

### AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.  
CARLISLE, PA., FEB. 23, 1860.

The editor was absent when to-day's paper was put to press. Our readers, therefore, will please excuse all errors as well as the lack of editorial matter.

Our Senators and members of the House of Representatives will accept our thanks for sending us documents.

Postponed.—The lecture by Dr. S. Poffar, is postponed until Thursday evening next, the 1st of March.

**DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.**—A friend residing in Norville, sends us the particulars of a distressing accident which occurred in Mifflin township, on Monday last week. As some persons were engaged in threshing grain at the barn of Mr. David Sterrett, a young man, named Miller, became entangled in the machinery of the horse power, by which one of his legs was horridly crushed, tearing it off above the knee. Dr. Stewart, of Shippensburg, was called in, and amputated the limb. Our informant says that the patient is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

**THE GRADUATES OF OUR OFFICE.**—We have been in the printing business for twenty years, during which time sixteen young men have learned the business with us. Of course we feel a lively interest for those who served their time with us, and graduated under our instruction. With one or two exceptions, our "boys" (some of them nearly as old as ourself) have turned out well, and several of them are men of mark. Having been members of our own family, and somewhat identified with us in the "ups and downs" of business, we naturally feel for their welfare and success. But one of the number is dead, (George Kern, of California) who, at the time of his death, was a distinguished editor, and Printer to the State. The remaining fifteen are in business, as follows:—Editors and proprietors of newspapers, 6; journeyman printers, 2; reporter for the press, 1; clergyman, 1; clerk, 1; lawyer, 2; day laborer, 1. Eight of them are married, and seven are single. We have reason to feel proud of our "graduates," and embrace the present opportunity of wishing them success in their several callings.

**Y. M. C. A. LECTURES.**—The third lecture of the course now being delivered for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered on this (Thursday) Evening, in the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Mr. Marks, of Pittsburg. Subject, "Sins in Northern Palestine." The lecture will commence at 7 o'clock precisely.—Tickets 15 cents each, may be had at the stores of Messrs. Saxton, London, Halbert, and J. U. Steel, and at the door of the Church.

We attended the performance of the Carlisle Corps Dramatic on last Thursday evening, and were very agreeably surprised at the admirable manner in which the Corps acquitted themselves. The bills announced Mrs. Lovell's beautiful translation of "Ingomar," together with the Favos of "Slasher and Crusher," and a Pas Seul Comique, by Prof. S. S. BALK. The parts of Ingomar and Parthion, the hero and heroine of the piece, in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. BALK, were artistically rendered, and drew many well merited rounds of applause. Polvor, by Mr. Turner, the Timarch, by Mr. Scott, Alastor, by Mr. French; were all well played. But all "played well their parts," and we do not wish to particularize. The piece had evidently been well studied and carefully rehearsed, and was beautifully and correctly dressed, and put upon the stage in a manner highly creditable to the Corps. The Pas Seul Comique was executed in the most skillful style by Prof. S. S. BALK; and the Favos was played with a degree of exact that would have pleased its gifted author, John Madison Morton, Esq.—We trust the pieces will be repeated at an early date.

**SENATOR DOUGLAS' GREAT SPEECH.**—On our first page will be found the masterly and unanswerable speech of Judge Douglas, "on the invasion of States," delivered in the United States Senate, on the 23d ult.—The Black Republican journals of this and other Northern States, have denounced the distinguished author of this speech in coarse billingsgate language, because of the sentiments it contains. The best answer we can make to these foul attacks, is the publication of the speech itself. In our judgment, it is powerful in reasoning, and must carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind. We only ask its careful perusal by all into whose hands our paper may fall; and if they are not then convinced that Senator Douglas is correct in his conclusions, we shall be very much disappointed. Read the speech, then, one and all!

