners of said firm are Allen S. Jacobs and Calvin Etter, both of the Borough of Carlisle, and that the special partner is John A. Warfield of Frederick county, Md.; that the capital contributed by the said John A. Warfield, special partner, is one thousand dollars, in cash; that the period at which said partnership is to commence is the 2d day of February, A. D. 1857, and to continue for the period of five years, when it shall terminate.

ALLEN S. JACOBS,
CALVIN ETTER,
General Partners.
JOHN A. WARFIELD,
Special Partner.

Carlisle, Feb'y. 2, 1857—6t

DANIEL GANTT,

(Now of New Bloomfield, Perry County,)

WILL, in the month of April next, move to and settle permanently in Omaha, Nebraska Territory, and make entries of land, locate Land warrants and invest funds in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, on favorable terms, for all persons who may entrust their business in his hands.

REFERENCES:—James Pollock, Governor of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. H. Graham and Wm. H. Miller, Esq., Carlisle.

February 5, 1857—2m

Family Groceries.

JUST received a large addition to my stock of Family Groceries, among which will be found Rio, Saguyra, Mocha, Java and Roasted COFFEES; Crushed Lump, Granulated and Brown SUGARS; Lovering's Syrup, New Orleans and Sugar House MOLASSES; Rice, Starch, Soap, Soda, Cream Tarter, &c., Herkimer, Pine Apple, and Sago CHEESE; Black, Hyson, Imperial and extra TEAS; Spices of every variety, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina and Corn Starch, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Beans, Hominy, Cranberries, Macaroni, Grits, Table Oil, Ketchup, Pepper Sauce, Preserved Peaches, Pine Apples and Strawberries; Pickels, Gerkins, Onions and Piccolilli.—Fresh Lobsters, &c.

I call special attention to my large stock of

Segars and Tobacco,

which is not excelled in the town. Lovers of the weed can be suited either in quality or price.

Farmers will find Oils of an excellent quality. Also "White Grease," a substitute for Tar.

MACKERAL No. 1, 2 and 3. White Fish, Shad, Smoked Herring, &c.

A l of the above articles are fresh, and will be sold low for cash, or Country Produce taken in exchange.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

Carlisle, January 8, 1857.

Fancy Chinaware, &c.

WE are now opening and offering for sale our Holliday assortment of Fancy Articles embracing a larger and better selection than ever before offered, consisting in part of

Jewel Boxes,	Furniture,
Cologne Bottles,	Knick Knacks,
Baskets,	Inks,
Slippers,	Cigar-holders,
Candlesticks,	Mugs,
Pitchers,	Vases,
Toy Teas,	Tea Setts,
Cybas,	Birds,
Motto Coffees,	Figures,
Card Baskets,	Wagons.

As well as numberless other varieties, that need to be seen to be named. All offered at low cash profits at the "old stand—"Marion Hall."

J. W. EBY.

Carlisle, Dec. 25, 1856.

Evan's & Co.'s Great Gift Book Sale,

409 *Broadway, New York.*

FINE Gold Jewelry given away to purchasers of Books. All books will be sold as low as can be had at other stores, many of them for less. New Books received daily. A Gift varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given with each book at the time it is sold. Having on hand a very large stock of new and valuable Books, and as our motto is "large sales and small profits," we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Any book published in New York or Philadelphia will be promptly sent, gift included