AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., NOV. 30, 1859.

☞ The weather for the last two weeks has been extremely mild and pleasant.

CONGRESS.—The National Legislature will assemble at Washington on Monday next, the 5th instant. We shall endeavor to keep our readers apprised of their doings.

BILL FOUND.—In the U. S. District Court last week, a bill was found against KEEFAUVER, late Postmaster at Centreville, in this county, for alleged offences against the Post Office laws.

☞ THANKSGIVING DAY was well observed in our borough. Divine services were held in our churches, the banks and public offices were closed, the post and magnetic telegraph offices observed Sunday hours, and business of all kinds generally suspended. The sun shone bright, and the atmosphere was delightful and pleasant. In the afternoon the people generally settled their thanksgiving dinners by promenading our public streets, which presented quite a gay and animated appearance in consequence. We have heard of no fights or accidents on that day, and every one seemed to be duly sober and in a good humor.

MURDER CASE—VERDICT NOT GUILTY.—Our readers will recollect that a short time ago, a negro woman, who was confined in the jail of this county, made oath that a murder had been committed in Harrisburg, a year or two ago, by William Knox, and that the victim was buried in the garden belonging to the house in which Knox resided. The case was tried at Harrisburg last week, and no new feature developed on the trial. After the examination of the negro woman the Commonwealth rested. Rebutting evidence was introduced, denying every particle of the colored girl's singular statement. The case was submitted without argument, and the jury after a brief charge by the Court, returned a verdict of not guilty without leaving the box.

CLEAN UP.—Many of the streets and alleys of our town being in rather a filthy and dirty condition just now, we would advise our Borough Officers to have them cleaned up before the freezing weather sets in. There are a great deal of building material, dirt, stones, brick-bats, &c., permitted to lay in the streets for months after the building is completed, much to the annoyance of the travelling community. Notwithstanding the Ordinance prohibiting the throwing of coal ashes, dirt, &c., in our streets, we see it freely indulged in in many parts of the town.

☞ The lectures of PARK BENJAMIN delivered in Rheem's Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday evening's last, were well attended by large and intelligent audiences. The lectures were delivered in a clear and expressive tone and elicited commendation from those who were so fortunate as to hear them.

BRIGADE PARADE.—A Brigade Parade under the command of Brig. Gen. J. M. ALLEN, took place in Carlisle, on Saturday last. The parade was composed of the Sumner Rifles, Capt. Kuhn; Junior Cadets, Capt. Stevenson; National Blues of Mechanicsburg, Lieut. E. Zug. They looked remarkably well, and performed various military evolutions with great accuracy. In the afternoon the Brigade was reviewed by Maj. Gen. P. M. BIDDLE and Staff.

During the day an election for Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major, took place at the Court House. WM. M. PENROSE was elected Colonel, WM. SHRIVER Lieutenant Colonel, and JOHN MESSINGER Major.

"THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT."—We received the first number of a Democratic paper, bearing the above title, published and edited by JAMES G. OLIVER, at Greenfield, Mo. Mr. OLIVER served his apprenticeship in this office, and we would be glad to hear of his success in business. His paper, though small in size, may prove a great benefit to the Democratic party in Missouri.

THIEVES ABOUT.—Though we have not heard of any robberies, thefts, or depredations, recently, in our midst, yet cur exchanges from different parts are filled with such notices as "another robbery," "bold theft," "bold operation," &c., &c., and it may not be amiss to warn our readers, and recommend a careful closing of doors. At this season of the year, our towns are generally thronged with wandering specimens of humanity, asking alms, who, in a majority of cases, have no object in view further than to acquaint themselves with your premises, thus enabling them the better to carry out their nefarious designs.

DEPARTURE OF GOV. PORTER.—Gov. Porter, who was elected Vice President of one of the Texas railroads, left Harrisburg last week for Austin, Texas, in which place he expects to remain until the latter part of February or March next, when he will return to Harrisburg.

COLD WEATHER.—From the fact that an enormous drove of gray squirrels, numbering hundreds of thousands, suddenly made their appearance on the Merrimac, the St. Louis papers predict that the coming winter will be a very cold one. Old settlers affirm that in 1834 and '52, immense droves of squirrels made their appearance, followed by severe weather.

☞ It is said that John T. Brown, Democrat, elected to the House of Representatives from the Fifth Congressional district of Kentucky, will not take his seat at the opening of Congress, he being under the constitutional age. The second section of article 1st of the Constitution declares that "No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of 25 years." Mr. Brown lacks a few months of the required age.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—There are nine members of the next Congress whose seats are contested. Of 237 members elected, 115 were members of the last Congress. The member who has been consecutively elected for the longest period of any one in the Congress is W. E. W. Cobb, of Alabama. There is only one Smith in Congress; four Davises, three Washburns, all brothers, and quite a number of instances of the same name being held by two different members.

