AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA.; JAN. 28, 1858.

Meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee.

The members of the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county, are requested to meet in Carlisle, at Martin's Hotel, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on *Saturday, February 13th*, for the purpose of making arrangements for electing delegates to the 4th of March Convention.

THREE OF THE COMMITTEE.

Lower Allen, Israel Boyer, Wm. Stephen; Upper Allen, W. L. Cocklin, B. Titzel; Carlisle, E. W., Henry Saxton, James Armstrong; W. W., Wm. Zettle, R. Spottswood; Dickinson, B. Pefferr, Jesse Kurtz; Eastpennsborough, Chas. F. Wilbur, jr., Dr. J. Bowman; Frankfort, James Wallace, John Monntz; Hopewell, Adam Eberling, J. C. Elliott; Hampden, N. Eckles, David Hume; Mechanicsburg, W. Eckles, E. Lamont; Monroe, Wm. Senseman, Peter Baker; Mifflin; Wm. Patton, Moses Conner; Newton, Samuel Cope, P. G. M'Coy; Newville, John Bricker, J. K. Klink; New Cumberland, G. R. Hursh, A. Freeman; N. Middleton, Peter Brindle, Wm. F. Swigert; S. Middleton, Geo. Otto, G. B. Bosler; Southampton, Wm. Coffey, T. H. Britton; Shippensburg B., B. Duke, L. K. Donavin; Shippensburg T., T. B. Blair, J. P. Nevin Silver Spring, Samuel Kast, John Clendenin; Westpennsborough, D. S. Ker, Abm. Myers.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—On motion of A. B. Sharpe, Esq., D. W. THRUSH was admitted to practice law in the several Courts of this County.

AUCTIONEER FOR CARLISLE.—Gov. Packer has appointed our townsman, Mr. WM. GOULD, public auctioneer for the borough of Carlisle. No better selection could have been made. Mr. G. is one of the best auctioneers in the county, and highly respected as a citizen.

LEGISLATIVE FAVORS.—Messrs. Fetter and Welsh of the Senate, and Stuart, of the House, will please accept our thanks for documents from Harrisburg.

☞ Hon. William Bigler, of the Senate, and Hon. John A. Ahl of the House, Washington, will accept our acknowledgements for sending us Congressional documents.

PLOUGHING.—Most of the farmers in this county have been engaged for some time in ploughing their land for spring crops, having determined, we presume, that winter has postponed its advent until another year.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—ABRAHAM BOSLER, of South Middleton township, has been appointed by Gov. Packer Sealer of Weights and Measurses for Cumberland county.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—John Mecklin to be Flour Inspector at Pittsburg, and Charles Barnett Sealer of Weights and Measures for Allegheny county.

CLERKS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.—The following gentlemen have been appointed to Clerkships in the State Department at Harrisburg:

John A. Innis, Northampton Co.; B. F. Chandler, Harrisburg; Richard Hogeland, Harrisburg; B. F. Irwin, Franklin Co.

We are right glad our young friend IRWIN was successful in his application. He is a son of the late JOHN IRWIN, Esq., a much respected citizen of this county, and whose sudden death we noticed a few weeks since. Young IRWIN possesses superior qualifications for the position to which he has been appointed, and, notwithstanding he is not at present a citizen of our county, he has still numerous friends here who will rejoice at his appointment.

FRESH PEACHES IN WINTER.—We had placed upon our table, a few days since, a half gallon can of fresh peaches. In taste and fragrance they are as good as the day they were picked from the tree. These peaches were put up in hermetically sealed cans, by WORLEY & PETERS, of York Springs, Adams County, who are well and favorably known for their success in raising and preserving fruit. These superior peaches of which we speak, can be had of our neighbor INHOFF, in large or small cans.

☞ From the present indications our citizens, we fear, will be deprived during the summer, of that great luxury—ice. A day or two back we had a breeze from the North West, when we flattered ourselves that we were going to have a freeze sufficient to enable us to procure a summer's supply of ice, but soon a change came over the vision of our dream; the scale is turned, and a balmy breeze came sweeping over us from the South, accompanied with light showers on Sunday night and Tuesday morning and noon. Alas! how uncertain are all things here below. At one moment man's hopes run mountain's high—and the very next moment his hopes are levelled with the decaying mass in the quagmire, and run over and destroyed by the rough wheels of time!

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.—O. BARRETT, Esq., editor of the Harrisburg *Keystone*, has been appointed Superintendent of the State Printing. Gov. PACKER could not have selected a more worthy or capable man for this position.

RECOVERING.—We learn from the Shippensburg *News* that Mr. J. W. Deal, the conductor on the C. V. Railroad who was injured a few weeks since, by the accident at Greason's Warehouse—the particulars of which we published—is speedily recovering, and will soon be able to resume his post. The statement that his thigh was fractured was incorrect.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.—On Wednesday the President sent to the Senate the Consular appointments. It is understood that only those persons were selected who could speak the language of the country to which they were accredited.

