

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLSLE, PA., JAN. 7, 1858.

FROM HARRISBURG.—The Legislature assembled on Tuesday. A. B. LONGAKER, of Montgomery, was elected Speaker of the House, and JACOB ZIGLER, Clerk. We have no word as to the doings of the Senate.

In our next we will publish Gov. Pollock's last message. We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of P. F. EOE, Esq., in another column.

Congress re-assembled on Monday last.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The weather on New Year's Day was quite warm—almost like summer. Our streets were thronged all day with pleasure seekers, and every one appeared to enjoy the holiday.

POST-MASTER AT MECHANICSBURG.—Maj. H. LEASE has been appointed Post-Master at Mechanicburg, this county, in place of WILLIAM ECKELS, Esq., the late incumbent. Maj. LEASE has held the office before, and we presume will make a good officer. He was the only applicant against Mr. ECKELS, but no one, we think, supposed for a moment that he would be able to effect his object. Mr. ECKELS was one of the best officers in this section of country, and we regret his removal.

RETURNED TO HIS POST.—Our member of Congress, Hon. JOHN A. ATTL, who has been at home with his family during the recess of Congress, returned to Washington on Monday last, and is now at his post attending to his duties.

ACCIDENT.—On Christmas day a little son of our townsmen, Mr. A. S. SENNER, had his hand very much lacerated from the premature discharge of a pistol in his possession. Another warning to boys not to carry fire arms.

NOTICE.—Our neighbor, Mr. C. INHOFF, desires us to call the attention of those interested to the "Notice" he publishes in another column.

The Commissioners of this county have made the following appointments for the ensuing year: Clerk—James Armstrong. Attorney—Wm. H. Miller. Mr. Appraiser—J. C. Thompson. Keeper of Public Buildings—R. Natcher.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.—In compliance with the call of the County Superintendent, the teachers of the Common Schools of Cumberland county, met in general meeting at the Bethel, in Shippensburg, on the 29th ult. The Teachers of that town say that the attendance of fathers, school directors and others interested in the cause of Common School education, was very large. The number of teachers who enrolled their names as members of the Institute was one hundred and thirty; of whom one hundred and ten were males, and twenty were females. The following named gentlemen were elected officers of the Institute: President.—Wm. R. Gorgas. Vice Presidents.—M. J. James Keso, Wm. M. McLean, Dr. R. C. Hays. Corresponding Secretary.—D. Shelly. Recording Secretary.—M. Morrett. Treasurer.—George Swartz.

The proceedings were of a highly interesting and instructive character, and were witnessed by a large number of citizens, particularly those who desire to see the education of their children entrusted to teachers of enlarged views and practical experience—those who care for the training of their children's minds. The discussions of the different subjects before the Institute were conducted with much spirit by those who engaged in them.

THE BRITISH REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD.—We call the attention of our readers to the annual announcement of the American reprints of the leading British Periodicals, by Messrs. L. Scott & Co., No. 79 Fulton street, New-York. These publications claim the attention of persons providing for their intellectual wants during the coming year. They comprise the four Reviews, namely, The Quarterly, The Edinburgh, The Westminster, and The North British, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.—The best writers in Great Britain are regular contributors to their pages, and they embrace, probably, a more valuable collection of papers on subjects of current interest in the literature, science, art, and politics of the Old World, than is to be found in any other shape. The American publishers offer the whole set to subscribers at the very low price of \$10 a year, which is less than one-third the cost of the original editions.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—We learn from private sources that Hon. JOHN C. KNOX, at present one of the Supreme Judges, is to be Gov. PACKER'S Attorney General, and that WILLIAM A. PORTER, Esq., of Philadelphia, is to be appointed to fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench. So!

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN DETROIT.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the National Administration, to respond to the President's message, was held in Detroit, Michigan, on the 21st of December.

Sick Head-Ache can be cured by the use of DU VALL'S GALVANIC OIL, in from 5 to 20 minutes. Sore Breasts and Sore Nipples are cured soundly by the use of the Galvanic Oil, and it will remove all sore and pain in a few minutes.

SEATS TREASURER.—We learn with pleasure, that Hon. H. S. MORGAN, the present efficient and trustworthy State Treasurer, will be a candidate for re-election to that office. Mr. MORGAN deserves the office and the Legislature will do well credit by continuing him in the position.