A FAIR TRIAL.—The Charlestown, (Va.) *Democrat* wishes the fact to go forth to the North that Brown and his confederates were tried by juries principally composed of nonslaveholders; and that they have, therefore, had all the advantages in this, as well as in all other respects, which could have been accorded them under any circumstances.

☞ A secret organization has been discovered in Kentucky, having for its object a slave insurrection.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

The first session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress will commence on Monday next. The peculiar condition of the politics of the country, says the Reading *Gazette*, has given rise to much speculation as to the organization of the new Congress, and as the time for the meeting approaches, an extraordinary degree of interest is being manifested in the event.

The Senate, being a permanent body, over which the Vice President presides, by virtue of his office, is already organized, and therefore its political composition will have nothing to do with that formality. The Senate is now composed of 66 members, but there are three vacancies—one each in Minnesota, Oregon and Texas—so that the actual number of Senators, at the opening of the session, will be 63. Of these, 37, (including Judge Haun, the newly appointed Senator from California,) are Democrats, 24 Republicans, and 2 Americans; leaving the Democrats in a clear majority of 11 over the combined Opposition. The Senate, therefore, will exercise a controlling conservative influence, on the side of Democratic principles, and in support of the Administration, over the Legislation of the next Congress.

The chief interest is centered in the House of Representatives, where parties are so divided as to render the organization a matter of uncertainty, which the shrewdest political calculator can do no more than speculate upon. The House is composed of 237 members, a majority of whom—119—is necessary to effect an organization, unless a resort should be had to the plurality rule, as was the case in 1855. But this will only be after all other efforts to organize shall have failed. The New York *Tribune* an ultra Republican print, but generally accurate in its political *figures*, if not in its statement of facts and opinions—classifies the members as follows:

Republicans,	113
Administration Democrats,	93
Anti-Lecompton Democrats,	8
South Americans,	23
Total,	237
Majority,	119

In this classification, the *Tribune* includes among the Republicans several members who were elected by the so-called "People's Party" in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and perhaps one or two other States. Practically the classification is correct, for although one or more of them—Mr. E. Joy Morris, of Philadelphia, for example—may absent themselves from the Republican caucus, it may be set down for certain that they will act and vote with the Republicans, both in the organization, and in all other cases upon which an issue is joined with the Democrats. The Republicans, although in a plurality of 20, have not votes enough to elect the Speaker, Clerk, &c., without assistance from without. They must obtain six votes, either from the Anti-Lecompton Democrats or South Americans, to give them the majority. Can they get them? Upon the answer to this question, depends the political complexion of the House. What prospect have they of forming a combination with the Anti-Lecomptonites? Such a thing has been rumored and talked about, with the object of making Col. Forney Clerk, but we never placed much confidence in it, and we now hear that all hope of effecting an arrangement of this kind has been abandoned. The 8 Democrats who have taken a stand against the Administration, under the name of Anti-Lecompton men, are the professed friends of Mr. Douglas. Now, Mr. Douglas counsels and urges adherence to the regular party organization. If, therefore, they are really desirous to further his interest with the Charleston Convention, they have no alternative but to unite with the majority of the Democratic members, both in caucus and in the House. The probability now, is strong that they will do so. In that event, the balance of power will be held by the South Americans, and it will rest with them to say what complexion the House will assume, at its organization. The only material question upon which the party that these members represent, is in antagonism to the Democratic party, is that relating to the political rights and privileges of adopted citizens. On this question, the Democratic party has long since taken the stand that its liberal principles, and the spirit of our free institutions, demanded. Of course, the Democrats in Congress can make no concession of principle, affecting this question, for the sake of securing any temporary advantage, such as the control of the organization of the House would give them. But, the South Americans, in common with the Democracy, profess to cherish a *national* sentiment, and to be utterly hostile to the spirit of extreme sectionalism, which declares itself enlisted in an irrepressible conflict against the constitutional rights and domestic institutions of the South, and has recently developed itself more formidably than ever in the murderous and insurrectionary movement at Harper's Ferry. The serious question, then, comes up to these twenty-three South Americans, will they join hands with a party, the direct tendency of whose teachings, and we may now say, *acts*, is to undermine the rights of the States, and to overthrow the Federal Constitution? Will they, or any of them prove so traitorous to their own vital interests, so regardless of the safety of the Union, as to form a combination with a party, whose influence is of so pestilential a cast that the whole Southern press, both Opposition and Democratic, as with one voice, declare that its triumph would be the death-knell of the Union? Their position, in view of the organization of Congress, is one of fearful responsibility, and as they lend the weight of their influence, so will the sincerity or hollowness of their professions of nationality, and love for the Union, be put to the test.

