

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BHATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLISLE, PA., JAN. 12, 1860.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

In another column will be found the full proceedings of the Democratic County Convention. The Convention lacked but two delegates of being full, and was composed of the good and substantial men of our party.

The resolutions submitted to the Convention by Prof. R. K. BENS, chairman of the Committee, are strong and to the point, and were adopted with but one dissenting vote.

It will be seen that T. P. BLAIR, Esq., of Shippensburg, was appointed Senatorial, and the editor of this paper Representative Delegate to the State Convention. For the very flattering vote we received, we beg leave to return our thanks to our friends who supported us.

MILITARY PARADE AT CHURCHTOWN.—On last Saturday, our neighboring village of Churchtown was the scene of one of the finest military displays that has been witnessed in our county for years.

The Chambersburg Valley Spirit has changed hands. Messrs. Dechert and Cooper retire, having sold the entire establishment to Messrs. J. Geo. Ripper and Geo. H. Mengel.

THE SHOOTING SEASON.—According to the act of Assembly approved the 21st day of April, 1858, for the preservation of game and insectivorous birds, the time for shooting, trapping, or destroying in any other way, pigeons, partridges, woodcocks, or rabbits, run out on the 1st instant.

AN ACCIDENT.—The Shippensburg News of the 7th inst. says:—We regret to state that Mr. Thomas Hines, residing near this place, met with serious injuries from being trampled upon the face by a horse, a few days since.

EDITORS REWARDED.—The chief clerks of both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature are editors. Russell Errett, chief clerk of the Senate, is the editor of the Pittsburg Gazette.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.—"No Speaker yet!" is the substance of the news from Washington this week. The Senate, having power to do but little independent of the House, is doing that little as leisurely as possible, while in the House the tedious routine of balloting for a Speaker without success, is repeated.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

On our first page will be found the second annual Message of Gov. PACKER, to which we would invite attention. It is a plain, forcibly written document, and is encouraging in its statements in regard to the State finances.

The last year's receipts into the Treasury, including the former balance, have amounted to \$4,718,377; the expenditures have been \$3,879,054; leaving a balance of \$839,323 on the 1st of December, 1859.

The Message gives an encouraging account of the progress of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. It states the amount paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as tonnage tax, up to the year 1858, and shows that the amount withheld and awaiting the Supreme Court's decision as to the validity of the tax, is \$246,743.80.

The Governor gives a favorable account of the Common Schools of the State, and makes some judicious suggestions for improving the operations of the system. The Farmers' High School and State Library are commended to the liberality of the Legislature.

The benevolent institutions that have heretofore been fostered by the State, are commended to a continuance of the State's bounty. The practice of special legislation on subjects that might properly be brought under existing general laws, is condemned. The tariff question is briefly alluded to, and the recommendations of the President, in his Message of last year, are substantially adopted.

A NEW ORDER.—We understand that several ladies are making arrangements to organize a lodge of "Daughters of the Forest" in our borough. The objects sought for by the new organization are, in a measure, similar to those of the "Daughters of Temperance," embracing the benevolent and beneficial character of the order, without reference to the temperance principle, though at present the larger portion of the membership are connected with the Daughters. The new order had its origin in Philadelphia, where already there are twelve tents, as they are termed.

GOVERNORIAL.—A large number of the citizens of Washington county have addressed a communication to Col. William Hopkins, of Washington, requesting permission to bring his name before the Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Governor. He has acceded to their request.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN N. NEUMANN, Bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, fell dead on Thursday afternoon, while walking in Vine street, below Twelfth, in Philadelphia. His body was removed to his late residence, at Eighteenth and Summer streets. It is supposed that an affection of the heart was the cause of death.

SPECIAL ELECTION ORDERED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives has issued his writ to the Sheriff of Dauphin county, directing him to issue his proclamation, for the holding of a special election in Dauphin county, on Saturday, the 21st inst., for a member of the House of Representatives, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Marks D. Whitman, Esq.

THE AMOUNT OF GOLD PRODUCED from the mines of California from the year 1848 to 1858, a period of ten years, \$488,000,000; while, during the six years from 1859 to 1864, the diggings of Australia have yielded \$410,922,000; making together a total of \$898,922,000.

Why Congress is not Organized.