Senator Douglas spent Christmas in Philadelphia, where he was serenaded. He made a speech full of friendly sentiments towards President Buchanan.

Gen. Packard will be inaugurated as Governor on Tuesday the 19th of January.

PAV OF THE SPEAKER.—The Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives receives twelve thousand dollars for each Congress, besides his mileage. Each Senator and Representative gets six thousand dollars for each Congress, and mileage.

The celebrated Gaines case is now before the U. S. Circuit court, New Orleans, Judge McCaleb presiding.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

We wish one and all our readers a happy New Year. Another year has fled, in the language of the gifted poet of the South—

The year has gone, and with it many a glorious thought of happy dreams. Its mark is on each brow. Its shadow on each heart. In its swift course, it waded its scepter o'er the beautiful, And they are not. It hid its pallid hand Upon the strong man, and the brightly form Is fallen, and the flashing eye is dim. It trod the hall of revelry, where throng'd The best and joyous, and the tearful wail Of stricken ones is heard, where erst the song And reckless shout resounded. It pass'd o'er The battle plain, where sword, and spear, and shield,

Flash'd in the light of mid-day—and the strength Of scorch'd hoofs is shiver'd, and the geyser Green from the soil of carnage, waves above And crush'd and mouldering skeleton. It came And faded like a wreath of mist at eve; Yet, ere it melted in the viewless air, It bequeath'd its millions to their home. In the dim land of dreams. Remoteless Time, Pierce spout of the glass and scythe—what power Can stay him in his silent course, or melt His iron heart to pity? On, still on, He presses, and forever. The proud bird, The condor of the Andes, that can soar Thro' heaven's unfathomable depths, or brave The fury of the northern hurricane, And battle his plumage in the thunder's home, Furls his broad wings at nightfall, and sinks down

To rest upon his mountain crag—but Time Knows not the weight of sleep or weariness, And night's deep darkness has no chain to bind His rushing pinions.

The year just ended has been an eventful one—one that will long be remembered for the many revolting crimes committed, misfortunes, grievances and sorrows. The year expired in tears, and the one upon which we have entered wears the appearance of thoughtfulness, exhibiting doubts as to the events that are to take place during its short existence. We trust in God that the year 1858 may be different, in many respects, to the one just passed away forever.

Some one says that Time is the most insignificant and paradoxical of all things; fleeting as a shadow; intangible as a vapor; transitory as a morning cloud; how readily it passes away.—While the words of greeting are passing on our ears, the past is gone, the future is come; like the electric flash it exists and expires. Time measures all things, but is itself immeasurable; it discloses all things, yet remains undisclosed. It advances with the swiftest tide of the ever-heaving ocean of duration, and retreats from our view like the fitful images of a dream. It gives vigors of lightning to happiness, but leadsen to misery and pain. The most subtle as well as the most insatiable of deprecators, while appearing to take nothing, he robs us of all. Constantly flying, he overcomes all things in his flight. Wisdom goes before him, and happy will it be for us if repentance follow not behind him. And what is Time? The solemn shadow that bears in his fleshless fingers, the conqueror's scythe and the hour-glass of fleeting sands. We trace his fingers only by his foot-prints, and by the objects which have been touched by his fingers of decay. Invoke him, he turns not back. Stand amidst the shadows of the histories of ancient greatness, and you have one vast thought, one ponderous idea pressing down upon the heart—Time!

Another year, with its hopes and fears, its joys and its sorrows, has been added to the number of those that are gone. How many flowers have faded from life's green paths; how many weary ones have sunk to repose, since it was ushered in. Lips then eloquent with tones of friendship, are mute and motionless; eyes that danced with the fire of genius and of truth, are closed forever. Alas! for life's changes, even in one short year! We are at the beginning of another, which lies stored in its vast unbroken record of events, the wisest of us cannot foretell. The past year now lives only in memory, and what says its history? The ledger is already posted up—how stands the account—debit or credit? Are we fully prepared for the moral reckoning? How many follies, errors, faults, imperfections, how many neglected opportunities, how many streaming eyes have we dried? How many of the fallen have we raised, how many of the guilty have we redeemed? What says the record of 1857?