But, whatever complexion the organization of the House may take, we shall have the proud gratification of knowing that the Democratic members constitute a phalanx strong in ability and character, and strong in the nationality of their party. They represent a constituency and a party that in the North or South, or East or West, to use the words of a Richmond journal, "are root and branch opposed to the threatening and insulting Northern sectional organization, and will not support its candidates or co-operate with it in any manner or to any extent whatever." If this party has been beaten, they have been beaten while upholding the Constitution of their country; and whatever may be the result of the struggle for the organization, they will look with confidence to their representatives to act with Argus eyes on their opponents; and be the champions of those constitutional rights which successive Democratic administrations thus far have triumphantly maintained.

Late European News.

By the steamer Canada, we have Liverpool dates to the 5th ult., being three days later than those by the Hungarian. The Hon. Chas. Sumner and Gen. Van Rensselaer and lady are passengers. It is asserted that England will join the European Congress, and also that France and England were completely agreed on a basis for the settlement of the Italian question. Further details of the recent great gale on the English coast are given. The trip of the Great Eastern from Holyhead to Southampton was regarded as much more satisfactory than either of the other experimental trips. The organization of the French army for China is considered as being definitely settled, and preparations for its embarkation have commenced. The cholera had broken out among the French troops destined to invade Morocco, and fifty per day died of it. A vague report is circulated that Garibaldi, at his interview with the King of Sardinia, declared that Italy had been betrayed, and that he would head a revolution. The King protested against such a course. The statement is reiterated that the Pope will grant the suggested reforms after the insurgents of the Romagna return to their homes. Gen. O'Donnell has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of Spain.

THE RESULT OF JEALOUSY.—A few evenings since, says the Albany *Standard*, a man named Phillips, on returning to his residence, saw, through the window of his house, a man in the embrace of his wife, fondly caressing and kissing her. He looked, and looked again, to make sure that what he saw was no delusion, but reality. Still did his wife and the man continue their expressions of delight and gratification towards each other. The brain of Phillips became madened at the sight. He rushed to the woodshed, and arming himself with an axe sallied into the room where the pair were. Without stopping to look, think or speak, he made an onslaught on both. As he raised the axe it struck the stove-pipe, which fell upon a cradle in which was an infant that narrowly escaped death. Wife and man were each knocked down.

Mr. Phillips revenged himself, especially on the man, whom he knocked and kicked about unmercifully. The poor woman undertook to save the man. This step exasperated Phillips, who turned upon her, and did that which he never had occasion to do before—abuse and maltreat her. While he was doing this, the young stranger saw the door open, picked himself up and made off, and that is the last that has been seen of him. After going on terribly for some five or ten minutes, Phillips sat down and wept like a child. His wife still lay on the floor in a helpless condition. He raised her up, and endeavored to soothe her pains. As soon as she had recovered she informed him that the young man he had so attacked and abused was his long absent son, who had just returned from California, where he had been since 1848. The wife was so badly injured by the assault of her husband that she fell into a delirious state, and her friends have been obliged to send her to the Asylum, as she was fast becoming insane.

THE PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.—An item from an eastern paper has found its way into some of the Philadelphia journals, setting forth that in consequence of the failure of Mr. John A. Washington, the proprietor of Mount Vernon, the purchase money already paid for the estate was likely to be lost; as Mr. W., being involved, could not give a title. Such is by no means the case. The contract, and all the arrangements between the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association and Mr. Washington, are such that neither his failure or any judgments against him that may result therefrom, can in any way affect the title to the Mount Vernon estate. We are glad to learn, moreover, that very nearly a sufficient amount to complete the purchase has been realized; but it is intended to make the fund sufficient to put the whole estate in repair, and for this purpose the Lady Managers of the Association are actively prosecuting their collections, preferring to perfect the whole plan by their own efforts, rather than to ask, as they well might do, the aid of Congress.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.—The publishers of the Pittsburg *Dispatch* and of the *Post*, have been indicted in Allegheny for a libel, in publishing the opening speech of a counsel in the Orphans' Court, in a case relative to the administration of an estate, in which some very severe remarks, reflecting upon the character of one of the parties, were made. The defendants pleaded their rights, as publishers, to publish the proceedings in the public courts, and claimed that they had done so fairly. The charge of the judge was strongly against the defence. The jury, however, returned a verdict of not guilty.

ANTECEDENTS.—Stevens, the accomplice of old Brown, like his leader, is not without his antecedents. The records of the War Department show that he was in the regular army in Mexico, and while there, he and several others mutinied against their captain, for which he was sentenced to be shot, but was pardoned by President Polk; that he was afterwards sent in the regular army to Kansas, at the time of the troubles there—where he deserted the service and joined the marauding party of John Brown.—Like his leader he was severely wounded at Harper's Ferry, but like him, survives to end his life on the gallows.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The Managers of the National Washington Monument have adopted a resolution to appeal to the patriotism of the State Governments to aid them in their noble efforts to rear a grand monument to the name and fame of Washington at the seat of government; and with that view have already addressed a letter to the Governors of several States, requesting them to lay their application before the respective Legislatures now in session or soon to assemble.