Congress, with an Opposition majority of about thirty members, says the Democratic Union, has wasted an entire month in unavailing attempts to elect a Speaker. At this time the chances of an election appear to be as remote as at the commencement of the session.

The urgent necessity of an immediate organization to relieve the public creditors of embarrassments assumed in behalf of the Government, appears to have no influence upon the Republicans, who are determined to force Sherman upon the House at every hazard. The Democrats cannot, under any conceivable circumstances, assist directly or indirectly in procuring the elevation of a man who stands before the country with such a record.

Every patriotic impulse demands that every expedient shall be exhausted to prevent his election, and seizure of the influence and patronage of a position third in dignity and importance, to be used in fortifying the power of the party that has been detected in the social crime of disseminating the Helper abominations. The Democratic members of Congress stand before the country acquitted of blame for using every lawful and parliamentary means to prevent the election of Mr. Sherman.

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Speech by the Vice President.

The Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States, recently delivered an able speech at Frankfort, Ky., upon national affairs. Mr. Breckinridge, as a preliminary topic, recurred to the history of Territorial legislation, and justified his vote in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line.

The transition thence was easy to an indorsement of the views of the United States Supreme Court upon the rights of slavery in the Territories; the Dred Scott decision in the eyes of the Vice President, representing the full consummate flower of Southern rights under the Constitution. With that decision he regarded the Territorial issue as settled. The Territories, whether North or South of the original line, will be peopled by slaveholding or non-slaveholding communities, without regard to political or Federal influences.

In regard to the present condition of national politics, the tone of the Vice President was dissonant. The great danger to the Union lies, he asserted, in the existence of a Republican party, whose principles, avowed three years since, have long been abandoned in the heat of anti-slavery feeling, and others involving direct war upon slavery, not only in the Territories, but the States substituted. To sustain this charge, Mr. Breckinridge quoted from Mr. Seward's Rochester speech, and from Helper's Compendium; alluded to the Republican approval of the latter compilation; and confessed that he saw no hope of salvation to the Union, so long as the Republican organization continued to exist.

The crowded state of our columns prevents us from reproducing Mr. Montgomery's remarks upon the tariff, as we should like to do. His course, however, must meet with a hearty approval from the Democracy of his State.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF ILLINOIS.—The Democratic State Convention met at Springfield on Wednesday week. Hon. John Moore acted as Chairman. Delegates to the Charleston Convention were elected. Resolutions were adopted, re-affirming the Cincinnati platform in the words and in the spirit in which it was adopted; utterly repudiating such new tests as the revival of the slave trade, or a congressional slave code for the territories; denying that slavery derives its validity from the constitution of the United States; declaring the position of the democracy of Illinois to be that of President Buchanan in his letter of acceptance; denying the interpretation which the Republicans gave to the Dred Scott decision, that it denies the right of people to regulate the slavery question to suit themselves; deprecating the foray of John Brown into Virginia, and attributing such invasions to the teachings of the Republican party; instructing the delegates to vote for the re-adoption of the Cincinnati platform, and declaring their determination to abide by the decision of the Charleston Convention.

THE CONVENTION also instructs its delegates to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency.

GOV. LETCHER'S MESSAGE.—The first message of Gov. Letcher to the Legislature of Virginia was sent in on Saturday. The relations of the Free and Slave States constitute the burden of the message. Admitting that a large majority of the Northern people are loyal to the Federal Compact, he recognizes a dangerous minority, whose power for mischief needs repression, and declares that it must be repressed. To this end he proposes a General Convention, to take into consideration such amendments of the Federal Constitution as shall place the rights of the South beyond question. Should the North decline to furnish these additional guarantees, then let the Convention determine the conditions upon which the two sections of the Union may peaceably separate. In the meantime he proposes to despatch a commission of the most dignified Virginians to visit the several Free States where the Fugitive Slave Law is nullified by special laws, to demand the repeal of such enactments.

A WELCOME CANNON SHOT.—During the firing of the salute on Jackson Square, New Orleans, on the 23d ult., one of the shots had a wonderful effect, for it not only restored hearing but speech to a young man who has been deaf and dumb for the past three years, the result of severe sickness. He was born in Quebec, but subsequent to his misfortune went to New York, and then made his way down there. About mid-day he was praying in the St. Louis Cathedral, when he suddenly heard a cannon, the noise being accompanied by or producing instantly a cold rushing sensation through the ears, a choking sensation about the throat, and a feeling as of something breaking in both places. He recoiled out of the church, and heard another shot, but literally "could not believe his own ears."

