

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLISLE, PA., JAN. 27, 1869.

Standing Committee Meeting.

The members of the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county, are requested to meet at Burkholder's Hotel, in Carlisle, on Saturday the 29th of January, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to call the County Convention together.

Three of the Committee.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee: Jacob Wolf, Geo. S. Smith, W. W. Carlisle; John Grant, Jos. Stuart, E. W. Carlisle; Wm. Johns, Matthew Galbreath, Dickinson; David Deitz, Wm. F. Martin, Eastonsboro'; George Gillespie, Jacob Nickey, Frankfort; Christian Deitz, John Krutner, Hampden; Robert Elliott, John Stevick, Hopewell; J. Draybaugh, James H. Heck, Lower Allen, G. W. Miller, James A. Green, Mechanicburg; David Veglesong, Henry Gams, Monroe; Levan Orris, John Ziegler, Miller; J. J. Crawford, David Williams, New Miller, A. S. Woodburn, James Sharp, Newton; Abm. Lamberton, Peter Rowan, N. Middleton; Wm. Wetzel, Samuel Trout, New Cumberland; Geo. Hoover, Isaac Bronzger, Silver Spring; Sailer Ruple, Peter F. Ege, S. Middleton; W. S. Maxwell, Isaac Willis, Southampton; Jacob Heck, Abm. Hostetter, Shippenburg; T. P. Hair, F. Mellinger, Shippenburg; T. Geo. H. Miller, Samuel Foy, Upper Allen, Saml Bister, James Huston, Westpensboro'.

PUBLIC SALES.—Handbills for the following public sales have been recently printed at this office:

PHILIP HOOVER, two miles west of Carlisle, on the turnpike, will have a sale of Household and Kitchen furniture, salted pork, &c., on the 29th of January.

JOHN GOODYEAR, South Middleton township, sale of horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs and farming implements, on the 12th of February.

JESSE ZEIGLER, North Middleton township, sale of horses, cows, colts, hogs and farming implements, on the 15th of February.

F. C. LINDSEY, Dickinson township, sale of horses, cows and young cattle, sheep, young pigs, geese and farming implements, on the 15th of February.

DANIEL WOODRLEY, Dickinson township, sale of horses, cows, young cattle, hogs and farming implements on the 22nd of February.

THEOPHILUS G. WOLF, Dickinson township, sale of horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, geese, harness and farming utensils, on the 23d of February.

STEPHEN B. COOK, South Middleton township, sale of horses, colts, cows, young cattle, hogs, household furniture and farming utensils, on the 25th of February.

GEORGE W. O'DONNELL, Monroe township, sale of horses, colts, milch cows and young cattle, sheep, breeding sows and shoats, and farming implements, on the 26th of February.

JOHN SEAR, jr., South Middleton township, sale of horses, colts, cows and young cattle, sheep, hogs, horse-gears and farming implements, on the 1st of March.

DAVID G. ORSTER, Eastpensboro' township, sale of horses, colts, cows, and young cattle, and an extensive variety of farming implements, on the 24th of March.

All persons having Administration or Guardianship accounts to settle for March court must have them filed in the Register's Office, on or before the 19th of February, 1869.

THEVES ABOTT.—On Monday night the dwelling of Mr. HURTON, in North Hanover street, was entered at a back window. Nothing was missed, however, the next morning, except a new hat, belonging to Mr. H., and which he had just purchased a day or two before. We have heard of other attempted robberies in different parts of the borough.

LECTURES.—We learn that the members of the new Methodist church (Emory Chapel), have it in contemplation to have a series of lectures delivered in the church shortly.

COOL.—The weather of late has been cold, bracing and frosty, and many aching ears, and aching toes bore evidence of its severity. Ere mid-day, however, it generally moderates. A most fecked and uncertain old coddler has winter proved himself thus far, as though, in his dotage, he had no mind of his own, and sought to see how changeable and absurd he could be.

MURDER AT THE GARRISON.—On Thursday morning last, about 1 o'clock, two soldiers at the Garrison named James Monahan and P. Quinn, both Irishmen, got into a fight, in which the former, it is said, got the worst of the battle, when they were separated. A few minutes after, the parties again met, when Monahan picked up a large stone, with which he struck Quinn on the head, causing an injury from which he died in the evening following. Monahan was arrested and is now in jail to await his trial.