The new volume lies open to our view; its leaves are pure; as yet they are unstained with the scalding tears of sorrow and crime; and how shall we fill its pages—with high and generous deeds, with noble acts, and with deeds of shame and darkness? Let us pause, ponder, and reflect and wisely decide. Kind patrons—we present you the greetings of the season. May you all, not only in the volume of the year, but in that of Time and Eternity, find among your names—Happiness written!

A Word to our Patrons.

There is no class of people who feel the effects of the late disasters of our monetary affairs more than publishers of newspapers. They are, generally speaking, among the last whom persons think of paying, and hence in times like the present, they are almost entirely neglected. Our editorial friends, far and near, are calling justly on their patrons for money. And as one of them remarks, they are not asking favors, but justice! The type foundry has his hundreds of dollars against him, the paper maker, the journeyman, the grocer, the tailor, and all his assistants, are carrying on business, have their accounts, and they think they ought to be paid the sums that are justly due them. The amounts due the printer in nearly every case are small, and yet in the aggregate, his dues are considerable. His dollars are scattered far and near. For instance one of them is in somebody's pocket in Philadelphia, another in New York, a third in Baltimore, while a fourth is securely resting in some city or town of the West. A dollar here and a dollar there, scattered all over the townships throughout the county, mile upon mile apart—how shall they be gathered? We most respectfully ask all those persons indebted to us, to reflect upon the facts which we have here presented for their consideration, and we feel satisfied they will act as becomes men and Democrats.

SEVERE ILLNESS.—We regret to learn that Mrs. Col. Wynkoop has been dangerously ill since the sudden death of her husband. Her naturally delicate constitution has given away under the terrible shock she has experienced, and the constant and undivided attention of her family in Pottsville is required to sustain her. It appears that the Colonel, at the time of the fatal accident, was endeavoring to procure a few pheasants for his invalid wife, and as his hired man was walking behind him, the trigger was caught by a twig and the gun exploded.

Socrates, when asked what was the best mode of gaining a high reputation, replied—to be what you appear to be.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Hon. William M. Hiester, of Berks county, has been offered the important place of Secretary of the Commonwealth, under the coming Administration of Governor Packard, and has accepted the offer. Mr. Hiester is in every way deserving of, and equal to, this high position. He is a native of Reading, a Berks county man, and the grandson of the renowned Peter Muhlenberg, who fought through the Revolutionary war with such memorable courage—and one of the best types of Pennsylvania character. Mr. Hiester has served with distinction in the State Legislature, and is remembered with pleasure for his ability, courtesy, and gentlemanly bearing while a State Senator. A modest, able, and conscientious legislator, a sincere Democrat, and a perfectly upright man, he cannot fail to prove a most efficient and popular Secretary of the Commonwealth to our new Governor. We congratulate General Packard upon this auspicious beginning of his gubernatorial career.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—The last news from the Utah Expedition was to the 7th of November. Col. Johnston had effected a junction with Col. Alexander, and assumed command of the expedition on the 8th, and the little army was immediately ordered to march upon Fort Bridger. This post is only about 116 miles from Salt Lake City, and Col. Johnston seems determined to push for Salt Lake at once. The Mormons were determined to prevent him entering the city, if possible, and they do all they can to annoy him by burning the grass, stealing cattle, destroying provisions, everything except resorting to bloodshed. This game, however, now played out. Col. Johnston is in a position no longer to be annoyed or harassed by the Mormons, and Brigham will soon have to make up his mind to submit to the authority of the United States, or leave the Territory, or sustain his pretensions by a fight. Matters are evidently drawing to a head in Utah; but whatever course the Mormon leaders may think proper to pursue, we have no fear for the little force which has been sent to maintain the laws—they will give a good account of themselves in any emergency.

KANSAS STILL RIOTOUS.—The accounts from Kansas, under the telegraph head, bring us news of a repetition of the disgraceful scenes, so recently enacted in that Territory, and which has made its name almost a byword for riot and outrage. It appears that the two extreme factions in Kansas county have come into violent collision, and several persons are reported to be wounded, among them the U. S. Marshal, and one killed. There is a strong disposition that way in all those who send the Kansas news, and they think nothing of killing off half a dozen persons by every dispatch. As no names are mentioned, and the author of the statement seems to be laboring under much excitement, so as to see "civil war" in a local disturbance, no greater magnitude than has frequently been reported from the same quarter, the probability is that the matter is not as bad as represented.