KEEP YOUR SEATS.—Of the twelve passengers who were killed by the late accident to an excursion train in Wisconsin, seven are known to have been out of their seats, and it is supposed that the other five were also not in their proper places. It is thought that if all had remained in their seats, not a passenger would have been killed.

A TRAGEDY IN THE PULPIT.—The Rev. Mr. Waddell, of Girvan, Scotland, recently read from his own pulpit a poetical tragedy, of which he is the author, entitled "King Saul," illustrating the power of madness, superstition, and jealousy combined. It is a five-act tragedy, adhering throughout to the narrative as it appears in Holy Writ.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.—The most important item of foreign intelligence is to the effect that the Empress Eugenie and the ladies of her Court have definitely abandoned crinoline; they have also substituted short dresses for trailing ones. This little paragraph will produce a great fluttering among the crinoline.

Another Plunder Project.

We see it suggested in Fernon's *Railroad Journal*, that the State should release the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, for a number of years, from the payment of the interest on the purchase money for the canals sold to that company, and the suggestion has been copied into Forney's *Press*, with apparent approval.

In plain English, this may be regarded as the first step in robbing the State of the proceeds of the canals, sold at a price notoriously less than their real value, and if successful, it will in time be followed by others designed for that purpose. Are the people—the tax payers of the State—prepared for it, and are they willing that this scheme of the plunderers shall be successful?—If not, let them at once speak out in a voice that will not be misunderstood, and give their representatives in the Legislature distinctly to understand that no such dishonest project can have their approbation.

What is this proposition? It is to release the Sunbury and Erie Company from payment into the State Treasury, of *one hundred and seventy five thousand dollars*, annually, and consequently to withhold this sum from the annual liquidation of the State debt: it is, virtually, to give to this corporation, annually, $175,000 of the people's money, for this interest truly belongs to the tax payers of the State, being the proceeds of public works which had been constructed by their money, and, prior to their sale, were yielding a nett revenue considerably greater than this interest.

And on what ground is this plunder of the State asked to be done? On the ground that the Sunbury and Erie Company, although favored, in the sale of the canals, to the extent of millions, still finds itself embarrassed, and, without aid, will have great difficulty in stocking and operating their road so far as finished! If this plea is good for that company, the same plea or one equally as good, might be advanced by many other Railroad Companies in the State, who are in embarrassed circumstances, and whose stockholders are quite as deserving of State favor, as the Sunbury and Erie horde of speculators. And suppose one or more of these embarrassed or failing companies were to apply to the Legislature for relief—for a donation, to enable them to finish their road—to stock it—or to pay the interests on their bonds—would they succeed? Most assuredly not: it would find favor in no quarter. And yet this movement of the Sunbury and Erie, is of this unreasonable and unjust character, and at least two presses are found bold enough to encourage it.

We may refer again to this plunder project. Our object, at present, is simply to apprise the people of this last scheme of speculators and stockjobbers to rob the State at the expense of her tax paying citizens.

West Chester Jeffersonian.

THE PROGRESS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—California papers announce that in March next San Francisco will be within *ten days' telegraphic communication* with the Atlantic States. This will take place by the simultaneous completion at that time of the telegraphic lines between St. Louis and Fort Smith, on the Atlantic side, and San Francisco and Los Angelos on the Pacific side, thus cutting off three and a half days on each side, and with the mail facilities reducing the time of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific cities to about ten days. It will not be long, therefore, before the telegraphic wires will close the intervening gap, and make the communication between the East and the West instantaneous. This, for the interests of the United States, is more important than even the success of telegraphic communication with Europe.

DISABILITY OF WITNESSES.—The Massachusetts Senate has adopted an amendment to its laws, which removes the disability to receive the testimony of atheists in its Courts of law.—The amendment provides that, "every person not a believer in any religion, shall be required to testify truly under pains and penalties of perjury." To this an amendment was adopted as follows: "And the evidence of such person's disbelief in the existence of God may be received to affect their credibility as witnesses." The latter clause of the amendment was adopted by a vote of 10 to 7. The vote upon the amendment as amended was 13 to 13, and it was adopted by the casting vote of the President.