Stokes L. Roberts, of Bucks county and, Mr. Sarmiento, of Phila., were the only appointments from Pennsylvania.

☞ It is stated that General Walker has flooded the South with bonds of one hundred dollars each, issued in his (Walker's) name, running twenty years, payable in Nicaragua lands.

WANT TO GO BACK.—Sixteen returned fillibusters have published a card in the Norfolk papers, announcing that they consider themselves "prisoners of war," and ready at any moment to return with Gen. Walker to Nicaragua.

☞ Jacob Struckratti, Demorat, has been elected Mayor of Allegheny City, Pa. He is the first Democratic Mayor ever elected in that city.

☞ A gentleman has discovered a way to disperse a crowd of idle boys. He offers to teach them the Catechism, and they instantly run away.

Banks And Banking.

Dr. Thomas Cooper, formerly President of the South Carolina College, some years ago wrote an exceedingly able essay on banks and banking, of which the following were the introductory paragraphs The Doctor said:

"I am no friend to either, such as I see them under their present organization and operation. A faithful portrait of them presents an ugly likeness for the public to dwell on. There are exceptions to this as to almost every other general assertion, and I rejoice at the idea of saying so. But the most, I fear, is not productive of public benefit.

"I am very suspicious of the moral honesty that guides the transactions of the money market; of men who grow wealthy, *not by psoducing wealth*, but by shuffling the cards.

"I consider mercantile enterprise carried to the extent it has been for the last few years, as putting too much the character of gambling;—putting honest principle in jeopardy; destructive of real wealth-producing industry, and wholesome frugality. *Excessive importations are tempted by the facilities of bank competition.* The consumer is tempted beyond his means of paying. Over trading and wasteful consumption, lead to the direct and downward road to insolvency. These are common-place remarks; so are all important truths.

"We are becoming *a nation of lawyers, merchants and clerks.* The labor of the hands is considered disgraceful. Our young men are no longer agriculturists and manufacturers. We import our bread, and our meat, and our corn and hay. Gradual and moderate gains are for grovelling souls only."

This was written more than twenty years ago, but it applies with force and justice to the circumstances of the present time.

To what are we to attribute the growing distaste to agricultural and mechanical pursuits? asks the *Philadelphia Argus*. Why is it that so many resort to any and every kind of employment in order to avoid the reproach of fools, who stigmatize what ought to be considered the most respectable callings and occupations on earth? What has covered the land with speculators and stock-gamblers, like swarms of locusts? What has thinned the ranks of honest industry, over-stocking the learned professions, decreasing producers and increasing idle consumers, until consumption has sometimes so greatly exceeded production, that we have been compelled to import our breadstuffs from foreign countries! The answer is ready. The cause of all this, and almost countless other evils that might be named, is to be found in the improper facilities afforded to speculating gamesters by paper-money banks, which enable them to live without labor, and to grow rich without industry. It is not surprising that such an army of idlers and drones infest society, for who among us would perform any more labor if we could all buy houses, lands, and luxuries with a paper promise to pay? If our *promises* would enable us to live in luxury and extravagance, in idleness and splendor, labor would be banished from the face of the earth.

The enormous expansions of paper money within the last few years have induced a spirit of gambling, an insane spirit of speculation, unparalleled, perhaps, in the history of the world. The temple of mammon has been thronged with devoted worshippers. Splendid fortunes were floating in every breeze, dazzling the eye of every beholder; hundreds and thousands left their farms and workshops, and plunged into the maddening vortex with the vain hope of growing rich in a day.

The country has been reaping the bitter harvest of all this madness, delusion, and folly.—The melancholy lesson has been learned that we have too many merchants, traders, and clerks, too many lawyers, doctors, ministers, too many of almost every class except farmers and mechanics. We have found out a great truth in the bitter school of experience, that all the means of enjoyment and all the accumulation of wealth, are the products of human labor. To diminish labor, then, is to diminish the amount of human happiness; the enjoyments of human life; for the greater the number of those who live without labor, the greater will be the diminution of production, and the wider and more deplorable the consequent ruin.

GOVERNOR PACKER'S CABINET.

Secretary of State—William M. Hiester, of Berks.

Deputy Secretary—Henry L. Diffenbach, of Clinton county.

Attorney General—Hon. John C. Knox, of Clarion county.

Confidential Clerk in the Secretary's Office—John A. Innis, of Easton.

As we before intimated Wm. A. Porter Esq., has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John C. Knox.