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE.—It gives us pleasure to announce that Henry L. Dittenbach, Esq., of Clinton County, at present the editor of the Clinton County Democrat, has accepted the position of Deputy Secretary of State, tendered to him by Gov. Packard. Mr. Dittenbach is a man of great experience, and thoroughly conversant with our State politics. His particular knowledge of our common school system, and the labor he has bestowed upon its improvement, will make him a popular and valuable officer.

RELEASE OF GENERAL WALKER.—Marshal Rynders arrived at Washington on Tuesday, with General Walker in custody. The latter was cheered by a large concourse of people, as he entered his quarters at Brown's hotel. Shortly afterwards he was presented to Secretary Cass; at the State Department, who informed him that he did not recognize him as a prisoner, and that it was only through the action of the Judiciary, he could be lawfully held in custody. Marshal Rynders then discharged him.

CONVENTION OF OLD SOLDIERS.—On the 8th of January next, there will be the three Conventions of the soldiers of the war of 1812—one in Washington, one in Philadelphia, and one in New-York. Those who served their country in Maryland and Virginia, and other Southern States, are expected to attend the Convention in Washington city.

GOOD NEWS.—The Ledger of yesterday says:—"The Philadelphia Banks have been strengthening themselves daily for the last two or three weeks. Their coin now averages considerably more than that required by law—and they will continue to strengthen themselves and be ready for resumption at the earliest practicable period."

The Harrisburg Telegraph contradicts the report of the dangerous illness of Charles Fennel Hoffman, the insane poet. It says that Mr. Hoffman, so far from being ill, is in enjoyment of excellent health, and hopes are entertained that at no far distant day, with treatment now observed, the distinguished gentleman may be restored to that position in society of which he was an intellectual ornament.

STRONG TALK.—At a meeting held in Mobile, Ala., on the evening of the 15th ult., in favor of filibustering, one of the speakers, Maj. Howard, of Georgia, called upon his hearers to supply Walker with a war steamer large enough to punish the impertinences to which he had been subjected by American officers, and offered a thousand dollars for his share of the expenses.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a bill declaring that the banks of that State shall receive specie payments on the first of January, 1859, at which time they are to issue no notes below \$10.

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia county, has been confined to his house for some weeks past, by a severe affection of the throat. He is now improving, and hopes to take his seat in the State Senate at or near the opening of the session.

THE MISSION TO RUSSIA.—The Times states that the Hon. Francis W. Pickens, of South Carolina, has been nominated to the Senate for the mission at St. Petersburg, and not Mr. Buchanan, of Maryland, as rumored.

The Star of the North, at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, published by Mrs. Weaver, since the death of her husband, is offered for sale.

Exciting News From Kansas.

Civil War Broken Out in Bourbon County.—The U. S. Marshal freed on and Wounded.—Retreat of the Pro-Slavery Party.—One killed and Two Mortally Wounded.—Proceedings of the Legislature.

Several conflicts had occurred between the Free State and the Pro-Slavery parties. A number of prisoners have been taken on both sides. The U. S. Marshal, with a force of eighty men, demanded the surrender of the Free State party. The answer to which was a volley of musket balls. The fire was returned, and a fight ensued, lasting one hour, when the Pro-Slavery party retreated, with the loss of one man killed and two mortally wounded. The United States Marshal was also dangerously wounded.

Gen. Lane had entrenched his party in the Sugar Mount, and expressed a determination to fight the U. S. dragoons if they attacked him. A battle was regarded as inevitable. Exciting debates have occurred in the Free State Convention in session at Lawrence. The majority report disapproves of the proposition to vote at the election for State officers. The first minority report recommends the nomination of a full State ticket; the second minority report, signed by Mr. Redpath, recommends a resolution in the State election, for the purpose of destroying the Lecompton constitution, and that no man be nominated who will not pledge himself to crush that constitution; that the Topeka constitution be submitted to the people; that loyalty to that constitution be made the test of favor to the free State party, and that the legislature repeal the present code of laws.