"ROUGHS" EMPLOYED AT ENGLISH ELECTIONS.—It appears, according to developements in regard to the recent Parliamentary election in England, that New York and Baltimore are not alone in the employment of "roughs" as a portion of the election machinery. It was testified to before a committee that the number of "roughs" employed by the *Conservatives* during the Wakefield (England) election commenced with eighteen and ended with six hundred.—The Liberals, it is stated, engaged more men—three to one. Each side set forth that they hired the men to protect their friends, but it is also stated that the house of every Conservative was marked with a cross, and, of course, scenes of violence followed. In this borough a shoemaker and his son were offered $800 for their votes.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. SCOTT.—The Home Journal publishes the following anecdote of General Scott:—In the heat of one of the most desperate battles in Mexico, the General saw a critical point where an advantage was likely to be lost except by a prompt, though rather dangerous movement. He galloped up to one of the officers of a volunteer corps, and gave the order.—The man was willing enough, but, while gathering up his reins, he remarked in the most savory drawl of Yankee dialect:—"Well, it *does* seem to me that I could have done it better a little while ago!" "Sir," thundered out the General, the words are *does* and *have*. You've only twenty minutes to live, and for God's sake dont die with such horrible pronunciation in your mouth!" and waving his hand to the astonished captain, with imperative repetition of his order by gesture, the splendid horseman galloped off to follow up his victory in another crisis of the battle.

☞ The Contents of the Dead Letter Office are advertised to be sold, the department being unable to find their owners. They consist of coats, hats, socks, drawers, gloves, scarfs, suspenders, patent inhaling tube, gold pens, pencils, and all kinds of small jewelry imaginable, undersleeves, fans, handkerchiefs, box of dissecting instruments, pocket bibles, children's dresses, lace collars, books, buttons, cloth, purses, slippers, chemles, bed-quilts, boots, shirts, gaffs for game fowls, cornfield hoe, black silk basque, hoods, shawls, gaiters, cigar case, snuff box, spectacles, false teeth, night-caps, brogans, aprons, pantalettes, ear-trumpet, shoulder braces, silk flag, razors, one hundred catechisms, watch crystals, nipple-glasses, demi-veils, edging, and a thousand other things, such as are usually embraced in a pawnbrokers' sale of unredeemed pledges.

A LARGE NEGRO STAMPEDE.—The Chicago Journal says, that on Thursday evening, the 17th ult., the Underground Railroad arrived there with thirty passengers; five from the vicinity of Richmond, Va., twelve from Kentucky, and thirteen from Missouri. They are now all safe in Canada. The thirteen from Missouri were sold to go down the river the very day they started. A stalwart six footer and a Sharpe's rifle were the only guides.

The Excitement in Virginia Continued.

An Immediate Attack Apprehended—A Strong Military Force in Motion—1000 Soldiers at Charlestown—The Ohio Line Guarded.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—A steamer arrived from Norfolk with two companies of military, numbering 170 men. They will proceed to Charlestown by a special train to-night.

Two companies of one hundred men left Charlestown to-day, for Wheeling, to guard the Ohio line.

The Virginia "Cadets" and over 100 volunteers, numbering in all over 200 men, went up in a special train this afternoon.

These reinforcements will make the force at Charlestown over 1000. They are quartered in the Court House and churches.

Every car that passes through is searched for armed men at all the stopping places in Virginia.

What new information has been received has not transpired. There seems, however, to be a determination to keep up the panic. The military movement, it is said, grows out of a confident belief that an attack will be made to night.

It is said that Governor Wise and Mr. Hunter profess to have received information that an attack will be made to-night.

Companies from all parts of the State have tendered their services to the Governor; also four companies from Georgia and one from North Carolina. The services of the latter have been declined.

The citizens of Rockingham county have tendered a hundred mounted men, to proceed to any point the Governor may require them.

The Richmond Despatch urges the people of Virginia to stay away from the execution. It says that visitors from other States, if they are permitted to be present at all, will be assigned a position where they can do no mischief.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Additional military from Virginia passed through this city today, on the way to Charlestown.

MURDER IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—On Sunday night, the 13th inst., Jacob Hertzel was shot and instantly killed, in Wayne township, Schuylkill county, by Francis Deibert. Both were mere youths, the former 21, and the latter 17 years old. A difficulty occurred between them some weeks since, at a husking party, when blows were exchanged. The fatal termination was witnessed by quite a number of persons, who interfered too late to prevent the result. Deibert went home and the same night surrendered himself to Squire Springer, by whom he was committed to prison to answer at Court.

☞ Mr. E. G. Eastman, senior editor of the Nashville *Union and American*, died at Nashville, on Wednesday week. The *Union* has thus lost two of its editors, both men of eminent ability, within a week, Mr. Poindexter having been killed on Friday last, by Allen A. Hall, editor of the *Nashville News*, in a street encounter. Mr. Eastman was formerly connected with the press of New England, and for a period, we believe, also with the Washington *Union*. He was a forcible and vigorous writer, and universally esteemed.

FUNNY END TO AN ELOPEMENT.—Miss Hughes, of Albany, eloped with a German book-keeper. Her father pursued and overtook them at the railway station. He seized his daughter rudely, and was seized himself by the book-keeper, who "punched" him severely. Seeing her father sadly worsted and bloody, Miss Hughes, like a good girl, took his part, placed her arms about his neck, saying, "Poor father, forgive me!" She turned upon her lover and abused him for beating her father, and then unhesitatingly proceeded home with her parent.