**PAINFUL ACCIDENT.**—The following account of a painful accident, we clip from the Shippenburg News of week before last. "On Monday last a week, Mr. Alex. Clipping, of Southampton township, had his leg broken by a kick from a horse. While following the remains of Robert Henthorn to the grave, the funeral procession was by some means checked in front, which brought the rear carriages and horses close together, when a young boy, ridden by Mr. David Tritt, becoming restive, reared, and kicking, struck Mr. Clipping upon the leg, fracturing both bones a little below the knee. He was taken home in a carriage, when the limb was skillfully set by Dr. Stewart and Howland, under whose care, we are informed, he is getting along as well as the case will permit."

**WARREN HEW.**—A young man of about twenty-one years of age, is traveling through eastern Pennsylvania, representing himself as agent of the American Tract Society. Recent developments prove that he is an impostor. We call attention to the matter now, in view of the scamp's probably visiting our county.

**MONSIEUR SNOW.**—There was another heavy fall of snow on Saturday last, improving the sleighing, and causing the heats of the lively men to rejoice. The streets are alive with sleighs, causing the air to resound with the pleasant music of the constantly jingling bells. Now is the time for "fun and frolic," and our young folks seem determined to enjoy it.

### UNION AND HARMONY A DUTY.

The enemies of the Democratic party who are building their hopes for the future upon the supposed difficulties in our ranks, are doomed to a bitter disappointment. Every day brings evidence, says an exchange, that the Democracy are determined not to let trivial differences of opinion upon abstract questions stand in the way of a complete and cordial union of 1860. We meet Democrats from all quarters of the State, and find that they are all of one mind. The past will be wiped out. The future demands all our energies and exertion. Democrats, no matter what peculiar opinions they may hold concerning territorial questions, all agree that without union it is useless to enter upon the presidential struggle, and that union must and will be had. There is a common enemy to overthrow. The common abhorrence for the extreme and dangerous abolitionism with which the Republican party is now infesting the atmosphere of the North, has wiped out all distinctions among the members of the Democratic party, and consolidated them as one man, to stay the further advance of an insidious and reckless fanaticism.

This is no time to bicker about trifles. The irrepressible conflict is upon us. The Democratic party is the only party opposed to the abolitionist republicans. Every man must take his stand with party or against it. The heat of the contest will melt out all intermediate degrees. The Presidential struggle of 1860 will witness the Democratic party upon a platform of equal rights to all the States of the Union under the guarantee of the Constitution, and determined antagonism to northern and southern sectionalism. It will also witness the Republican party upon a platform of sectional opposition to slavery and aggression upon the institutions of the South, winking to this destructive purpose all the accumulated fanaticisms of years. The irrepressible conflict of Seward and the Helper pamphlet, advising the North to attack slavery in the States, which is recommended by Republican leaders, and circulated under the rank of Republican Congressmen, give a new impulse and direction to the party which has heretofore professed moderation.

The Democratic party has a solemn duty to perform in this crisis. It must renew its strength, forget its divisions, and go forth in its might to battle with the giant wrong. The cause is a noble one, and should strengthen each arm and inspire every patriotic heart. Ours is the sacred cause of the Constitution and the Union, now assailed and imperiled. In this emergency, the first duty of every Democrat and Union man is to perfect an organization which shall be able to cope successfully with the abolitionist Republicans. It is gratifying to see the deep hold this feeling has taken upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and how completely old hostilities are disappearing in the presence of the great need. Like soldiers who before a conflict contended concerning the most effective weapons of assault, they stand shoulder to shoulder as soon as the smoke of battle begins to gather thick around them. Let union, harmony, a bold front, a vigorous battle, and a glorious victory be our watch-words!

### Slacking to their Principles.

Sixty-eight black republican members of Congress, including their candidate for Speaker, together with Senator Seward and their organs, have endorsed the following sentiment of the Helper book:

"We believe that thieves are, as a general rule, less amenable to moral law than slaveholders."