Messrs. Robinson, Phillips, Conway, Seaburg and Vaughan favor voting at the ensuing election. During the debate the most radical revolutionary speeches were made. Trifles are said to make up the sum of human enjoyment or human misery. Even such an insignificant matter as sealing-wax may have a decided influence on a man's happiness. We are told the Post-office at San Francisco has given notice that many letters arrive at its office from the Atlantic States via Panama, which are found adhering so closely together by sealing-wax, that it is impossible to separate them without mutilating, and in many cases entirely destroying, the addresses.

It has been suggested that letters for California and other parts of the Pacific coast, via the Isthmus of Panama, should not be sealed with wax. If the adhesive stuff on our envelopes is so easily broken up, the solution of the problem of protection, letter-writers learn on a need indeed, for on being damaged or steamed such envelopes can readily be opened, without any trace of the perjury, and can as easily be re-closed. Sealing-wax, in addition to the gummed edges of the envelopes, is the only seal. There has been manufactured in England, a particular sealing wax, specially used for letters by India, which has the advantage of not being softened by ordinary heat, certainly not by any atmospheric influence. Such a boon as this sealing-wax would be appreciated, no doubt, by the ladies. Nor by them alone, but by all who confide secrets to foolscap or gilt edged, and communicate soft nothings by means of the post-office. That soft sealing-wax was warranted not to run!

THE MINNESOTA ELECTION.—Chicago, Dec. 28.—The official canvass in Minnesota has been completed. The entire vote has been tallied and the result is as follows: Messrs. Rice and Shields were elected U. S. Senators on the 9th inst. The dead statesmen, during the year just expired, are Marcy, Hamilton, Birney and Key. Wm. L. Marcy died at Ballston, N. Y., on the 4th of July, aged 71 years. Two Southern ex-Ministers to England have died: A. Stevenson in Virginia, in January, and L. McLane, at Baltimore, in October. Ex-Secretary Dobbin died at Fayetteville, N. O., on the 4th of August. Wm. E. Venable, U. S. Minister at Guatemala, in August; J. G. Birney, in New Jersey, in November; J. Hamilton, in Galveston Bay, killed in the disaster to the steamship Opelousa, in Nov. Senator Butler, of S. C., died in May. Senator Rusak, of Texas, was a case of suicide. Rusak is the sole instance of suicide among those we have given. P. S. Brooks, M. C. from South Carolina, whose name is chiefly remarkable for his attack on Chas. Sumner, died at Washington, on the 27th of January.

MOTHER KILLED BY HER SON.—At Oak Hill, near Pottsville, Pa., on Saturday week, Jas. Holland, aged 19, killed his own mother by kicking her. He was drunk. Since the murder he has disappeared.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE HAVING BEEN NAMED for United States Senator from New Hampshire, the Concord Patriot announces that he would not accept the office even if he could receive the vote of every member of the Legislature.

There are now residing in Clearfield county, Pa., L. Snyder, 111 years old and his wife, 107 years old, both in good health and quite active.

George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, has for more than two years written his editorial by amanuenses, his hands being paralyzed to such a degree that he cannot use them.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to adopt three per cent, as the rate of interest for the new treasury notes, and will issue immediately five millions in denominations of one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand dollars.

When old Bogue's wife fell ill, he sent for a doctor as sordid and avaricious as himself. Before the doctor saw the patient, he wished to have an understanding with the miserly husband. "Here's forty dollars," said Bogue, "and you shall have it, whether you kill my wife or cure her." "The woman died, and the doctor called for more." "Did you kill my wife?" said Bogue. "Certainly not!" replied the indignant doctor.

"Well, you didn't cure her?" "You know she's dead." "Very well, then, leave the house in double quick time," said Bogue. "A bargain! A bargain!" It was kill or cure, but you did neither.

GOV. BIGLER'S GREAT SPEECH.

A Washington correspondent of the York Gazette, in his letter of the 21st ult., thus refers to the great speech of Gov. Bigler in answer to the "Little Giant," upon the Kansas policy of the administration:

The great event of the day was the delivery, this morning, of the great speech of Senator Bigler, upon the Kansas policy of the Administration. Long before the hour of 12, the floor available stand-point were densely crowded. The ladies' galleries were thronged with the fairest of the beautiful women, from far and near, of whom Washington is so justly proud—while the floor of the Senate was filled with distinguished men from all parts of our great country.