MISCONDUCT IN CHURCH.—The following remarks of the Lewistown *Democrat*, on the subject of misdemeanor at Church, are quite as applicable to Carlisle as to Lewistown; and we therefore copy them:

It is not very unfrequently that we hear Ministers of the Gospel and others utter complaints against the bad conduct exhibited by some of the young men and boys, and (shameful as it is) even a few females at church. That there are persons in Lewistown so utterly depraved in heart and so completely divested of every particle of honor and self-esteem as to conduct themselves in a vulgar and indecorous manner in the holy sanctuary of God—to make a mimicry of religion, and to treat with derision those well-disposed persons who have sought and obtained a heavenly sanctification, seems almost to invite incredulity, and were it not for the fact that we have already been an eye-witness to some of the disgraceful proceedings alluded to, we would be loth to believe it. We have at times been in the Methodist Church, and, after hearing the clergyman beg and implore of persons to cease their noise and conduct themselves in a manner becoming the sanctity of the occasion, made it obligatory upon us to ascertain who the persons were, and the sight that met our eyes was almost beyond expression. We have seen females—females who would feel insulted to be classified under any other appellation than that of ladies—set boldly in their seats, while the congregation were in the attitude of prayer, and laugh, and talk, and nod and wink to their acquaintances, to such an alarming extent as was truly disgusting; and young men—men whom we had thought were possessed of too good sense to be guilty of a misdemeanor in the house of God—act in a mode indicative of anything but the gentleman. The same behavior, we learn, is observable in the Lutheran church night after night, much to the annoyance and grievance of those who go thither through purely righteous motives. The only mystery to us is, that the members are willing to abide with such behavior. Let them make examples of a few of the noisy ones by placing them within the clutches of the law, and they need apprehend no disturbances thereafter.

☞ In 1856 the population of France was at a stand still, and there was that year a preponderance of deaths over births to the number of nearly 500,000.

☞ In N. Y. city there is a congregation of 60 deaf mutes with their families who worship at an Episcopal church. The service is in the sign language.

☞ In N. Y. a note or draft given by a person of undoubted credit is called "first class paper;" in New Orleans it is called 'fire-proof,' while in Boston it is known as "gilt edged paper."

A STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

We are happy to learn that the New York State Inebriate Asylum has organized its board by the election of Benjamin F. Butler as President, and a large number of distinguished and influential New Yorkers as members of the board.

The amount already subscribed is fifty thousand dollars. Among the subscribers are 800 physicians, 90 judges, 400 clergymen and 1500 merchants.

More than 1300 physicians have memoralized the Legislature on the subject of a State Asylum for Inebriates, and clearly demonstrated the absolute necessity of such an institution.—In fact all classes see the importance of such a measure, and anticipate the most beneficial effects from its practical workings.

If the people of New York require an asylum for Inebriates, we are satisfied that an equal necessity exists in Pennsylvania, and it is certain that such an institution would meet with the support and appreciation of the moral, philanthropic and intellectual portion of our community.

Although we are now laboring under serious pecuniary embarrassments, it is certain that if active measures were taken, enough money would be subscribed in a few days to secure a house of Reformation for such of our unfortunate fellow-beings as have become slaves to strong drink. Pennsylvania contains many noble-hearted men of ample means, able and willing to stretch forth their hands and open their purses for the salvation of degraded and suffering humanity. An opportunity alone is required, and then the solid citizens of the Keystone will step forward and do their whole duty in this important matter.

Towards a work so great and necessary, we presume the Legislature of Pennsylvania would cheerfully appropriate a large sum of money, and thus prove its willingness and ability to carry out the object of its creation—the prosperity and happiness of the whole people. Our Legislators are intelligent and progressive, and we feel certain that in order to secure their cordial co-operation, it is unnecessary only to demonstrate the necessity of an Asylum for Inebriates.

The cause is one which all good men can unite, and he who shall distinguish himself therein, will gain laurels that Wellington never won, and Napoleon never wore, and place his name high among the benefactors of mankind.

Running in Debt.

Of what a frightful progeny of ills and woes is debt the parent! Some one most forcibly remarks, that if the young could but know the fatal misery they are entailing upon themselves the very moment they accept a pecuniary credit, to which they are not entitled by their actually existing necessities, how would they start back and pause in the career! How pale would they turn. How would they tremble and clasp their hands in agony at the frightful abyss which yawns before them.

Debt has been well said to be the mother of folly and of crime. It taints the very fountain of all our joys and embitters life to its very source. Hence we see so many unhappy families, so many venal presses, so many marketable politicians. Debt may be a very small matter in the beginning, but it has a giant's growth and acquires a giant's strength. When we create the monster we make our master, who haunts us at all hours, and shakes his braided whip constantly in our sight. Keep out of debt. Buy nothing because it is cheap, on a credit—pay-day will come, and come perhaps at a time when you are illy prepared for it.—Keep these shackles off your limbs—this burden from your shoulders. No slave has a taskmaster so severe as the thing called DEBT.

Revival of Manufacturing Business.

A letter from Lowel to the Boston *Traveller*, says: "The spindle city is gradually resuming its steady hum of industry and wonted business-like appearance. With the exception of the unfortunate Middlesex—most of the mills are in a running condition, giving the operators from two-thirds to full time.