PRISONERS SENT BELOW.—On Thursday last Sheriff McCARTNEY proceeded to Philadelphia, with four prisoners who had been sentenced to the penitentiary, having been convicted for different offences at the recent session of Court.

LECTURE BY A STATE SENATOR.—Hon. Wm. H. Welsh, of the State Senate, is announced to deliver a lecture before the Historical, Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, of Lancaster county, on Thursday evening next. Subject: "The Development of American Mind." Mr. Welsh is a gentleman of talent, and a pleasing and eloquent speaker.

GOV. GRASE, of Ohio, devotes only eight lines of his message to slavery. The Governor seems to have adopted the idea that, as there is no danger of the introduction of slavery into Ohio, he will let the States in which it exists, take care of it in their own borders, and Congress take care of it in the Territories.

INCREASE OF INTEREST.—The Valley Spirit says: One of the most outrageous propositions ever brought before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, is that to authorize the banks to charge seven per cent. interest, and requiring them to pay the one per cent. added into the State treasury. This is not taxing a man's wealth—it is taxing his poverty. If his necessities compel him to borrow, under the proposed change he would not only have to pay the bank six per cent. interest, but also pay the State one per cent. for the glorious privilege of borrowing!

The health of Judge McLean, of the United States Supreme Court, is very bad, and he is not expected to recover.

Mr. John A. Washington, the owner of Mount Vernon, offers five hundred dollars reward for the recovery of a runaway slave.

A SELF-SUSTAINING POSTAL SYSTEM.

On our first page we publish the answer of Postmaster-General Brown to the resolution of the Senate, calling on him for a report on the best means of rendering the postal system of the United States a self-sustaining institution. In response to this resolution, and at the expense of much labor, that officer has prepared and submitted the paper which we publish at length this morning.

The country should not lose sight of the exact intention of the Postmaster General in laying the views embodied in this report before Congress. The inquiry of Congress directed to that officer was, in brief, "if we determine to make the Post Office a self-sustaining department, what, in your opinion, are the best means which we can adopt for effecting that purpose." The reply of the Postmaster General is, accordingly, substantially this: "if Congress shall determine to make the post office a self-sustaining arm of the federal service, then the following measures occur to me as the proper ones to be adopted." As we understand the spirit of the report, it is not to be received as a recommendation from the Postmaster General of the main policy of rendering the post office self-sustaining, or of the special measures he suggests to that end, as intrinsically expedient or advisable. He advises Congress how they may carry into effect their policy, without himself endorsing that policy as his own.

For ourselves, much as we desire that the post office should be self-sustaining, if it could be made so without a sacrifice of greater interests than would be subserved by the effort to do so, we are aware of very great objections to the experiment, and very serious consequences that would inevitably result from carrying it into effect. Doubtless, a great many reforms may be adopted with advantage and without detriment to the efficiency of the postal service, and these are enthusiastically indicated in the report which we publish to-day, but it would be a blind and narrow policy, indeed, if we were to undertake to top off from this vast system of accommodation to the people all the branches of service which are not individually remunerative to the treasury.

Two Important Bills.

Senator Bell, of Chester county, introduced two important bills in the Pennsylvania Legislature, a few days ago. One was a bill interpreting the Appropriation Act of 1857 (which reduced the State tax from three to two and a half mills) so that the reduction shall apply to the State, County and other loans; and its introduction was necessary, because the Auditor General omits these loans in the reduction of the tax, and the Attorney General gives a different interpretation of the law. Mr. Bell's other bill was to amend the existing law relating to evidence. It removes the disability of a witness, by reason of having been convicted of felony; provides that no person shall be excluded from testifying in any judicial proceedings by reason of any interest he may have in the event of the suit; that a party to the record may be examined as if under cross examination, at the instance of the adverse party, and other important alterations in the existing rules of evidence.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year, at the election held at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1869: President, David Taggart; Vice Presidents, 1st District, George W. Woodward; 2d, A. T. Newbold; 3d, Charles K. Engle; 4th, Joseph Yeager; 5th, Henry Southern; 25th, James M. Allen. Additional members of the Executive Committee, Frederick Watts, Jas. Gowen, Wm. A. Stokes, Simon Cameron, Jacob Misch; Chairman and Organizer, Prof. S. S. Haldeman; Librarian, Henry Gilbert.