The party which has thus endorsed this sentiment, have illustrated their preference for thieves, robbers and forgers, by appointing them to office, and sustaining and defending them. In Massachusetts they selected John E. Frye to the Senate, who forged notes to the amount of \$12,000; they elected I. F. Shepard to the House, who robbed a Savings Bank to the amount of \$40,000 or \$50,000; they appointed Burnham Liqueur Agent, who defrauded the public to an indefinite amount by "extending" his liquors. In Maine they appointed the Rev. Peck to the office of State Treasurer, and he has thereby robbed the State and individuals to the amount of about \$100,000. In Michigan they appointed a State Treasurer who has "appropriated" \$110,000 of the people's money. In other States where they have power, they have grossly squandered the public money and allowed theft and robbery in every indirect form. And finally, their whole party has endorsed Helper's book; and they are circulating it all over the Northern States and taken Helper to their bosoms and confidences, while he is known to have stolen \$300 from his employer. Who wonders that after so doing they regard thieves as "less amenable to moral law" than honest men?

**DEATHS IN HARRISBURG.**—The Harrisburg papers record the deaths of Jacob A. Spofford, an old and popular printer; of Wm. P. Beatty, for many years connected with the Lancaster Railroad; and of David Chandler, a well known citizen.

**REPUBLICAN BALESTING.**—The New York Courier and Enquirer has pronounced for Wm. I. Seward, and declares that, should either Bell, Crittenden or Bates "ask to become the standard-bearer, in the name of the Republican party, it must respectfully decline the honor intended to be conferred upon it, and bolts in advance!"

**SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.**—We are requested to publish that the Senatorial Conference, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry, Juniata and Mifflin, will assemble in Newport, Perry county, on Friday, the 24th inst.

**NOT WHAT HE DESERVED.**—On last Monday week, a dry goods clerk of Rochester, N. Y., who had grossly insulted a young lady of that city, a few days before, was unmercifully flogged with a heavy riding whip, in the hands of a cousin of the lady. The whipping took place in the street, and was witnessed by numbers of people, who expressed no sympathy with the sufferer.

**A VIOLINIST BY THE NAME OF PRICE,** who at the Cirque was accustomed to play the violin while standing on a ladder placed perpendicularly on a platform, and which he at the same time made to move about, has just met with a fatal accident in one of the cities in the centre of France. By a false movement he fell from the ladder and was killed, on the spot.

### COMING EVENTS IN ITALY.

Dark clouds are rapidly gathering on the political horizon of Italy, and the apprehension which is felt in certain quarters of another discharge of electricity, next spring, seems not to be without foundation. That the Italian question could be settled upon the basis of the Villa Franca treaty, with or without the aid of a European Congress, we have never believed. We have always regarded that treaty as forming a phasis only in the development of the programme of Napoleon III, and events, and the signs of the times, seem to bear us out. Even the narrow-sighted British journals begin to feel that the existing state of things in Italy cannot last much longer. Satisfied that a conflict of some kind is preparing, they as well as the British Ministry, the latter fully convinced that it is not in their power to prevent it, or even to change its course, have raised the cry of "non-interference," to which Napoleon III, who knows how to cajoled the English, says "Amen," and while he gains their confidence and their mercenary admiration, by his so-called free-trade concessions, which will supply his naval depots with British coal, and his Armaments with British iron, he quietly re-inforces his armies in Lombardy and Rome. Non-interference, with 80,000 French troops in Italy! How Napoleon III understands his promise of non-interference, we shall see. He is the man of surprises, and his anxiety to conciliate the English people and dispel their fears, at the same time that his relations with Russia continue most intimate, and those with Austria are assuming a threatening aspect, should be ground of caution and distrust.—Austria, at least, seems fully aware of her danger, and while asserting that reductions of the army in Italy are taking place, she reinforces the elements of France, and constantly sends reinforcements into her Southern provinces.

**NAPOLEON'S ORIGINAL PROGRAMME.** "Italy free to the Adriatic," was abandoned only for reasons of expediency, and the re-installment into office of Count Cavour, the Italian representative of that programme, which could not have taken place without the consent of the French Emperor, is not without its deep significance. The Austrian Court evidently sees in it a menace, and we consequently hear that "M. DE MOUTRIER, the French Ambassador, is treated with extreme coolness by the Austrian aristocracy and bureaucracy."