Among the latter I observed the imposing form of Attorney General Black. Gen. W. B. Bowler, of Bedford, the well appointed Superintendent of Public Printing, was also present, receiving the congratulations of his friends; and Hon. W. H. Witte, of Pa., with a host of other folks. At one o'clock the Hon. Wm. Digler took the floor—Gov. Bigler never looked better. Time has but lightly touched his locks—his face is rounded and full, and his firm and resolute manner, his dignity of carriage, and imposing mien, give a majesty to his presence. His style is quiet, forcible, and very impressive, and at times, when he yields to the force of his emotions, rising to heroic bursts of impassioned oratory. His able exposition, and lofty vindication, of the Kansas policy of the Administration, was listened to with quiet and earnest attention for nearly two hours. His telling points were loudly applauded, and a number of appropriations were made for the Pennsylvania here, which, though, to-day, to feel proud of William Bigler.

We have the above speech in our possession, and, notwithstanding its great length, we shall endeavor to give it to our readers before long.

Secretary Cass' Reply to Gov. Walker.

Sir.—On Wednesday last I received your communication of the 15th inst., tending your resignation of Governor of Kansas. The resignation is accompanied by a long argument on the affairs of the Territory generally, to which you are well aware that it would be improper for this department to reply. If every officer connected with subordinate officers, who may disapprove of the President's policy.—While duty, therefore, forbids me to enter into a controversial discussion with you, upon the various topics embraced by your argument, it compels me to state that I have not received your resignation. You state that the President has changed his policy in regard to Kansas, and why this allegation? Simply because the Convention in Kansas, have, in the exercise of the rights belonging to them, decided that they would not assent to the whole Constitution to the people, although they had submitted the all important and dangerous question of slavery, which threatened to convulse the Union, and was alone prominent in the minds of the people throughout every State. He had not treated the submission of this momentous question as a mere nullity. Under these circumstances, it was his imperative duty, and this was in strict conformity with those instructions, to take care that fair elections be held on this vital question, and to give notice to the people, and to act in any other manner, merely because he preferred the submission of the Constitution originally to the people, his responsibility would have been of the gravest character. He, the President, never intended, nor ever expected the opinion that the Convention were bound to submit any portion of the Constitution to the people, except the question of slavery, much less that the Convention should be held, if they had entertained such an opinion, this would have been in opposition to the numerous precedents of the federal Constitution by the different States.

The question of slavery was the all absorbing question, and you were sent to Kansas, with the full confidence of the President, to carry out the principles of the Kansas Nebraska act. With the question whether Kansas was to be a free or slave State you were not to interfere.—You were to secure to the people of Kansas a free and fair election, to decide the question for themselves. The President was, therefore, happily mistaken in your mission, and you were elected, of 15th July last, that in all your speeches you had refrained from expressing any opinion as to whether it should be a slave or a free State.

I am instructed to inform you that your resignation of the office of Governor of Kansas has been accepted. I am, sir, Your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Another Revolutionary Movement.—The New Constitution to be Overthrown.—Later from Yucatan. The steamship Tennessee has arrived here with the semi-monthly mails from Mexico. The Tennessee left Vera Cruz on the 17th. The country was again in an agitated condition, caused by a new revolutionary movement designed to dissolve the Congress and to overthrow the recent constitution made, declaring Comonfort Dictator of Mexico, and granting him extraordinary powers.

This revolutionary movement was first projected by the patriots of Tehuacan, situated near the city of Mexico. Their example was immediately followed by the garrison at Vera Cruz; and it was supposed that the rest would take a similar position on hearing of the outbreak. Later advices from Yucatan are also furnished. The country continued distracted by civil war.

Sisal, which, at the previous dates, was in the possession of the Comanchy troops, and in a state of blockade, had been captured by the Reactionists; but it was again retaken by the former, and a strong force of good troops were stationed at that point to defend it from further assaults.

Melancholy Termination of a Love Affair.—Suicide of a Young Lady. POTTSMILLE, December 24.—Miss Rosa Sheely, a respectable young lady of this place, about 17 years of age, drowned herself in the Tumbling Run dam, on Monday evening.—Her body was not raised until this afternoon. The coroner's inquest has just been held, and a verdict of voluntary death by drowning rendered.