A FEARFUL CALENDER OF CRIME.—In Baltimore, 812 arrests were made during the month of October, as follows:—Assault and battery, 68; assault with intent to kill, 8; assault on officers, 5; assault on wives, 12; arson, 1; abusing, 18; abusing parents, 1; abusing families, 5; breach of ordinance, 63; breach of peace, 210; destroying property, 10; desecration of the Sabbath, 1; disturbing public worship, 1; fast driving, 1; fraud, 2; false pretences, 3; fighting in the street, 32; gambling on the Sabbath, 2; interfering with officers, 12; intoxication, 289; larceny, 10; murder, 2; rioting, 3; rape, 1; shooting at persons, 10; threatening to kill, 5; vagrancy, 1. Such a list needs no comment.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.—Vesuvius is still in a state of eruption, the lava having now reached a point three miles from the crater. The present mouth was opened eighteen months ago, by a violent earthquake, the cinders from which were carried as far as Constantinople—another proof of the great eastern current. The lava now issues from the base of the cone, passes down the valley below Piano delle Gene'tre, and falls into the great ravine known as the Sasse-Grande, 250 feet deep by 1000 broad, which is now completely filled. Below this it cuts across the carriage road in three places, destroys about twenty houses and some olive groves and vineyards, and is now near the cemetery of Portici, whose inhabitants are full of apprehension. It is estimated that twenty millions cubic yards of lava have issued from the crater during this eruption. The temperature of the lava is two thousand degrees Fahrenheit. The guides have provided themselves with moulds in which they cast medallion heads of the King and Queen of Naples, Louis Napoleon, Queen Victoria, Victor Emanuel, Czar Alexander, and even Mazzini, Murat, and Garibaldi.

☞ The Rochester *Union* says that Sir Grantley Berkley, the English nobleman who had been on a hunting excursion to the Far West, and of whom we have seen something in the papers, went eastward on Saturday; and adds: "He put on a number of airs to which our people were strangers, but we do not hear that he met with any unkind treatment."

☞ Prof. Lowe, who proposes to go to Europe in his new Air Ship, was formerly a magician. Some few years since he exhibited his wife out West as a curiosity—her head displaying on either side of the parting two different colors of hair; a work of art probably, and not one of nature. There is magic in hair-dye. Should Prof. Lowe succeed in his aerial undertaking, however, he will not be looked upon as a humbug, but as a hero.

LOW LANDS.—Florida and Louisiana have a less elevation above the sea than any of the other States of the Union. A considerable portion of Louisiana is less than 100 feet above tide-water, and no part of the State has an elevation of more than 500 feet above the sea.

☞ The Massachusetts House of Representatives has abolished the provision of law authorizing flogging in the State prison. Mr. Goodwin, of Lowell, who is chairman of the board of inspectors of the prison, stated that not a blow had been inflicted there for nearly three years.

LOSS OF THE INDIAN.

THE SHIP AND CARGO A TOTAL LOSS.

HALIFAX, via SACKVILLE, Nov 26.

The war steamer Gladiator has returned to Halifax with the remainder of the survivors of the Indian.

The ship has totally broken to pieces, and only a small portion of the stern is visible.

Very little of her cargo has drifted ashore, and it is so damaged as to be worthless.

Complaints are made of the robbery and plunder of the passengers by the natives, and a legal inquiry will be made.

The mails have been saved, and forwarded via Windsor, in care of the purser. She had eight cabin and thirty steerage passengers.

The latter are mostly Germans and Hungarians.

The crew numbered seventy seven men.

The cargo consisted of two hundred tons of bale goods, one hundred tons of iron, and the balance coal.

The ship ran on the ledge while on a speed of eight knots an hour. The weather at the time was hazy but not thick.

The captain was deceived by the soundings, and supposed he was off Cape Sable. When the vessel struck she tore off her bottom, and filled almost instantly. The engineers opened the valves of the boilers, thus preventing the explosion.

Boats numbers one, two, and three were got out and lowered, when a sudden crash took place, and the vessel parted amidships. The steerage passengers now made a rush for the boats, and sunk numbers one and two, drowning the engineers, several of the crew and passengers, and two women and children.

Boat No. 4, under command of Mr. Smith, the second officer, was blown off thirty miles. Boats Nos. 5, 6, and 7 were sunk or damaged.

Mr. Tabbetts, the fourth officer's boat, reached the shore.

Mr. Biggans, of the third officer's boat, broke adrift leaky, and it was supposed was lost on the shore.

A boat, with three ladies, accompanied by their husbands, beat about nine hours in a cold sleet and a high sea, but landed safely.

The forward part of the ship disappeared at daylight.