It will be remembered that the arrangement regarding the cession by Sardinia of Nice and Savoy to France, as a recompense for the annexation of Lombardy and Venice to Sardinia, was attributed to Count Cavour, and when now with the Count's return to power, the French papers again discuss this subject, it is not without purpose. Nor is it difficult to explain why, at this juncture, Venice shows all of a sudden such unmistakable symptoms of rebellion, and why Hungary is animated by a similar spirit. The most rigorous measures, we are informed, have been adopted both in Venice and Hungary by the Austrian government to suppress revolutionary demonstrations.

About 80 persons were arrested at Venice for taking the lead in such demonstrations, and sent to the Island of St. Giorgio Maggiore. It is also said that the Italian prisoners will be removed to one of the fortresses in the interior of the empire. Hungary, humbled and crest-fallen after the revolution, has to show a determined front. A deputation of Magyars had presented themselves before the Minister President, boldly demanding the settlement of certain questions "in a way which was in accordance with their historical rights."

There can be no doubt that the Venetians and Magyars are encouraged in their opposition to the Austrians, by the attitude of the Tuileries, as well as direct inspirations from that quarter. In a second Italian war they might be needed. A simultaneous insurrection in both countries would prostrate the rickety Austrian rule, and the game would be an easy one. The point of attack, this time, would not be the "quadrangle," but Venice. A revolution in Venice would arouse the national feeling, and troops from every Italian State would hasten to the scene of battle, and then France would come to the rescue, under the pretext of restoring order and saving Europe from a general conflagration, or under some other specious pretext, but the result would be the consummation of the policy—"Italy free to the Adriatic."

**EMOLEMENT.**—The Iowa Visitor learns the facts of an elopement, from which it appears that a young man and lady arrived at the Iowa House on Saturday week, where they passed as man and wife until Monday. On that day the father of the girl made his appearance, and, after some solicitation, persuaded the erring daughter to return to her home, some eight miles from Des Moines. The young man also took the backward track, but in charge of an officer. He had been a suitor for her hand, but not proving acceptable to the parents, with the assistance of a doctor, had administered a drug to her, under the influence of which she consented to elope with him, assuming the character of wife. The girl was only fourteen years of age.

**ECONOMY OF DYING STRUGGLES.**—Irving used to tell a story illustrative of the Yankee talent at "making things pay." A man who sent turkeys to market also swept chickens for a living—tying a cord around the neck of the bird so as not to choke it too suddenly, and then drawing it up and down the chimney so that the flutter of the expiring struggle might do the sweeping. The papers tell us also that there is a grocer in Pennsylvania who is said to be so mean that he was seen to catch a fly off his counter, hold him up by his hind legs, and look into the cracks of his feet, to see if he hadn't been stealing some of his sugar.

**THE RECEIPTS INTO THE UNITED STATES Treasury for the quarter ending with December, were, from customs, nearly \$10,000,000; Treasury Notes, under the act of December, 1857, \$4,000,000. The aggregate being, with receipts from other sources, \$15,500,000. The expenditures for the same period were over \$16,000,000.**

**REQUISITION UPON CANADA FOR A FUGITIVE.**—A requisition has been made by this Government upon that of Canada, under the Ashburton treaty, for the rendition of a fugitive from justice by the name of Ritchie, who escaped recently from St. Lawrence county, New York.

### The Hermitage.

We made a pilgrimage to this hallowed spot a few evenings since, says the Nashville Banner, and spent an hour or so rambling through the gravelled walks and flowery avenues in the vicinity of the tomb of the immortal hero, Jackson. We could but think of the neglect that has been so long manifested by our people in the improvement and fitting up of these grounds, now the property of the State, and of the preservation from the hand of the desolator of a spot so dear to the heart of every Tennessean. The grounds should be properly laid out and decorated with shrubbery, and a keeper appointed to receive visitors, and guard and protect the monument and the floral adornments which surround it from the rude hand of desecration. Undoubtedly, the hermitage is one of the chief objects of interest to the traveller-visitor to our city.