A third shot satisfied him, and also that he could speak, so he burst into tears. His name is Joseph Wells; is a six-footer in stature, an intelligent young man, and speaks, as before, both French and English.

MAIL ROBBER KILLED.—The mail in Greenbrier county, Va., was attacked, a few days since, on Spring Mountain, by two men, the mail rider drew a pistol and shot one of his assailants dead. The other instantly fled.

Congress—The Tariff.

The various questions which have arisen during the tedious debate which has continued for a month past, are not without interest and importance to the country.

On Friday last the tariff question was brought up, and although manifestly it had no connection with the election of Speaker, it was discussed at length. Messrs. Killinger and Campbell attacked their Democratic colleagues from Pennsylvania for their votes for Mr. Boocock, alleging that he was a free trader and spirited speech to put the matter right. He gave the charge that Mr. Boocock was a free trader man and in favor of a direct tax upon a most emphatic and positive denial, and asserted that he was in favor of a revenue tariff by which incidental protection could be afforded to American labor and industry.

Mr. Montgomery then proceeded to review the history of the tariff question, and demonstrated that the tariff which reduced the duty on iron from thirty to twenty-four per cent. was passed by a Republican Congress, over which a Republican Speaker presided. His debate was a protracted and spirited one, and most ably did Mr. Montgomery stand up for the interests of Pennsylvania and those of American labor. The attack upon Mr. Montgomery was a prepared one, and his replies were off-hand, but eminently appropriate and judicious, although he had neither time nor preparation for reflection. The people of the State, and especially those of the Western portion of it, owe much to the Congressman from the twentieth district for his able defence of their interests.

On the same day, Mr. Montgomery, by the introduction of a resolution for the appointment of a temporary speaker, in order that the deficiency bill might be passed, and the contracts for the mails and other public services paid, entirely relieved the Democratic party from the odium of postponing the organization of the House.

The mail contractors having claims against the government are clamorous for payment, and with reason. Mr. Montgomery proposed the election of Mr. Corwin as speaker for twenty-four hours, in order that provision could be made for the payment of these claims. These men have been really badly treated, and Mr. Montgomery demonstrated the fact that the Republicans were not serious in their pretensions of friendship for the contractors, for when his motion was announced, designed as it was, to save these honest and innocent men from impending consequences of delay in organizing the House, the Republicans were not only fierce but tumultuous in their opposition, and would not even consent that the motion should be read. This shows who are the friends of the contractors, and relieves the Democratic party from all censure on this account.

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THIS AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

The newspapers are filled with the President's message, and accompanying documents, and for a few days public attention will be devoted to matters at home, rather than abroad; nevertheless, the state of foreign politics is so interesting, that we venture a brief reference thereto.

By the last advices from Europe, it appears that Louis Napoleon assents to the appointment of Buoncompagni as Regent of Central Italy, followed up, as it has been, by the concentration of Parma, Modena and Romagna, has shaken the confidence of the people in the good intentions of the Emperor. The tone of the meetings which the clergy are getting up in Ireland and France, would seem to indicate that the Pope now relies upon the conservative element rather than the fidelity of the "eldest son of the church."

This Congress will consist, of course, in the first place, of the five "great powers,"—France, England, Austria, Prussia and Russia, whose rights to regulate and range Europe has been, ever since the treaty of Vienna, at least, a well-settled privilege. As, however, the main subject of discussion will be the re-organization of Italy, Sardinia and Naples, the two leading Italian powers will have to be admitted to a share in the proceedings, and with them must come the Pope, for a portion of his dominions are at stake. The Pope's admission renders necessary a large accession of the Catholic element, and Spain, at least, and perhaps Portugal, will be invited to assist in watching over the interests of the church.

In this Congress the Catholic powers will oppose the severance of Bologna from the States of the Church. They regard the Pope as something more than a mere prince. His territory is not the mere territory of a secular prince, but "the patrimony of the church." It is the domain which Catholic Christendom allows for his support and to maintain his dignity, and which it is desirable for the world should remain intact. The Protestant portion of the Congress of Nations regard the question simply as one of temporal government. They take the ground that the Pope derives his title to his temporalities from precisely the same sources as Victoria of England or Francis Joseph of Austria—from successful wars, alliances and treaties, and not from the Apostles.