All departments of the immense iron works at Boonton resumed work on Monday. For the last two months only the blast furnaces have been in operation, the puddling furnace, nail factory, keg factory, &c., being closed. The number of hands employed, when these works are in full blast, is something over 500.

The Fall River Mills, 9,000 spindles, at Providence, is running full time on print cloths. So is the Anawan Mill, also 9000 spindles, making print cloths. These mills have been running full time for a month or more. The Metacomet is also running full time.

The Iron works of Cresson, Stuart & Peterson, at Philadelphia, have renewed operations, employing 170 hands. The number of workmen will be increased in a few days to 325.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual election and meeting of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday, the 16th. A statement of the society was read by the Treasurer, showing the receipts and disbursements for the last year to have been upwards of $15,000, the resignation of Robert C. Walker, Esq., the Recording Secretary of the Society from its organization was received, and other current business transacted, when an election for officers was held, and upon counting the votes it appeared that the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the current year:

President—David Taggart.

Vice Presidents—1st District, Geo. W. Woodward; 2d, A. T. Newbold; 3d, Charles K. Fingle; 4th, Joseph Yeager; 5th, Thomas P. Knox; 6th, A. R. M'Ilvain; 7th, Adrian Cornell; 8th, George M. Keim; 9th, John Strohm; 10th, John. P. Rutherford; 11th, Amos E. Kapp, 12th E. W. Sturdevant; 13th, Asa Packer; 14th, Wm. Jessup; 15th, H. N. M'Allister; 16th, Jacob S. Haldeman; 17th, Wm. Heyser; 18th, Elias Baker: 19th, John M'Farland; 20th, Joshua Wright; 21st, John Murdoch, Jr; 22d, Wm. Martin, Sr; 23d, Wm. Maxwell; 24th, Wm. Bigler; 25th, James Miles.

Additional Members of the Executive Committee—Frederick Watts, James Gowen, William A. Stokes, Jacob Mish and John C. Flenniken.

Corresponding Secretary—A. Boyd Hamilton.

Chemist and Geologist—Professor S. S. Haldeman.

Librarian—Henry Gilbert.

And the Executive Committee unanimously chose Hon. Augustus O. Hiester, Recording Secretary, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Walker. We undersand that harmony and good feeling was manifested on all the questions brought before the Society.

☞ The taxable property of Pennsylvania is assessed at $568,770.23.

From the Harrisburg Union—January 20.

INAUGURATION OF GENERAL PACKER.

At an early hour in the day the town was astir with preparations for the procession. There was a great display of flags throughout the streets, and a beautiful arch of evergreen was thrown diagonally across the street at the corner of Third and Walnut, opposite Gov. Packers quarters.

The order of procession determined on by the Committe of arrangements was as follows:

MARSHAL AND AIDS.

Military.

1. Governor and Governor elect, with the Chairman of Joint Committee of Arrangements of the Senate and the House.
2. The two Secretaries of the Commonwealth, with the Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House, to wait on Heads of Departments.
3. The two Attorney Generals, with two of the Joint Committee of Arrangements.
4. The two Deputy Secretaries of the Commonwealth, with two of the joint Committee to wait on the Heads of Departments.
5. Auditor General and State Treasurer with two of joint Committee of Arrangement.
6. Surveyor General and Superintendent of Common Schools, with two of joint committee to wait on Heads of Departments.
7. Canal Commissioners and State Librarian.
8. Cabinet of the President of the United States.
9. Members of Congress.
10. Ex Governors.

MILITARY.

The line got in motion about eleven o'clock. The Black Hussars were detailed as a guard of Honor for Governor Packer. The military made a very fine appearance. Maj. Gen. Wm. Keim had chief command, and his staff was composed of Maj. S. L. Young, Maj. A. Jordan Swartz, Maj. W. A. Sands, Maj. J. G. Herr, Maj. James Freeland, Col. George A. C. Seiler, and Surgeon Dr. Reid.

The next in command was Brig. Gen. Williams, whose Staff was Maj. W. A. Delancy, M. j. F. K. Boley, Maj. James R. Espy.

Brigade Inspector, Maj. John Wright.

There was also a full civic procession under the direction of Gen. Christian Seiler, Chief Marshal, assisted by Colonels Wilt and Bay.

The procession started from the quarters of the Governor elect, who was greeted with cheers. It then proceeded to the Jones House, where Governor Pollock and his suite were taken up. The Governor and Governor elect rode in a very handsome carraige. The procession advanced through various streets, which were filled with people, who, from time to time cheered the Governor and Governor elect.

On State street, the military formed on each side, allowing the carriages of the Governors and others to pass between to the capital. The park around the capitol was crowded, as were the portico and the windows of the building itself. A substantial platform was erected on the portico, where the inaugural ceremonies might take place in full view of the great multitude of people.