It is a delightful drive of twelve miles from the city, over the Lebanon turnpike. We approached the spot with the reverence due to the mortal abode. In the garden the old hero reposes. Beneath a modest temple, all that is mortal of the great Jackson lies buried. There, beside the wife he cherished with more than manly affection—because, whereas he was all sternness and iron will elsewhere, he was but yielding fondness to his Rachel—he is buried.

We could but stand mute observers of the scenes and places where the hero of New Orleans had walked and talked. A flower we plucked, the fragrance of which will survive even partition.

The Hermitage estate is now owned by the State of Tennessee, and it is proposed to establish an agricultural college there. A better tribute could not be paid to the chiefest hero of New Orleans. From the farms and fire-side of Tennessee and Kentucky he drew the rifleman who shot down Pakenham at New Orleans.

We notice that a resolution offered by Mr. Stokes, of Wilson, has been adopted by our State Senate, appointing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into and examine the matter in relation to the Hermitage, and report to the Legislature. We are truly glad to learn that this resolution has been adopted in the Senate, and trust it may meet with a similar favor in the lower House. We sincerely trust, also, that some plan may be devised for the rejuvenation and fitting up of these grounds, and we shall await the report of the Committee with no small degree of interest.

**LATE AND INTERESTING EUROPEAN NEWS.**—We have intelligence from Europe by the steamer Bohemian, which reached Portland on Tuesday forenoon, to the 2d instant. The New York packet ship Eudymion was destroyed by fire in the Morsey on the 31st ultimo. There were twenty-five second-cabin passengers, who with the crew and the luggage of the passengers, were saved. Some of the cargo, which was large and valuable, would be saved in a damaged state. The London Times says that proposals have been made to the United States relative to the San Juan affair, which would prove satisfactory to both countries. The Paris' Uniters has been suppressed, the approximate cause of which was the publication of the Pope's letter giving the motives for his refusal to accept the advice of the Emperor to give up the Romagna. The paper is to be continued in Brussels. Other journals have been warned. A popular demonstration had occurred at Chauxey against the annexation of Savoy to France. The French protectionists were making strenuous efforts against the proposed commercial treaty.

It now appears that the ancient rule in Central Italy cannot be restored, and that the Congress is postponed indefinitely. Owing to the continuance of agitation and demonstrations of discontent, it was considered likely that a state of siege would be declared in Hungary. Another engagement between the Spaniards and Moors is reported, in which the latter were repulsed with immense losses.

**BOLD OPERATION.**—On Thursday afternoon of last week, two men, disguised in female apparel, entered the house of Mr. Bell, of Pittsburg, seized his wife, bound her hands and feet, closed her mouth with a wax plaster, and then proceeded to rob the house, expecting to get possession of \$3,000, which Mr. Bell had collected that day for a specific purpose. In this they were disappointed, however, but obtained a small amount of money and some jewelry. The approach of Mr. Bell was signalled by a confederate outside, and the rascals effected their escape. Mrs. Bell, unable to speak or move, remained where the second floors left her, until released by her husband.

**IT IS** a curious fact, not generally known, that New Jersey has a fugitive slave law of her own, enacted in 1793, and re-enacted with modifications in 1836 and 1846. The slaveholder or his agent can apply to a Common Pleas Judge, and the arrest will be made by the Sheriff, and the question of property decided by three judges. This law is in accordance with that interpretation of the federal constitution which makes the restoration of fugitive slaves the duty of the States. New Jersey has also a law authorizing a slaveholder to take his slaves through the State, and to make a temporary residence with them.

**A LETTER** from New York says:—The great Cuban sailed with his new wife, of the "Diamond Wedding" fame, on Saturday week for Cuba. The party had trunks, boxes, hales and bundles sufficient for a General commanding an army of occupation. Just before he started Sig. Ornelo went into the cabin and took up a note of \$500, which he gave at the time of the wedding for a few little trinkets purchased for Miss Bartlett. The Cuban paid it with all the coolness that other men would have paid \$5.