The question which the Congress will have to decide in regard to Italy is one of great interest to the Christian world, and the progress of its discussion and its final settlement will be watched with great interest in this country.

GOVERNMENTAL APPOINTMENTS.—Among the appointments to be made by the Governor this winter, the principal are, State Librarian, Superintendent of Common Schools, and Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Court. The present venerable Librarian, Rev. Dr. De Witt, who has made a faithful officer, will doubtless be re-nominated. For School Superintendent, H. L. Dieffenbach, Esq., the present Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, is named. He was Deputy Secretary under Gov. Bigler, when the State and School Departments were one, and had charge of the latter during that administration—performing its duties in an able and faithful manner. For Reporter to the Supreme Court, Ira C. Mitchell, Esq., of Bellefonte, is mentioned. These nominations are made to the Senate, and require the confirmation of that body.

AN INDIAN KILLS A BEAR AND THE BEAR KILLS THE INDIAN.—The Eau Claire (Wis.) Free Press says: On Tuesday of last week an Indian hunter encountered a huge bear near Beef River Station, and the affair proved fatal to both. The Indian shot the bear, wounding him severely, and then rushed up, expecting to dispatch him with his tomahawk. Mr. Bruin "looked horns" with Mr. Indian, and a struggle for life ensued. The conflict must have been a terrible one, as the beligerents were both badly maimed. They were found a short time after, lying a few feet apart, dead.

ABOLITIONISTS ORDERED TO LEAVE KENTUCKY.—On Friday last, thirty-six persons arrived in Cincinnati, having been ordered to leave Madison county, Kentucky, on account of their Abolitionist feelings. They were the neighbors and co-workers of the Rev. John G. Fee, a Kentucky Abolitionist, whose lectures at the North have attracted some attention. Among the exiles are Rev. J. K. Rogers, principal of a school at Berea, and his family; J. D. Reed and family; John S. Hanson and family; Rev. J. F. Boughton; E. T. Haynes and S. Life, carpenters;—Toney, a native of Tennessee; John Smith, a native of Ohio; a farmer, who has lived in Kentucky some years. It appears there has been much excitement in the county since John Brown's and Harper's Ferry raid, and that the parties above referred to led in consequence of resolutions passed by a large county meeting; giving them ten days to depart the State or abide the consequences. Rev. Mr. Fee is among the number ordered to depart.

The Republicans of New York propose holding a Union meeting within a week or two. They did all in their power to discredit and cast ridicule upon the one held there several weeks since, but so rapid has been the advance of patriotic sentiments, that even they have caught the prevalent infection. It would be much more appropriate for the Republicans to hold meetings for the purpose of testifying their repentance for past transgressions.

On the night of the 28th of October, the store of Wm. Carlin, in Casapolis, Michigan, was entered and robbed by three burglars. Mr. F. W. Larzale, who attempted to arrest them, was shot dead by John Stearns, one of the burglars. Two of the fellows were arrested in a couple of weeks, but Stearns remained at large until last Monday night a week, when he was captured after a desperate resistance, near Wellington, Ohio, by Deputy Sheriff Lotis, of Cass county, Michigan, and taken to Casapolis for trial.

GROWTH OF ALLENTOWN.—Sixty-five new buildings were erected in the borough of Allentown during the past year.

Dr. Cumming.

Dr. Cumming, who is the great Scotch preacher of London, and so well known by his writings in this country, an English review gives the following personal description: "His singularly handsome person, his brilliant flow of poetic thoughts, his striking talents, and his burning soul, combine to make him one of the most interesting speakers of the day. Dr. Cumming is very small in person, not exceeding five feet five inches in height, with a slender and graceful figure. His face is one of the most beautiful I have ever seen, for he is altogether too dimly lighted to be called strictly handsome. His hair is of a jet black, with a soft waving curl upon it; his complexion is a ruddy tawny, with a deep damask coloring; his forehead is high and finely formed, and his eyes are concealed by invisible spectacles. His nose is a perfect as that of some Greek statue, with the addition of beautiful teeth. Altogether he is what countrymen call a very 'bonnie chiel,' and he would really be incomparable were he only magnificently handsome, but he is only magnificently handsome, and remains behind the other powers. While silent he has all the meekness of a little child, but when he speaks he displays all the vigor and energy of a young eagle."