While the procession was moving a salute was fired from Capitol Hill.

The procession reached the capitol about twelve o'clock, and the Governor and Governor elect, and their cabinet officers, took their places on the platform. An impressive prayer was then offered by Rev. William R. DeWitt,

The certificate of the election of Wm. F. Packer was read by Hon. William H. Welsh, Speaker of the Senate, who then proceeded to administer the oath. Governor Packer then proceeded to deliver his inaugural address.

Gov. Packer's Administration.

The Philadelphia Sunday *Dispatch*, in speaking of the new administration of Gen. PACKER, uses the following language:

William F. Packer is now the Governor of the Commonwealth. His entry upon the duties of office was commemorated on Tuesday last by appropriate ceremonies. In accordance with a custom now too firmly established to be disregarded, the Governor delivered an inaugural address. In this speech he first applies himself to business. Taking up the subject of the ratification of laws, Gov. Packer expresses his opinion that it is an absolute duty that the Executive shall sign or vote all bills submitted to him within ten days from presentation. It has occasionally been the practice of some of our Governors heretofore to refuse to sign, and to refuse to veto bills sent them. Under the Constitution such bills become laws after the expiration of ten days. Gov. Packer, without intending to cast any reflections upon his predecessors, is evidently of opinion that such a course is a direct evasion of a plain duty and indicates a want of moral courage. If a bill is good and will be beneficial, it should be approved; if, on the contrary, it is of a doubtful nature and may be injurious, it is the duty of the Executive to apprise the Legislature of his views, so that the members may have an opportunity of reconsidering their own opinions, and corrected them if they have acted with sufficient deliberation. To suffer a bill to become a law which a Governor cannot bring his mind to approve, is a cowardly omission of a plain duty; and cannot be commended. Gov. Packer announces that he will act upon every bill presented him within ten days. This resolution is taken, as well as regards acts passed in the middle of a session as those which are delayed until the close. If the Legislature adjourns before the Governor has had time to consider all the bills before him, he announces that he will sign them within ten days, and withold his signature from none except those he intends to veto.

In regard to the banking system, the Governor takes a proper and patriotic position, although it is not as radical as the true necessities of the people require. He is opposed to the circulation of small notes, and of an increase of banking capital, unless with additional securities to the creditors of banks. Herein the Governor goes further than is necessary. *Any* increase of banking capital, *any* guarrantees, must prove injurious. The interests of the people require the gradual abolition of banks, in anticipation of the time when they shall cease to exist. Any policy which permits their increase, under real or supposed securities, must prove injurious. It is impossible to create a bank which will not be a detriment to the community, however much it may be for the advantage of individuals.

☞ The N. Y. Enquirer gives the following about sausages: An incident occurred yesterday in 47th streets, near 11th avenue, which goes far to strengthen the prejudice so long existing against sausages. The daughter of a policeman saw from a rear window of her residence two men lead a fine looking dog into a yard adjoining, and after cutting the animal's throat, carry the carcass into the house. She continued to watch the movements of the inmates, and soon saw the same men skin the dog in a rear room opposite, and a woman clean the entrails. From these proceedings she concluded that there was something wrong, and in the absence of her father, went in search of another policeman, Officer McDougal, of the twenty-second Precinct, being notified, proceeded to the assistance of officers Casey and Tompkins, and proceeded immediately to the premises in question, where they found two Germans, named Francis Miller and Andrew Schweitzler, as represented, cleaning the dog meat, and Mrs. Miller cleaning the entrails. In a barrel which stood near, was a large quantity of sausages, supposed to have been made from dog meat—the meat of "poor dog Tray," just slaughtered, was partly packed away in a tub, and the head of the victim lay on top "*au naturelle.*" The whole party were arrested, and with the dog meat taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where an examination was held before Justice Kelly. Miller denied having ever made or intended to make sausages from dog's meat, but his physician, Dr. Thom, having recommended that he should use dog's fat for his complaint—consumption—he had procured this dog for that purpose, of his friend Schweitzler, who had aided him in the butchery. As for the sausages found on the premises Miller said they were made from a pig he had purchased a short time ago, but a butcher who was attracted to the court by the nature of the case, was of the opinion that said suspicous edibles were not "pork sausages."

Dr. Thom, a German physician was in Court, and said he had recommended dog fat for consumption, but not dog meat for sausages. It was not ascertained what disposition the prisoners intended to make of the meat. The magistrate, in order to get further particulars, held the parties to bail for further examination.

Burning of the School-House in Brooklyn.