She was engaged to be married to a worthy young man, but her parents positively forbade the match. Her father, however, in defiance of their choice, much older than herself. She refused, and after some severe reproach of her disobedience from her father, on Monday evening, she deposited her jewelry in a drawer, arranged all her clothing in order, and wrote a note to her parents directing them how to distribute these articles, and informing them that they would find her body in Tumbling Run dam, about one mile from this borough. She then left the house in apparent good humor, and was soon afterwards seen by a man sitting on the bank of the dam. Her absence from home that night created alarm, and on searching her room, the note was found, communicating the sad news of her intention to destroy herself, which was confirmed by the subsequent recovery of her dead body. The affair has occasioned no little excitement.

End of the Walker Expedition.—The General and his Men Arrested by Commodore Paulding and sent home Prisoners.

General Walker's reign has been suddenly brought to an ignominious end. The note from Captain Chataud, through the British Consul, warning the filibuster against any interference with the Costa Rica mail, has already been published in our columns. On the next day Captain Chataud addressed the following note to the General:

U. S. S. SARATOGA. SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Dec. 1, 1857. Sir: Lieut. Cilly, the bearer of this, is one of the officers to whom you yesterday offered the gross insult of threatening to shoot them. Now such an insult to officers of the United States Navy is a national offence. You certainly act with very little policy; for surely, if you were to dare to touch one of my officers, I would feel justified in retaliating to the extreme, and would not hesitate to do so. I will lay the matter before the Commodore when he arrives, and no doubt he will feel the insult more deeply than myself. I received your dispatch and will forward it to him.

Respectfully, FRED K. CHATAUD, Com'dr. Gen. Wm. Walker. To neither of these communications did the General make any reply. On the afternoon of the same day the basis of the Saratoga were out practising with a howitzer and small arms near the point where Walker's men were stationed. On seeing the boats approaching, the filibusters drew up in battle array, in anticipation of their landing, which however was not the purpose of the boat's crew. Had they landed, the sequel shows what kind of opposition the filibusters would have made. On the 2d of December Captain Chataud addressed the following note to Gen. Walker:

U. S. S. SARATOGA, Dec. 2, 1857. Sir: As I am entirely opposed to harming any one unless I know I have full right, and very good reason to do so, I wish to notify you in time, that your men on the point are in the way of any shot. I may have to fire to bring the vessels to, so that I may fully inquire into their character. Of course I have no wish to see you claim to the soil, nor can you yourself in any case imagine that any nation of the civilized world can do so either. Respectfully, FRED K. CHATAUD, Com'dr. Gen. Wm. Walker.

On the 6th of December Commodore Paulding, in the Wabash, arrived at Greytown, accompanied by the English line-of-battle ship Brunswick and English steamer Leopard. On the 7th the U. S. steamer came into port from Boca del Toro. A correspondent of the Tribune, under date of Dec. 12, thus describes what followed:

On the 7th of December, as the rain came down in torrents, with a very heavy sea on the side, nothing was done. Commodore Paulding had sent word to Walker that he considered him a pirate, and would take him and all his men prisoners. Walker sent Capt. Faysouff on board the Wabash to tell the Commodore that he should resist to the last. This was on the 8th and Capt. Faysouff was also on board the Wabash until marines and sailors were sent on shore. These, united with the men from the Fulton and Saratoga, made a force of 750 men; and 450 on the point, and 300 on the ship. The force on shore surrounded the filibuster camp, the boats advanced to the headquarters of the pirate chief. An officer thereon jumped on shore, and called upon Walker to haul down his flag and surrender to the United States.

At his boasting, the man of destiny made no resistance, but surrendered himself and his whole force. The whole affair did not occupy ten minutes. The flag was hauled down and Walker carried a prisoner on board the Fulton, just as the steamboat Morgan came down the river. She was immediately surrounded by the armed boats and taken possession of for the United States; she was under the command of Dr. Brissot, an old filibuster who had been an agent of Garrison and Morgan, on board. There were on board the steamer La Tigra. As soon as the filibusters made prisoners the English steamer Leopard left for Jamaica.