ABOLITION OF THE BOARD OF CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—We are enabled to announce that the Board of Canal Commissioners has ceased to exist. Both houses have passed a bill to this effect, which the Governor has signed. The sale of the public works, and the consequent improvements in the financial condition of the Commonwealth, rendered the abolition of this board a necessity. A most interesting history could be written of this once important institution. Some of our best citizens have occupied the position of Canal Commissioner, and although serious charges have frequently been made, it is certain that no popularity has been acquired in an office which was, at one time, so much coveted on account of the immense patronage incidental to it. The distribution of this vast patronage never assisted any party; and the fact that no public works can be ordinarily well conducted under the auspices of politicians has been established to the cost of Pennsylvania.

The members of the board at the time of the passage of the bill which extinguished their official existence, were Hon. George Scott, of Columbia county; Hon. William E. Frazer, of Fayette county; and Hon. Nimrod Strickland, of Chester county.

RATHER IMPRACTICABLE.—A number of New York philanthropists have called a convention, to be held at Albany, to take into consideration measures for the extinction of slavery, by purchasing the slaves and setting them free. In the present condition of the National Treasury, a proposition involving an expense of some \$3,000,000 would strike Secretary Cobb as rather extravagant.

The Salem (Mass.) Register says that during the late cold spell, the earth and ice cracked frequently with a loud report, and in one instance, a large ladder, on Oliver st., was split from the roots to the top of the trunk, with an explosion like a piece of ordinance.

IN A PENNY PREDICAMENT.—A young gentleman of Eason, who had artificial teeth, upon retiring to bed, on one of the recent cold nights, placed his teeth, as was his custom in a cup of water, and upon going to them in the morning, found that the water of the previous night was a solid piece of ice, which held firmly his "choppers." He had to gum it until the stove upon which he set the cup melted the ice.

One firm in Chicago contracted to send 100,000 pounds of quail and prairie chickens to the East this year, and has already exceeded the amount.

Praise from the Enemy.

The late Message of Governor Packer is spoken of by many of the Opposition journals in terms of the highest praise. It seems that even the bitter enemies of the Democracy are compelled to applaud the course of the Governor. They not only approve his reference to Kansas matters (which was to be expected, of course), but they also extol his views on State affairs, (which was not to be expected by any means). Thus we see that the same fellows who but little more than a year ago, denounced Mr. Packer, and took particular delight in dubbing him General "Backer," and in heaping all sorts of insults upon him, because he was then a Democratic candidate, are now engaged in heralding forth his merits as a Governor and lauding him as a "brave, conscientious and incorruptible man!" It is a little singular that they are just now discovering Gov. Packer's great virtues, especially as they have known him as a public man these twenty years. We venture to predict that should Governor Packer ever again become the Democratic nominee for any office, they would very soon lose all recollection of once having given him their approval.

Our Banking System.

The recommendations of Gov. Packer, in his annual message to the Legislature, respecting the importance of a reform in our banking system, seems to be cordially approved by the people. He pays a high compliment to the bank officers of the State, when he intimates that it is owing rather to their integrity than the stringency of the laws, that most of our banks are in their present sound condition. The law of 1850 has not perhaps been fairly tested, because a large number of our banks have been gradually coming under its provisions since their charters expired, and were renewed. But one such instance as that of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, is amply enough to prove that our present laws are insufficient to prevent financial rascality, or to punish it when committed. The Governor has forcibly presented to the Legislature the necessity of plain and efficient legislation on this subject, and the people will look to the present body to make a careful scrutiny into our present banking laws, and for the passage of such wise and wholesome amendments thereto, as will fully protect the public. In the enactment of these laws, care should be taken, that while they are made adequately protective, they shall not be so stringent as to operate as a fetter upon the business of the community.