The New York Tribune gives the following particulars of the public school house in Brooklyn and the loss of life which it caused:—

The school house was a three-story brick building, forming an angle, on the corner of Concord and Navy streets. There were three entrances, one near the centre and near each of the extremities of the building. The girl's department was on Concord street; that of the boys, on Navy st. The first floor was occupied by the furnaces for heating the building, and also as a play-ground for the children. The primary department was on the second floor, and on the third floor the grammar department. The primary and grammar schools were divided into five classes each, separated from one another by folding doors. Each of these class rooms opened into a corridor, which extended the entire length of the floor. From these corridors the stairways descended to the ground floor, turning once between each story. The entire school numbers about 800 children, the greater proportion being boys.

The children killed were all killed upon the lower landing, by suffocation, not one was burned. Their ages were from 6 to 10 years of age.

About 10 minutes past two o'clock, the fire was discovered bursting out near one of the partitions in the Girl's Primary Department.—This was just above the entrance for the girls on Concord street. About the same time smoke was seen issuing from the registers in other parts of the building. The teachers in the several departments, seeing that the building was on fire, dismissed their scholars in as orderly a manner as possible, standing on the stairways to prevent them from overcrowding each other in their fright. As may be imagined, a great deal of excitement and confusion prevailed among the children, but most of them passed out uninjured.

When the fire was discovered, Miss Rutherford, one of the teachers in the girl's Primary Department, hastened to communicate the fact to Miss Voorhies, the head teacher of the boys' Primary School, so that she might bt enabled to dismiss her scholars without causing needless alarm. Unfortunately, however, a little girl followed her, crying "fire," at which the boys in Miss Voorhie's Department became panic stricken, and rushed pell-mell to the stairs. At this time there was very little smoke in the corridors or school room; but, in their fright, the children crowded after each other in such haste and confusion that when the foremost reached the first landing, above the ground floor, they fell down, and others pressing behind stumbled over them, until the passage was completely choked up. A scene of the most alarming nature followed. Children trampled each other under foot, in their frantic haste, and the little sufferers filled the air with their shrieks.

At this juncture, Mr. Wood, the Principal, ran down stairs and endeavored to extricate them from the pressure. But for a few moments he was himself in imminent danger of being crushed to death. Scores of little fellows, in their distress, lifted their hands and in imploring tones cried, "oh, Mr. Walcott; save me, save me." Others groaned and screamed in mortal agony, as they were trodden to death under the feet of the crowd. By almost superhuman exertion Mr. Walcott succeeded in extricating a few of the children near him and passed them over the banisters to persons in the hall below. At this time the little ones were packed so firmly upon the landing that, although several men below endeavored to rescue them, they were unable to pull them out.

Having succeeded in passing a few of the children over the banisters in safety, Mr. Walcott was enabled to pacify the others so that they became less unmanagable. The boy's primary department contained nearly three hundred children About one hundred and fifty of them were passed over the banisters, and the people from the street, in the course of a few minutes, succeeded in extricating those who had fallen over each other on the landing. Several of the latter were taken out dead, while others were picked up insensible, and died shortly afterward. But, when the passage had been cleared, the boys behind, seeing the fate of their companions, were afraid to venture down stairs, and had neither to be lifted over banisters or handed out of the windows. In the course of fifteen minutes after the discovery of the fire the building was cleared. The teachers were the last to leave. Several of the ladies were compelled to descend to the street by ladders, from the second story windows.

From Kansas--Official Returns of the Two Elections.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—The *Democrat* has received the official returns of the elections held in Kansas on the 21st of December and 4th of January, as published over the signature of Governor Denver and the presiding officers of the Territorial Legislature. The vote on the Lecompton Constitution, on the 24th of December, stands as follows:

With slavery	6,143
Without slavery	569

The official returns of the election on the 4th show the success of all the free-State candidates for State officers by an average majority of 415.

The Legislature will be composed as follows:

	Senate.	House.
Free State	13	29
Democrat	6	15

The majority against the Lecompton Constitution, at the election held on the fourth, is 10,226, the alleged frauds in Oxford, Shawnee, and Kickapoo being counted.

Sentence of Counterfeiters.

WILLIAMSPORT, Jan. 21.—Wm. Anderson, Chas. Miller, Wm. Lewis, and Peter Zavier, charged with conspiracy to commit burglary and larceny, and also with a conspiracy to manufacture and pass gold and silver coin, have been convicted, after a trial lasting two days. They were sentenced to the penitentiary for the followiug terms: Andrews and Miller, to four years and two months: Lewis to three years and two months; and Zavier, to one year and two months.

Corruption Committees.

A large portion of the time of the present Congress will be occupied in investigating the dishonest practices of the last one. The Committees of the U. S. House of Representatives, to investigate the alleged frauds in the Fort Snelling and in the Middlesex Mills cases, and in the case of Cullom, the late Clerk of the House, are: in the

FORT SNELLING CASE.

Henry C. Burnett, of Kentucky, chairman.
Isaac N. Morris, of Illinois.
Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont.
Chas. J. Faulkner, of Virginia.
John U. Petitt, of Indiana.

MIDDLESEX MILLS CASE.