The plate, stores, and everything of that kind, have been lost or stolen.

Twenty-seven persons are dead. None of their bodies have been recovered.

WINDSOR, N. S., Nov. 26.—The cabin passengers of the wrecked steamer were all saved. Their names are—Hon. Mr. Potsford, Mr. and Mrs. Meldrum, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Street, and Mr. Elliott—8.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—A boat containing five of the crew of the wrecked steamer Indian was picked up at sea, and the seamen have been brought to this port.

A REVOLUTIONARY HERO ONE HUNDRED AND THREE YEARS OLD.—A correspondent of the Portland *Advertiser*, writing from the town of Sanford, York county, says he well knows Ralph Farnham, of Acton, who is named on the list of Revolutionary soldiers as still living in Maine—but that his age, instead of being ninety-four years, as stated, is actually one hundred and three. He says that he was born July 17, 1756, in Lebanon, York county, Me., where he lived with his father, laboring upon the farm, until he reached the age of nineteen, when, in 1775 the news of the landing of the British troops in Boston, and of their march to Concord, arrived at Lebanon. Young Farnham, full of the love of liberty, having a mortal hatred of oppression of every kind, told his father that if he would spare him and the old fowling piece, he would that week go to Boston and fight for his country. The old man wept at the thought of parting with so brave a son, but his zeal for liberty and his love for his country triumphed over his parental affections, and the next morning he granted his son's request with a father's blessing, and the prayers of his mother for his safe return. The stripling went forth to fight the battles of freedom. Arriving at Cambridge, he joined the army, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.—The Democrats have carried California by such a majority as to make sure of it for the Democratic candidate in 1860.

In New York, the Democrats have elected half their ticket, under circumstances which show a majority against Seward-Republicanism, sufficient to defeat its pretensions in 1860.

These two States, with the Southern vote, are more than sufficient to give the next Presidential election to the Democrats.

Maryland (which went for Fillmore in 1856) has elected a Democratic Legislature, which will put an end to the reign of rowdyism in Baltimore, and restore the State to the Democrats in 1860.

In Wisconsin the Republicans have lost 7,000 in six months, and Randall is re-elected by less than 1,000 majority.

PRACTICAL WORKING OF THE MAINE LAW.—Sick folks are the only ones allowed to drink spirituous liquors in Massachusetts, the "Maine Law" forbidding the use of such beverages, excepting as medicine. The last year that Mr. Mansfield was the Liquor Agent of the Old Bay State, he sold spirits to the amount of $108,760 43. Mr. Shanghai Burnham, his successor, has the present year sold "fire water" to the amount of $125,000. He bought cheap distillery slops, which he would drug so as to give them the appearance of brandy worth from six to eight dollars, and then sell them at that rate. The difference was pocketed by the dishonest Liquor Agent.

VIOLENT DEATH IN CHESTER COUNTY, PA.—The body of an unknown man, believed to be an Irish laborer, was found last Thursday morning, in a meadow, on the east bank of the Brandywine, in East Caln township, Chester county, Pa. A contused wound on the skull and several other injuries and cuts, indicated death by violence. He might, however, have fallen down a rocky precipice close by, which would account for the condition of the body.

RATHER ROMANTIC.—A butcher in an English provincial town, was recently married in church; and, after the knot was tied, the bridal party proceeded to an inn to *refresh* themselves.—While drinking and carousing, an old sweetheart of the bride dropped in, and while the party were in "high jinks" he put his arm around her neck and gave her a kiss. This enraged the bridegroom, and a fight took place.—As the rivals were sparring on the floor, the wife jumped up, and placing herself between them, took off her ring and flung it at the bridegroom, and shortly afterwards made off with her former lover. The bridegroom sobbed and wept bitterly at his loss.

☞ A new Counterfeit $10 note on the Stroudsburg Bank, of Stroudsburg, Pa., has appeared, which Imlay & Bicknell describe as follows:—"Vignette—a Farm Scene, a man and three horses drinking at a well, goats and sheep, trees and houses in the distance; X in upper left corner; 10 in upper right corner; sailor in lower right, and farmer in lower left corners; has a pink tint; well done; are circulating freely. Look out for them."

Later From California.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—The Overland Mail arrived last night, with San Francisco dates to the 4th instant.

Business was dull and prices unchanged, but money was in demand. It was expected that the steamer of the 5th would not carry away very heavy shipments.

The rainy season had fairly commenced in California.

Upwards of three thousand passengers had arrived at San Francisco from Panama and the North during the three days prior to the departure of the mail.

The construction of the telegraph lines to the interior was progressing rapidly. It was in operation 165 miles east of San Francisco, and would reach Visula, 250 miles, by the 1st of January.