BRETTIN TIMES.—The Washington Union, at the close of a long article on the financial condition of the country, takes an encouraging view of the future: "What is now the condition of affairs? The great railroad systems of America, and Europe, which have been the object of such immense outlays of money in their construction have at length ceased to be the objects of expenditure, and become the agencies of production. Machinery and skill in manufactures have been brought to the highest degree of perfection; improvements in steam locomotion and navigation have apparently reached the ne plus ultra of progress; maritine knowledge in tides, winds, and dangers to navigation, has attained to marvellous thoroughness and proficiency; and with all these facilities for material and financial progress, we have supplies of gold setting in upon us from Australia and California, in streams more profuse and prodigal than mankind ever heretofore imagined in their wildest dreams. In view of all these propitious circumstances, we repeat, it is fair to presume that the next ten years will probably be the most prosperous which the world ever knew."

THE CENSUS.—The press is beginning to call attention to the fact that no pains should be spared to have the census of 1860 taken with all possible correctness. The actual condition of the various interests of the country, and the number and occupation of its inhabitants, are matters of very great importance. The statistics thus obtained, are made the foundation of social and moral improvement, and are in fact the basis from which the most important measures of the government are founded. Labor is the source of all prosperity, and it is of the utmost importance to know when, how and where it progresses most successfully. A careful census gives facts establishing all this, and furnishes the data for national advancement.

THE FACIAL NERVE.—The nerve which gives the physiognomy its different expressions and indicates to the outer world the emotions of the soul, is called the "facial nerve;" and should one side of this become paralyzed or injured, the features on one side the face remain perfectly immovable while the other or active part, is capable of every contortion. This was the case with a comic actor, who made money and reputation by setting "the town a row" by his unavoidable peculiarity. Six Charles Bell proved this experimentally. He took a lively monkey, and divided its facial nerve on one side; excited by pain, the poor animal made faces with redoubled energy but only with one side of his face, the other remaining perfectly still.

Hiram Powers was assaulted on the 17th of last month, in Florence, by a young American painter, who, while deranged, attacked him with a knife, first inflicting a blow on his face with his fist. Mr. Powers, however, succeeded in disarming him, and was not seriously injured.

The Cleveland Plaindealer proposes to get Cuba by swapping New England for her.

DEAR MICHIGANERS, Jan. 24, 1869. Mr. Editor.—DEAR SIR: In the proceedings of the Cumberland County Teachers' Institute, as published in the "Valley Star," I find numerous errors, and as I was Secretary pro tem. during the afternoon and evening sessions, (though that is skillfully concealed), of the last day, and as there are errors of omission as well as of commission, in that part of the proceedings for which I am, or will be responsible, I deem it proper and necessary to make a few corrections.

In the first place, instead of "Mr. S." it should be Miss A. Brown. On School Government following Mr. Hipple's remarks, should be Mr. Hurly establishes rules and requires implicit obedience to the same; believes kindness a strong aid in governing. Before the resolution relative to it, should come "Resolved, That hereafter each day's proceedings be read in the evening." In the Business Committee—"Miss H. E. Fleming and Kenyon," should be Misses H. E. Fleming and Kenyon. In following the above should be "at the question, that age should children be first sent to school?" was discussed by Messrs. Linn, Hostetter, Hensden and Hurly; all agreeing that at five years of age they are too young to go to school. Prof. Zinn thought at eight would be the proper time, the others a little earlier.

There are other errors, but of less significance, and so I will not pursue them further. Yours truly, J. H. SCHWARTZ.

J. B. BRATTON, Edr.

Important News from Europe.