Walker and the men were sent on board the Wabash; Walker's officers on board the Saratoga. A guard of marines were placed in the vicinity of the filibusters, some of whom were hiding in the bushes, plundering provisions, arms and ammunition, with the exception of going up the river to join Anderson. On the 10th all these stragglers were captured, and this day they will all be on their way to the United States, all the men having been transferred to the Saratoga, which was at New Orleans, Walker along on the way to the Wabash to Aspinwall, he having given his parole to proceed to New York and deliver himself to the United States Marshal there. You may well imagine that the filibusters, who were rejoiced at the exodus of these adventures, and now only await the surrender of Anderson and his party in Castillo, who on their arrival here are to be received on board a man-of-war.

I submit a copy of the letter from Commodore Paulding, calling upon Walker to surrender. UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP WABASH. SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Dec. 7, 1857. Sir: Your letter of Nov. 30, was received at Aspinwall; and sent with my despatches to the Government. That of Dec. 2 came to hand yesterday.

These letters surprised me with their tone of audacity and falsification of fact. Your rude courtesies in speaking of Capt. Chataud, of the Saratoga, I pass without comment. The mistake here made was in not directing you from Punta Arenas when you landed there in defiance of his guns. In occupying the Point Arenas and assuming it to be the headquarters of the army of Nicaragua, and your command-in-chief, you gave your associates being lawless adventurers, deceive no one by their absurdity.

Lieut. Cilly, of the Saratoga, informs me that he was in uniform, and you say he was in plain clothes when you threatened to shoot at him. You use such threats it may be of some importance for you to know that if any person belonging to you or your party should receive injury from your lawless violence, you shall be held to a tribute to humanity. Now, sir, you and your fellows are here in violation of the laws of the United States, and are greatly to its dishonor, making war upon the people with whom we are at peace; and for the sake of humanity, public and private justice, as well as of this due to the honor and integrity of the United States, I command you, and the people here, to surrender, and to surrender your arms without delay, and to embark on such vessels as I may provide for that purpose.

I am Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, H. PATRICK, Flag Officer Commanding U. S. Home Squadron. To Gen. Wm. Walker, Punta Arenas.

The Aspinwall correspondent of the Panama Star says that General Walker shed tears of mortification, probably when his flag was hauled down. The British commander, it is understood, would have dislodged and arrested the filibusters, had not Commodore Paulding promptly taken that commendable course.—Anderson and his men were at Castillo at the latest advices. They had seized the garrison and the lake steamers.

Three Irishmen are now Judges on the English bench—Martin, of Belfast; Willes, of Cork; and Keating, of the county of Limerick.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Agreeable to the call, the Democracy of Philadelphia met in mass in Jayne's Hall, on Monday evening of last week, to endorse the message of President Buchanan, especially that part of it recommending the speedy admission of Kansas as a State, under a Constitution framed in pursuance of lawful authority.

The Hon. ERIS LEWIS, Ex-Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was President; and the names of a large number of the leading Democrats of Philadelphia, appear upon the list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Judge Lewis, on taking the Chair, made a brief address, in which he took ground unqualifiedly in favor of the legality of the acts of the Lecompton Convention, and urged the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union under the Constitution framed by that body, as the only practical and effectual means of quieting excitement on the slavery question, and settling the vexed affairs of this unfortunate Territory.

The first speaker was Hon. W. H. WHITE, who argued that the object of the administration was to let the people of Kansas settle their own affairs. There was no charge of illegality brought forward when the convention was elected, but many refused to vote. It was their own fault. If the President marked out any other course in his message than true democracy, then charge him with either neglecting his duty or overstepping his authority.

Senator Bright, of Indiana, was the next speaker. He said he had not had time to prepare himself to speak on the subject of the President's policy as it has been designed to be carried out, but he might say here would be before another or tribunal, the people of Indiana. If he neglected Indiana, or forgot her interest, might Heaven forgive him. Territorial acquisition and government was a most intricate question, and had caused much trouble. He referred to the democratic policy in reference to the admission of new States since the establishment of the Lecompton convention was considered desirable. In order not to be misunderstood he would place himself right before the people, by explaining the position he intended to take in the Senate. He had prepared a written statement, which he handed to the reporter. The latter always met with his cordial approval.—"Mind your own business," was applicable to public as well as private affairs. He argued that the Lecompton convention was constitutionally and when Kansas was brought before the senate for admission under that constitution, he should vote in favor thereof, without stopping to inquire whether it was with or without slavery. He believed with the administration, that it would have been the most wise