Benj. Stanton, of Ohio, chairman.
Sydenham Moore, of Alabama.
John C. Kunkel, of Penn'a.
A. R. Wright, of Georgia.
Wm. F. Russell, of New York.

CULLOM'S CASE.

Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, chairman.
Jas. B. Ricaud, of Maryland.
Valentine B. Horton, of Ohio.
John G. Davis, of Indiana.
Jabez L. M. Curry, of Alabama.

☞ The sum total of racing prizes for the past year, in England has been calculated in "Bell's Life" at one million and forty-seven thousand dollars.

MURDER OF AN INDIAN TRADER.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald records the violent death of Mr. I. J. Ward, an extensive trader, for many years in the Creek nation, who was stabbed on Christmas day, by one Jim Carr, an Indian of that tribe.

Double Murder by a Slave.

The Portsmouth (Va.) *Transcrpt* has the following account of a shocking affair, as having occurred in Gates co., N. C.:

On Monday afternoon a negro man belonging to Mr. Seth Benton, of North Carolina, who had been hired out to work on a railroad, was to have left Holy Neck, in Nasemond county, on that day, with a number of others, for the place of his labor, but on the departure of the gang he managed to be left behind. Shortly after he proceeded to the house of Mrs. Holland, a widow lady, whom he murdered. He then went towards the residence of Mr. Whitewell Jones, but meeting him a short distance from his house, killed him also, and with a large club mangled his head in a shocking manner. He afterwards made for the house of Mr. Uriah Rawls, where he would doubtless have destroyed a whole family had they not been apprised of his coming. Mr. Rawls went out with a double-barrelled gun, as the negro approached he fired, but the charge being of small shot, it did not stop him, and Mr R. discharged the other barrel with no better effect. The savage pursued him, and was just upon his heels, when Mr. R. suddenly turned and struck him a severe blow with the breech of the gun, which felled him to the ground apparently lifeless. He, however, revived in a short time, arose and ran across an adjoining field, when he discovered another woman, Mrs. Rowel, but she succeeded in making her escape from him. By this time the alarm had spread through the neighborhood, and the negro was pursued by several persons well armed. He made for the swamp and attempted to hide himself, but was finally overtaken and shot. The excitement created in all that region was intense. The news spread from house to house, and it was supposed that a general insurrection had commenced. Messengers were sent in various directions. The people turned out in large numbers and repaired in haste to the several points where it was supposed their services might be needed.

The Mormons.

The following telegram from St. Louis to the New York Times of the 20th instant, would seem to indicate that, the Mormons are allied with the Cheyenne and Camanche Indians, and that it is their intention not to leave the Territory of Utah:

The St. Louis Republican has received information from Fort Lawrence, through an Indian trader, who arrived at Jefferson City yesterday, and who reports meeting on the 23d of December, between 600 and 700 Cheyenne and Camanche Indians, returning from Salt Lake to their village on the Black Walnut Hills, about 80 miles southeast of Fort Laramie. They were accompanied by about 20 Mormon leaders. It was their intention to remain in the camp erected there until Spring, and then employ themselves under Mormon influence, in harrassing and cutting off the supply trains sent to the relief of Colonel Johnson. The Indians had been led to believe that the Mormons had eighty thousand fighting men well equipped for service. They also spoke of numerous fortifications, and a large number of Indian allies, and declared that the Mormons had no idea of running away from Utah.

The Leavenworth City Ledger, of the 8th instant, says that three young men, Henry Baker, James Smith and Alex. Francis, arrived there on Thursday afternoon, the 7th, direct from Fort Bridger. They came the whole distance, 1200 miles, on foot, and accomplished their journey in 45 days. They report that the day they left six Mormons came into camp, and reported that the Mormons were in a state of civil war, Brigham Young and about one half desiring to march against the troops, the other half being in favor of the troops coming into Salt Lake and establishing a military government there, and overthrowing the present powers that be.

A Devoted Wife.

Referring to the recent death of Col. Wynkoop, by the accidental discharge of a gun, in the hands of his servant, a correspondent of the Boston *Post*, gives the following affecting incident:

Colonel Wynkoop, of Pennsylvania led into the field of Mexico a regiment second in point of discipline to no regiment of volunteers, except perhaps Breckinridge's Kentuckians. He was distinguished in many engagements; he captured General Valencia and staff; and at the close of the war, he returned to his home with laurels. He is now dead. The circumstances are familiar. With his wife who is an invalid, he was visiting the interior of Pennsylvania for recreation and change of scene. The country is wild there, and sparely settled. One morning he went out with his servant to shoot game for his wife. In handing him the gun, the servant by accident discharged it; the contents took effect in his leg, severed the artery, and he lived but a few minutes. This has been told before.