We have interesting and important news from Europe, by the arrival at New York of the steamship City of Washington, with English dates to the 6th. At the New Year levee, at the Tuilleries, the Emperor Napoleon made a threatening remark to the Austrian Minister, which attracted great attention. The reports growing out of the affair caused a panic, and a decline of one per cent. on the Paris Bourse, and 1/2 per cent. on Consols at London. The Emperor's words were—"I regret that our relations with your government are not so good as they were, but I request you to tell your Emperor that my personal feelings for him have not changed." The emphatic tone of the Emperor, and his animated gesture, attracted the attention of the assembled diplomatic corps.—At Vienna, also, a panic prevailed under the rumor that Austria would send troops to Belgrade. Italy continues unsettled, and Lombardy in particular. The news from all parts is pregnant with alarm. The steps taken in Lombardy are almost tantamount to a state of siege. The Spanish ministry have declared that Spain would never sell Cuba, and protested against the insulting hypothesis to the contrary implied in President Buchanan's message. Olazoga introduced a motion in the Cortes supporting the ministerial declaration, and it was unanimously affirmed. Spain has obtained full satisfaction from Mexico in the Tampico affair.—Rumors prevail of the discovery of a formidable conspiracy at Cracow. Numerous arrests of parties said to be implicated have been made in Cracow. All was quiet in Servia. The Bombay mail of December 9, had reached England. The news includes an account of a large army of rebels having been defeated by the commander-in-chief. The amnesty was slowly but effectually thinning the ranks of the rebels, giving promise of an early peace.

Senators Elected for Six Years.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years from the 4th of March next: Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, of Illinois, re-elected. Anthony, Republican, of Rhode Island, vice Allen, Democrat. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, Democrat, vice Bell, American. Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, Democrat, re-elected. Clement C. Clay, jr., of Alabama, Democrat, re-elected. Wm. S. Brewster, Democrat, of Delaware, vice Martin A. Bates, Democrat. James Chestnut, of South Carolina, Democrat, vice J. J. Evans, Democrat. J. P. Halo, Republican, of New Hampshire, re-elected. R. M. T. Hunter, Democrat, of Virginia, re-elected. J. W. Grimes, of Iowa, Republican, vice Jones, Democrat. Governor Briggs, of North Carolina, Democrat, vice Reid, Democrat. Wm. K. Sebastian, Democrat, of Arkansas, re-elected. K. S. Bingham, Republican, of Michigan, re-elected. L. W. Powell, Democrat, of Kentucky, vice Thompson, American. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, re-elected. Henry Wilson, Republican, of Massachusetts, re-elected. Senators are yet to be chosen in place of Mr. Wright, of New Jersey; General Shields of Minnesota, and Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana.—They are all Democrats. Difficulty is anticipated in making a choice in all of these States.

SUSPICIOUS VESSEL SEIZED.—The New York Times of the 22nd inst. states that considerable excitement was recently created in New London, by the seizure by the United States Marshal, of a vessel upon suspicion that she was a slave. The vessel implicated is the barque Laurens, of New York, of some 400 tons burthen, and by no means a new vessel. She has been lying in the harbor of New London, for some time, undergoing repairs in rigging, spars, &c., and by some was supposed to be fitting for a whaler, on account of parties in New York.—When her cargo came to go on board, the large preponderance of water-casks stored in the ground tier, with quantities of shooks by the floor of oil, together with more lumber than is customary for such vessels to carry, drew towards her some suspicions, and her movements were watched. The provisions sent on board were also of the peculiar kind which is taken by slaves. The crew, it is supposed, were sent from New York; and their appearance, it is said, did not have a tendency to diminish the impression that she was bound on an illegal voyage. The bark was finally cleared for some port on the coast of Africa, and was on the point of sailing when the United States Marshal, having obtained a warrant, went on board as she lay in the stream, accompanied by the officers of the revenue cutter, and seized the bark. The captain, whose name is not given, with his officers and crew, were held for examination.

The Chicago Press says that a young lady, now a sewing girl in that city, has received a letter from an uncle in New York, stating that herself and two uncles had fallen equal heirs to the comfortable sum of \$27,000,000, or about \$135,000,000, by the recent death of an uncle in Calcutta, India, where he had accumulated his immense fortune in mercantile pursuits.

SENTENCED.—Rev. Erasmus H. Hoffrich, who was convicted of adultery last week in the court of Lehigh county, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$20, pay the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a period of six months. It appears that this erring "shepherd" was originally a printer, ("more's the pity!") and learned to set type in the German Republican office in Allentown. We observe that a writ of error in his case was allowed by the Supreme Court, on Wednesday last week, on application of his counsel.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—About four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, one of Dupont's powder mills, located in Hagley's yard, Wilmington, Del., exploded, with a terrific shock, there being a large quantity of powder in the yard at the time. Two of the workmen were killed. Their names are James Gibbons and John Grant. The shock was sensibly felt in Philadelphia, and for a circuit of twenty miles or more, and caused much excitement among the citizens of Wilmington.