There are more improvements going on in San Francisco than at any period since 1854. The city is generally more prosperous than at any time since the revulsion of 1855. During the month of October, $1,348,000 worth of gold was deposited in the mint for coinage, among which was a considerable amount of Fraser river dust. The total shipment of gold during October was $3,620,000.

Judge Terry has been indicted and placed under bail in $10,000 to answer for killing Senator Broderick in a duel.

It was understood at San Francisco that C. K. Garrison had sold to Com. Vanderbilt his entire interest in the mail steamers on the Pacific side, which is regarded as an indication that the present competition would continue for a long time.

The public administrator is pressing a suit in the Probate Court to give him the control of the estate of the late Mr. Broderick. His application is resisted by Miss Lucy Brown, who claims the estate as the cousin of the deceased.

The case of the Mercede Mining Company vs. J. C. Fremont, was under argument before the Supreme Court. The points at issue are of the highest importance as legal questions, independent of the immense pecuniary interests involved, and the case will doubtless be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The accounts from the Washo Valley gold and silver mines continue to be variable, and new discoveries are constantly being made.—Another large amount of dirt had reached San Francisco, which, on being assayed, yielded from $2000 to $6000 per ton.

The Comstock vein is regarded as the richest silver mine in the world.

The Grand Jury of Carson Valley had submitted a report to Judge Cradlebaugh. Among the subjects treated in it were the outrages upon the immigrants committed by the Mormons, and the impossibility of the latter living in harmony with American citizens. The report also calls for remedial legislation on the part of Congress.

From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—The Legislature of Texas has authorized the Governor to call out all the troops necessary for the protection of the frontier.

The Governor has appointed Captain Ford commander of the troops.

Captain Ford started for the Rio Grande on the 18th.

The Legislature has also ordered the troops to arrest Cortinas' band.

The reports from Brownsville had created intense excitement throughout Texas.

The small town of Gonzales had raised 200 men in two days.

Cortinas had returned Mr. Campbell, Deputy Sheriff, to Brownsville unharmed—against the wishes of his men.

General Houston recommends the Legislature to authorize a regiment of mounted men to protect the frontier from the depredations of Indians.

THE LATEST—BROWNSVILLE STILL CLOSELY BESIEGED.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—The latest advices from Brownsville, to the 19th ult., say the town was still closely besieged.

An expedition was preparing to march against Cortinas.

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—Miss Anna Nicholson, who resided in Twelfth street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, died on Wednesday afternoon, of last week, from the effect of morphine, administered in mistake for quinine. The deceased was suffering with chills, and the attending physician ordered a dose of quinine, but unfortunately morphine was obtained in its stead, and the lady died in a few hours after taking it. The prescription was put up at a drug store where a mistake of somewhat similar character occurred a year or two since.—The clerk was so distressed at his fatal blunder, that he threatened to commit suicide.

THE LATE POSTMASTER AT PHILADELPHIA.—A special dispatch from Washington, to the New York *Tribune*, says that Mr. Westcott, late Postmaster at Philadelphia, left office owing a balance of $19,000, which he agreed to pay on the 13th inst., but did not. He claims an offset of about $5 000 or $6,000. A suit is intended, under the Sub Treasury act.

☞ Mrs. Watson has sent to the Alabama State Fair, to be held at Montgomery this week, eight camels of her importation. They will be put to work, to show planters and others their capabilities, and this exhibition alone will be worth a visit to Montgomery. The question of the adaptability of camels to the agricultural work of the South is an important one. Our planters should embrace the opportunity to form their own judgments.

☞ General Thomas Thumb, who, although barely knee-high to a grasshopper, made a large fortune for P. T. Barnum, and a snug one for himself, is reported to be about to unite himself in wedlock with a lady of youth and beauty.—The authorities differ about her height, and it is variously stated as three feet six, and six feet three.

☞ There appears to be no chance for the respite or pardon of Brown. A writ of error has been denied by the Supreme Court of Appeals at Richmond, on the ground that the judgment of the Circuit Court is right. It is expected that the execution will take place on the day fixed, the 2d of December.

☞ A Miss Thompson, in Tennessee, has recently recovered $15,000 in a suit for breach of promise against a man named Patterson. The case excited great interest, as the most eminent counsel in the State were engaged upon it. The verdict is the heaviest ever rendered in a case of the kind in Tennessee.

☞ Hon. Charles Sumner arrived home in the steamer Canada, at Boston, on Monday of last week. The New York *Tribune* says that "His health he considers as completely re-established. He feels in full possession of his natural physical vigor," and expects to resume his seat in the U. S. Senate at the opening of the coming session.

☞ We have news from the Plains of the death of Kit Carson, the celebrated explorer and the companion of Fremont. The Sioux Indians were threatening the whites, and fears are entertained of depredations from them.

☞ The Republicans continue to talk of "mad Brown," "crazy Brown," and the like adjectives. The moment a bold man attempts to practice the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, all his theoretical brethren call him crazy!