An absurd superstition prevails among the ignorant inhabitants of the region, against touching a dead body before an inquest was set upon it. The servant had been sent at once for aid to some distance, and in vain did Mrs. Wynkoop endeavor to induce—by supplication—by promises, by offers of money—the stultified neighbors to shelter and care for her husband's body. It was a dark night. He still lay where he fell; and there, in that howling wilderness with the clammy dampness of midnight gathering on her garments, did that delicate woman, as frail as the wild flowers around her, that folded their petals together, in that weird solitude, sit alone on the chill turf, supporting on her knee the head of her husband; and there remained keeping her lonely, vigil until the breaking of the gray dawn, alone with her dead and with her bleeding heart.

If the incident be a sad one, it becomes a season set apart to lessons and pledges of affection.

Despatches From the Utah Expedition.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Despatches have been received at the War Department from Col. Johnson, dated November 30th, which confirm the previous reports of excessive suffering and great loss of the draught animals by snow storms, cold and starvation. A sufficient number of oxen, though poor, have been saved to supply the proportion of the rations for six days in the week, and there is on hand bacon sufficient for one day in each week, for seven months. There is also flour and small rations for the same period.

The storms deal roughly with Col. Cook's command. He lost half of his horses besides a number of mules. A further advance towards Salt Lake City cannot be made without a new supply of such animals, to procure which, Capt. Marcy has been despatched to New Mexico, for use in the early spring, when the army, with a volunteer force of 2000 men, will resume the march as soon as supplied with horses and mules, and the grass on the mountains is sufficient to support them.

Two volunteer companies have been mustered into service for nine months, and it is expected that in a few days two more companies will be mustered in.

The troops have borne the dangers and privations of the march with patience and cheerfulness, and are in fine health, though some of the regiments are still suffering from frosted limbs.

Another letter from an officer of the army says that the Mormons are afraid of the mounted men. They are a set of cowards, like all assassins and robbers, and he fears that their leaders, and those who have no claim in the valley, will run away, requiring their deluded followers to destroy their property, lest it may benefit the army.

BETTER THAN DIPLOMACY.—The Minister of Guatemala, at Washington, D. C, is buisily engaged, it is said, packing up, for his government, Sea Island cotton seed, sugar-cane plants, cotton gins, and machines to hull rice and coffee, with a view to improve in agriculture. A perfect Solomon in his profession.

From the Washington States.

Character of the late General Rusk.

It is gratifying to see political rancor and party differences fall like ashes at the door of the tomb wherein the political antagonist is interred. Sometimes the animosities of this precarious life follow the inspiration of them through the portals of gloom, and play over the grave of rivals like the phosphorescent light of the philosophers. Rusk's character was above political rancor, and consequently gave no room for the great magnanimity of any living man to praise; but it nevertheless was deeply suggestive of his fine nature and manly qualities to hear the eloquent tributes to his name, fame, and memory, which calmed, thrilled, and moved the Senate yesterday. Coming from political friends and foes, the great theme was variously sounded.—At his grave all parties amalgamated, as it were, a monument above it, recording the faith and force that once animated the dust below.

It was peculiarly effective to hear General Houston, the chosen of the anti-foreign school, refer with pride to Rusk as having inherited from his Irish patriot parents that love of liberty and hatred of oppression which fitted him for the defence of his native country, either as a soldier, a statesman, or citizen. He had few advantages of education; but his indomitable will and clear brain carved out that path to distinction for himself, upon which, in the cases of children of the wealthy, numerous persons are engaged in excavating. He studied law, removed to Georgia, married an estimable wife, and in 1834 removed to Texas. His services to this State in its war of Independence, in their variety and ability, remained one of the determined and ready capacity of the patriot founders of our own Republic. As Secretary of War, Commander-in-Chief of the Texas army, legislator and chief justice of that Republic, his career demands the labors of the historian not less than the loving enthusiasm of the eulogist.

When the State was annexed to the Union, Rusk was unanimously elected to the United States Senate and subsequently was elected by that body to the honorable and prominent position of presiding over their deliberations.

Gen. Houston, with great simple force, recounted the triumphs of his late collegue. In everything good and great he stood conspicuous. As a husband, he was manly and devoted; and as a father, loving almost to imbecility. His death he regarded as a national calamity, as he was a man for the nation, and not for a section of it. In Texas his memory will be cherished as long as history or tradition remains.

Senator Collamer, recounting his official connections with the deceased, paid a tribute to his breadth of purpose and immoveable persistence. He was forced to feel not only a high respect for, but a deep confidence and friendship in, deceased. Mr. Collamer regarded Gen. Rusk as the type of American statesmanship, in contradistinction to the European standard.

Senator Gwin, in an able and analytic review looked upon Rusk as more like John Hampden than any man who has lived since. He had the same integrity and ability, without the same advantages. Hampden cultivated himself in Homer; while Rusk was like one of Homer's heroes. Like Hampden, he never attacked anything he did not understand; and once having taken his position, he never lost an inch of ground.

Ay! said Senator Seward in continuation, he