An address to the Queen of Spain is being signed by the ladies of Cuba, protesting against the sale of that island to the U. S. This is the first instance of "opposition to union," that we ever knew to come from the fair creatures; and if they persist in their queer notions, we will have to treat them as the Romans did the Sabine virgins, take them.

Montgomery, the leader of the Kansas outlaws, was formerly a regular licensed preacher.

The Tariff Prospect.

The indications at Washington City are that the Southern members are inclined to regard more favorably, the expectations of Pennsylvania on the tariff question, in consequence of the apparent fact the anticipations of an increased revenue under the old system, are far from being realized. Indeed it is now asserted that there is not a working balance in the Treasury. The question, where the money is to come from? gives force and weight to the application of the great industrial interests of our State—now languishing, but which with even a small assistance from Congress would almost at once revive; and in their recovery, affect favorably every other department of trade. It is not doubted that Mr. Phelps, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, will report such a bill as will satisfy all reasonable expectations. The urgent necessities of the government will require this at his hands. If this is done, the Republican leaders, who seem anxious to keep this tariff question an open issue to gather votes for 1860, will be compelled by the force of public opinion to support it or forego forever all hopes of personal popularity and favor. The present is the time to establish such a revenue law as will endure and give general satisfaction, and everything seems to conspire towards the successful accomplishment of this great public measure.

Feeding Stock.

At this season of mid-winter, when stock has to be foddered from the barn, we can commend the following directions as well-timed, economical and useful: Mix, occasionally, one part of salt with four, five, or six parts of wood ashes, and give the mixture to different kinds of stock, summer and winter. It promotes their appetite, and tends to keep them in a healthy condition. It is said to be good against the bots in horses, murrain in cattle, and rot in sheep. Horse-radish root is valuable for cattle. It creates an appetite, and is good for various diseases. Some give it to any animal that is unwell. It is good for oxen troubled with the heat. If animals will not eat it voluntarily, cut it up fine and mix it with potatoes or meal. Feed all animals regularly. They not only look for their food at the usual time, but the stomach indicates the want at the stated period; therefore, feed morning, noon and evening, as near the same time as possible. Guard against the wide and injurious satiating with excess and starving with want. Food should be of a suitable quality, and proportioned to the growth and fattening of animals—to their production in young and milk, or to their labor and exercise. Animals that labor need far more food, and that much more nutritious, than those that are idle. Guard all descriptions of stock against cold and exposure; especially against storms of rain, sleet and damp snow, and against lying out on the cold ground in cold nights, in the spring and fall. In a dry time, see that animals have a good supply of pure water. When the fountains are low, they drink the draining of fountains, streams, and passages of water; which are unwholesome. If barns and stables are very tight and warm, ventilate in mild weather, even in winter. In feeding animals on apples or roots, begin with a small quantity, and gradually increase it. It would be better to have all changes in food made gradually, when there is a material difference in the nature of the food; as from hay to grass, and the reverse; from much fodder to much grain, and the reverse.

FEMALE ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—One of our ex-guards remarks—and we give the remark for "what it is worth":—"You may always know that a young lady is bound to boarding-school by her want of education." In this connection we will give the judicious resolution of a careful father, who, when asked what he intended to do with his girls, answered: "I intend to apprentice them to their excellent mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and become, like her, wives, mothers, and heads of families, and useful and ornamental members to society."

PRICE OF A CIRCULAR SAW THROWS 4 OR A MILE.—The Gettysburg Compiler says: We have the information from a reliable source, that a few days ago, a circular saw in operation sawing wood at the house of Mr. John Bosserman, in Reading township, in this county, broke, and one piece flew a distance of three quarters of a mile—struck the barn of Mr. Jno. Elikker, cutting through an inch board, then striking the leg of a winnowing mill, broke it off. This is an extraordinary circumstance, but we are assured that proof of it may still be seen at Mr. Elikker's barn.