LEAP YEAR.—The year 1860 has been wisely set apart for the benefit of that class of ladies who are anxious to enter the state of matrimony, but who have not had the good fortune to entice some luckless wight into the meshes of their net. A contemporary says on and after the 29th of February, 1860, the ladies will be fully authorized to commence making love to any gentleman they may deem worthy of their hands, hearts and fortunes. It will devolve upon the ladies to invite the gentlemen to parties, concerts, balls, and other places of amusement, and it will also be their duty to furnish the gentlemen with carriages, if the weather be boisterous, and to see that they have "secured seats" in a pleasant part of the hall. And, above all, ladies, it will be your duty to pay the bills. We doubt not our tailors and milliners can furnish you with work sufficient to earn winter or little sums it will require to meet the current expenses, and should you be obliged to take in washing once in a while, to make both ends meet, you should do so cheerfully. This year, ladies, you can rule the roost. You will, of course, improve an opportunity so temptingly placed before you; but take our advice and rule with moderation. Do not allow yourselves to be ruled by that class of fellows which Shakespeare has immortalized as "Shrews." They will give you no good advice.

A KISS.—Whiling away a few moments at the railroad depot, a few days ago, we saw a young wife bestow a parting kiss full upon the mouth of her husband—and such a kiss! She was going to visit her friends down the road somewhere, to be gone but two weeks, and if that kiss, loud, ringing, earnest, was clear, didn't embody the concentrated essence of two weeks' affection, my wife and I never expect to see Sidney Smith—the immortal Sidney—could he have witnessed that "kiss," he would have gone into a ecstasy of huge delight. Hear what he says of kissing: "We are in favor of a certain degree of shyness when a kiss is proposed, but it should not be continued too long; and when the fair one gives it let it be administered with warmth and energy. Let there be something in it. If she closes her eyes and sighs deeply immediately after it, the effect is greater. She should be careful not to slobber a kiss, but give it as a humming bird runs his bill into honey-suckle—deep but delicate! There is much virtue in a kiss when well delivered. We have had the memory of one we received in our youth, which has lasted us twenty years, and we believe it will be one of the last things we think of when we die."

NEVER DESPAIR.—Man should never despair of his resources or his race. He frequently does little or nothing, because he does not manfully attempt enough. We are very sure (and, indeed, the experience of every day adds to the proof), that the true extent of his powers has never yet been developed. It is himself, is quite as much confounded at his own achievements, when he makes them, as any of the spectators. He is usually foredoom his best performances by what he vulgarly calls necessity. We might easily find another word and origin for the impulse which he obeys at such moments, and by which he performs. Though his reason trembles to advance, his blood bounds to the consummation of the unusual task. Verily, we too much underrate this instinct. What is it but the God within him, throwing aside the shackles of clay, the impediments, and doubts and fears of poor earthly reason, and hurrying him onward—like a blind while—under the unerring guidance of an immortal soul!

REPUBLICANISM.—Republicanism, according to its supporters just now, is sound in theory but "insane" in practice. The man who professes its principles, who sympathizes with John Brown and his raid in Virginia, is a patriot and a Christian; but the man who sets them out as an "insane" traitor and a murderer! That is the plain logic of the treatment which Brown now receives from his party friends.

ACCEPTED.—The Legislature of Virginia, by joint resolution, has accepted the flag presented to that Commonwealth by the citizens of Philadelphia, viewing it as an evidence of the devoted patriotism of its donors.

It is stated at Washington that the French mission was some time since tendered the Hon. C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia. If he accepts, the nomination will be sent in next after the Senate shall regularly convene after the holidays.

Two men named Francis Singer and Andrew Maxwell, were killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad last Saturday evening—both were horribly mutilated.

The daughter of a late distinguished physician of Philadelphia has gone into a convent, taken the veil, and given to the institution her whole property, amounting to \$50,000.

THE TRAW.—The change in the temperature and the warm rain on Saturday have relieved the streets of a great deal of ice. Sleighing is effectually upon, and the weather at present quite moderate.

PRINTING OFFICE SOLD.—The printing establishment of the *Democratic* office have been sold at Sheriff's sale. They were knocked down at the prices, to various purchasers. This is the consequence by Lauman & Co.

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