**THE YOUNG IDEA OT WEST.**—A school teacher in our county, Indiana, was ducked, on the 3d of last month, because he didn't treat during the holidays. His pupils insisted that he should treat or take a ducking.—He refused, and they took him to a stream near by, cut a whole in the ice, and put him in and pulled him out about a dozen times.—The teacher then fled, and it cost each one of the young gentlemen \$5.

**THE CLERGY LIVE** by our sins, the doctor by our diseases, and the lawyers by our follies. What do printers live on—echo answers what?

### A Boy Convicted of Murder.

The trial of Benjamin Reburn for the murder of Susan Emma Kimble, terminated at West Chester last Saturday morning, in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The actor in this fearful murder is but sixteen years old, and the murdered girl is but nine.

The circumstances of the case were that, on the 25th of October last, in the south-western part of Chester county, the little girl in question disappeared after being seen in the vicinity of the field in which Benjamin Reburn was ploughing; and the next day a trail of blood and displaced leaves, a bloody stone of pounds weight, and the place of an apparent struggle were discovered in the margin of the woods adjoining the field in which Reburn had been working; the trail led to a mill pond in which, at a distance of forty feet from the shore, the body was discovered in the water, which was at that place, some four feet deep. When the body was drawn upon the bank, finger marks were found in many places, the head gashed and bruised in many throats, and the body generally bearing marks of violence.

On Benjamin was found blood, his shirt and his pantaloons being marked with its traces. Yes, according to the testimony, he had done a full day's work at ploughing, had gone to a religious meeting in the evening of the day of the murder, and acted throughout in wonderful consistency with his protestations of innocence. He accounted for the blood by saying his nose had bled, a matter not difficult of belief, as he was ploughing land both stony and stumpy, and where the handle of his plough might at any moment have occasioned bleeding at the nose.

The boy is manifestly not very bright, as when returning from the court to the jail, and after the painful and exciting scenes of the delivery of the verdict, he asked with transparent simplicity of the officer "whether he thought the jury would convict him."

REBURN SENTENCED.—Benjamin Reburn, the lad who was convicted at West Chester on the 11th of murder in the second degree, was sentenced on Monday following, to 11 years and 6 months' imprisonment to the eastern Penitentiary.

**A GALLANT ACT—MUTINEERS CAPTURED** IN THE GULF.—On the 2d inst., the Commander of the U. S. revenue cutter, "Lewis Cass," cruising in the Gulf of Mexico, espied the American ship "Isabella," bound to New Orleans from Boston, displaying the signal of distress—her colors at half-mast, and "Union" down. He ordered Lieut. Thomas D. Fisher, with a full boat's crew, armed, to board her, and see what was the matter. The orders were forthwith executed, and it was discovered that both officers and the crew of the "Isabella" were in a state of mutiny. The gallant young Lieutenant, with a promptness and courage that did him infinite credit, immediately had the first and second officers put in irons, and restored subordination among the crew by warning them that he would shoot down the first man who refused to go to work. Lieut. Fisher and his boat's crew, on the morning reported to his commanding officer, Capt. Branchwood, who ordered him to take charge of the vessel, with the two prisoners, and take her into the port of New Orleans. He arrived there, with his charge, on the evening of the 8th, and delivered up the mutineers to the United States Marshal. He had further orders to remain on board the "Isabella" until the trial of the prisoners, which was to have taken place on the 13th. The "Isabella" is a fine vessel of 1700 tons, commanded by Capt. A. M. Lunt.

**NATURAL COMPASS.**—It is a well-known fact that in the vast prairies of Texas a little plant is always to be found which, under all circumstances of climate, change of weather, rain, frost, or sunshine, invariably turns its leaves and flowers to the North. If a solitary traveller were making his way across those trackless wilds, without a star to guide him or compass to direct him, he finds an unerring monitor in a humble plant, and he follows its guidance, certain that it will not mislead him.