THE NIGERIA IN CONGRESS.—No matter what subject comes up in Congress for discussion, says the Troy Budget, slavery is sure to become the prominent feature of the debate.—This one idea so haunts the minds of the members, that they allow themselves no peace, and will not allow the country to have peace.—The business of the country is neglected while they repeat their slavery harangues, and its most important interests are prejudiced or sacrificed by their incurable love of agitation. What can be done to remedy this intolerable evil we know not, but it is certain that if the people wish to have the public interests attended to, they must cease sending to Congress men of one idea.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.—The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania, shows that there are 11,281 schools in the State, being an increase of 325 over 1857; that there are 628,201 scholars in attendance upon the schools, being an increase of 28,639 over 1857; that the number of teachers is 13,856, and that the average of salaries of male teachers per month, is \$24 25, of females, \$17 22. The average cost of instruction for each scholar, per month, has been 53 cents, and the total expenditures for school purposes during the year, were \$2,427,532 41. These figures include the city of Philadelphia, which has heretofore been omitted from the State Superintendent's Report.

Gen. John C. Calhoun, formerly Border Ruffian dictator of Kansas, has been "simmered down" in Nebraska City, where he has by his "urbanity of manners, quiet demeanor and gentlemanly deportment, won a host of friends.

REVOLUTION IN HAVTY.—A revolution has broken out in the dominions of his imperial majesty, the Emperor Soudouque. In fact the "black republicans" have taken Havty, and Soudouque is no more an Emperor. Gen. Gelford, the leader of the revolutionists, has been proclaimed President.

The Tariff Resolutions.

The following are the tariff resolutions which have recently passed both branches of our State Legislature: WHEREAS, The experience of the past and present most fully demonstrate that it is a wise and beneficent policy of the general Government which dictates the imposition of duties on such products of foreign nations as come in such direct contact with those of our own country, as to injure and prostrate the trade on our own soil and among our own citizens.

Resolved, That the views of the President, expressed in his late annual message, in reference to the advancing of definite or specific duties over ad valorem duties, are of uniform loss liable to frauds, and affording the most certain and uniform amount of revenue, meet our hearty approval.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward each of our Senators and Members of Congress, a copy of the bill containing the resolutions informing them of their adoption.

An End to the Kansas Troubles.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—Leavenworth advises to the 20th inst. that Capt. Montgomery of the "Jayhawkers," has voluntarily given himself up to the authorities to await a trial upon the charges of complicity in the recent troubles in southern Kansas. It is reported that Capt. Brown, the chief of the opposition desperadoes, has left the Territory. No further difficulties are apprehended.

There was no excitement at Leavenworth. The National Intelligencer gives the following geography of the new Territories of the United States: "Dacotah" is what the western half of Minnesota Territory. When the State was formed, a line was drawn through the middle of the Territory, from North to South. The eastern part became the State of Minnesota; the western is unorganized, and without a Government.

"Arizona" is a combination of the south part of New Mexico with the Mesilla Valley strip of land which we purchased from Mexico in 1854. The latter is without a local government.

Nevada is the western half of Utah, lying between Salt Lake and California. "Laramie" means the western part of Nebraska, in which the fort of that name is situated.

"Superior" or "Ontonagon" is the peninsula between Lake Superior and Michigan, part of which now belongs to Michigan, and part to Wisconsin.

"Colony" embraces the recently discovered gold regions of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, &c., including parts of the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, and New Mexico; nearly all, however, being taken from Kansas. It contains about 122,000 square miles, and nearly 2,000 inhabitants.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—At South Franklin, Massachusetts, on Monday evening, Jonathan Wales shot Susan Whiting, killing her instantly. Both the parties were young, and connected with respectable families. Wales formerly paid his addresses to the deceased, and was prompted to shoot the unfortunate girl by jealousy. He afterwards fled to the woods, and killed himself.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The wife of Morrissey, the prize fighter, has made two attempts to commit suicide by taking laudanum during the past few days. Both were happily frustrated by the timely arrival of a physician and a stomach pump, by which the poison was expelled before it had produced fatal consequence. The cause for the rash attempts at self-destruction has not transpired.

COTTON.—The cotton markets both North and South are remarkably active. In no former season have the producers and consumers of this great staple been brought in such mutually advantageous relations as at present. The prices paid by the spinners go directly into the pockets of the planters, and the "middle men" will either lose money, or at any rate make less profit than for many years.

PITY.—W. H. Fry, Esq., discoursing at the New York Typographical Society dinner, upon the wonderful brevity of expression brought about by the use of telegraph, said that a friend of his went last week to St. Louis, and familiarly telegraphed to his wife in New York—"What have you for breakfast, and how is the baby?" She telegraphed back—"Buckwheat cakes and the measles!"

Lincoln got off a good one on the day of the Illinois Senatorial election. As soon as the ballot was announced a prominent Republican approached him, in the law library, and asked him "how he felt?" "Well," said Abm. "I feel a good deal like the boy did when he stubbed his toe against a root; grabbing his foot in both hands, he exclaimed, 'I'm too much of a man to cry, and am too d-d badly hurt to laugh!'"

AN ITEM FOR SMOKERS.—Life Illustrated contains the following in relation to the statement that tin-foil, used for wrapping tobacco, has dangerous poisonous qualities: "There is infinitely more poison in one package of tobacco, than in the tin-foil that surrounds a hundred. If anybody doubts this, let them hold a sheet of white paper over the smoke that curls up from burning tobacco, and after a pipette or a cigar has been devoured, scrape the condensed smoke from the paper, and put a very small amount on the tongue of a cat, and they will see how he dies by 'strokes of paralysis' in fifteen minutes."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SKATES.—Queen Victoria skates. We subjoin, as of some interest to the sex, the annexed description of a pair of skates just completed for Queen Victoria: "In lieu of straps across the instep, each skate is provided with a patent leather boot. These boots are furnished with a strip of stamped silver to the clogs, which are of satin wood, highly polished. The skate irons terminate in front in the appropriate and graceful form of a swan, and behind in an elegantly chased. The cup that forms the receptacles for the heels is silver-plated, and chased with the designs of a rose, shamrock and thistle. The narrow design is embossed in white silk upon the patent leather, with which it forms a pleasing contrast. The size gracefully corresponds with the small foot of Her Majesty, and when mounted on them, 'his said she looks elegantly."

Col. Francis Lee, of the Second Infantry, died in St. Louis on Wednesday night. His disease was chronic diarrhea. Col. Lee was a Pennsylvanian, and entered the army in 1822.

A large black wolf, a rare thing in this State, was shot in Clearfield county.

SPAIN.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN SPAIN.—DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTES.—The Madrid journals of the 1st contains a brief report of the closing day, relative to the message of Mr. Buchanan about Cuba, of which proceedings telegraphic mention has already been made.

M. Ulloa said: I ask the Government, in order to reply to the message of Mr. Buchanan, inasmuch as in that message it is a paragraph on the subject of annexing Cuba, and a paragraph on the Spanish nation. Marshal O'Donnell declared that the Government was disposed to demand satisfaction for such an insult; and then said—"I have the honor to inform you, during the six months we have been in office, our message has not been marked with the greatest cordiality. Accordingly, I was surprised to read, in the message of the President of the United States, that those relations were in an unsatisfactory state. In the few conferences I have had with the worthy representative in this city of the American nation, such a cordial spirit was manifested, that I felt convinced, the relations between the two governments were amicable, and that they could run no risk of being troubled."

This confidence of the Queen's Government still subsists. In its relations with the States, as in those with all other countries, it has endeavored to be circumspect, moderate, reserved, but always dignified and firm, and the government of a great people, and the government of the United States with the Government of the United States, it is not to be marked with the greatest cordiality. The period of discouragement caused by war and disunion, has ceased in Spain. Our country is now entirely in an era of development and veritable restoration. It is not to be marked with the greatest cordiality, it is not to be marked with the greatest cordiality, it is not to be marked with the greatest cordiality.

In whatever circumstances the Spanish nation may find itself, it will in future, as in the past, never be insensible to its honor; never will it allow itself to be degraded by any treaty; and a proposition having that character will always be considered by the Government as an insult to the Spanish people. [Applauding.]

The resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered to be inserted in the archives. The *Extranjero*, though a violent opponent of the cabinet, expresses warm approbation of the patriotic declaration of the minister, and states that in a question which, like that of Cuba, affects the national honor, Spain, who has never had differences on other points, will always be united. The other journals employ similar language.