**CITIZENS.**—Benjamin M. Woolsey, of Selma, Alabama, writes to the Savannah Republican an account of his experience with the camel. He thinks that open paved streets, as in New York or New Orleans, they would last longer and do better than the male, and would not be so subject to broken knees and diseases of the foot; and that the curvature of the spine, the superior weight and strength of the camel, eminently fit him for the car and dray. He can carry on his back as much as can be packed in a two horse wagon.

**THE REV. GEORGE CHANDLER,** who died the day or two ago, was the oldest preacher in Philadelphia, having been called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in the year 1815, but commenced preaching there in November, 1814. During his long ministry, he added over thirteen hundred members to his church, baptized many thousands of persons, married 3100 couples, and since 1820 has attended five thousand funerals. Mr. Chandler was a man very widely known and much respected.

**MONEY RECOVERED FROM A HUMAN STOMACH.**—The Nashville (Tenn.) Union of the 8th, says:—At the residence of W. P. Reaves, in Shelby county, on Friday night, the 3d inst., Mr. R. J. Fullerton was robbed of \$120 in bank bills—one of the denomination of \$100 and two \$20. A man named A. J. Phillips was accused of the robbery, and, upon being arrested, was seen to swallow the bills. Dr. Pryor was at once called in and administered ipecacuanha, whereupon the bills were speedily brought to light. Phillips was committed to the Raleigh jail to answer the charge of stealing.

**THE LONGEST RAILWAY LINE** in England is the London and Northwestern, 910 miles; the Northeastern is 746. Eight railroads have their termination in London, and their gross receipts are close upon \$1,000,000 per week. The total railroad receipts in Great Britain are \$2,500,000 per week. The total investments in these roads are \$1,953,413,757.

### The Post-Office Bill a Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President having approved of the Post-office bill, it is therefore a law. As amended previous to its passage, it appropriates \$4,296,000 for supplying the deficiencies in the revenues and defraying the expenses of the department for the year ending with June last, and toward the support of the Post-office for the fiscal year ending June next. \$4,000,000; and the further sum of \$2,400,000 in payment of the salaries of officers and clerks, and for the transportation of mail, the wrapping paper, bags, stamps, &c. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum—40 commence sixty days after the expiration of the quarter in which the service was rendered, but in no case prior to the first of May, 1859, to the present date—shall be paid on all sums found due to the contractors for carrying the mail, the interest to be paid only on the contract amount, in full for all damages by reason of the failure or delay in the payments. No interest is allowed on the payments for the last quarter, ending with December.

**THE OLD-SCHOOL AND NEW-SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.**—A writer in the Philadelphia Presbyterian, makes the following statement of the relative strength of the Christian bodies known as the Old-School and New-School Presbyterians. The writer says he has based his statements upon church statistics, which cannot and will not be denied:

When the two bodies, now known as Old-School and New-School Presbyterians, were separated in 1838, they were nearly equal in number of ministers, churches, and communicants, and in all the requisite elements of prosperity, there being a small preponderance in favor of the Old-School. In 1839 they stood thus upon the Minutes of their respective Assemblies:

	Old-School.	New-School.
Ministers,	1338	1189
Churches,	1933	1240
Communicants,	128,043	100,850

Thus they began. Now for the result of twenty years. In 1859 we find the tables thus:

	Old-School.	New-School.
Ministers,	2578	1543
Churches,	3487	1548
Communicants,	270,000	137,989

**EXCESS IN FAVOR OF THE OLD-SCHOOL IN 1859:**  
Ministers, 149  
Churches, 653  
Communicants, 27,193

**EXCESS IN FAVOR OF THE OLD-SCHOOL IN 1850:**  
Ministers, 1020  
Churches, 944  
Communicants, 141,611

**CLEAR GAIN OF THE OLD-SCHOOL OVER THE NEW-SCHOOL IN TWENTY YEARS:**  
Ministers, 891  
Churches, 291  
Communicants, 114,418

The civil Tribunal of Lyons has just given a decision in a case of promise of marriage. Last March a M. Joachim and Mlle. Marie, in presence of their relatives and friends, signed a contract of marriage before a notary, and four days after, the bans were read on the very eve of the day fixed for the wedding. Mlle. sent to inform M. Joachim that she had changed her mind and declined to marry him. All attempts to induce her to change her mind proving fruitless, M. Joachim sued her for the amount of expenses incurred, and for 2,000fr. as an indemnity for his loss in hiring an apartment which he no longer required. The tribunal condemned the lady to pay all the expenses and the amount expended by M. Joachim in presents, but rejected the demand for 2,000fr. indemnity, and directed the parties to pay their own costs.

**THE ROCHESTER UNION** of the 13th inst., in noticing the arrest of Mr. Ranney, the gilt-hook dealer, arraigns him as "the confederate of a swindler who took \$60 from a poor man in New York upon promise to give a situation as clerk in a book store," in the city of Rochester. "The poor man" says the Union, "sold out his little business in New York at a sacrifice, resigned the situation he had, and moved here with his family just as the winter was setting in. When he arrived he found that there was no such book-dealer in the city as had employed him; in fact, he was swindled out of his \$50, and suffered largely beside. The man who perpetrated the fraud gave this. A. Ranney as a reference, and Ranney told the victim that his employment was all that he represented himself to be. It was one of the most heartless and cruel swindles that we ever heard of. It was effected through Ranney; and it is a subject for rejoicing that he has been arrested and stands a chance of getting his deserts."

**LOVE OF COUNTRY AMONG THE CHINESE.**—Sir John Bowring, late British Governor of Hong Kong, bears strong testimony to the love of country manifested by the Chinese. On a recent occasion he left his beloved land but with a determined purpose to return to it; in most cases only his body returned to be buried amongst those of his forefathers. He had seen whose ship cargoes of corpses and coffins; those who tenanted the coffins having lived and died with the belief that they would enjoy greater repose if their remains were brought back to the land of their hearts and homes of former days.

**THE CONTESTED SEATS IN THE HOUSE.**—The Committee of the House of Representatives on Elections will take up the contested seat of Mr. Sickles first. The case turns upon a point of law as to the competency of the House to take up and decide a contested seat where the legal notification of intention to consent was not given by the contestant.

**SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.**—On the first Monday in May next, a triennial Convention of Directors of the several Counties will meet at their respective county seats to elect County School Superintendents for a term of three years.

**THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION** passed resolutions on Friday last, favorable to Governor Wise for the Presidency, and pledged itself to support any national ticket that may be nominated according to the usages of the party.

**THE TORONTO GLOBE** has a long article expressing great satisfaction in anticipation of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, next summer. The heir apparent, though a mere youth, will undoubtedly create a great sensation both in Canada and the United States, provided he "behaves himself."

### From the Petersburg Express of the 17th.

#### The Atrocious Murder of Dr. Croxton by the Female Slaves—His Murderers Confess to Crime—Full Particulars.

On Tuesday, the citizens of Tappanboro were shocked by the intelligence that a most horrible murder had been committed within a few miles of this town. The details are so shocking and dreadful, that we deem it best to omit them. Dr. Wm. S. Croxton, an aged and well known citizen of this county, on Monday morning last was seen by his son and overseer, alive and well at his own house, about four miles from this place. His son went off to school, and his overseer to attend to some farm duty, both intending to return at night. Dr. Croxton, the negro woman and a small negro girl being the only persons left on the place. At night the young man returned from school at the usual hour, and was told by the servants that his father had gone away. Shortly after the overseer also returned, but still absent. They were naturally alarmed at his safety, but knew not where to look for him. The two negro women were again interrogated, but they persisted in declaring that their master had gone out through the gate on horseback, and since which time they had seen nothing of him. While they were talking one of the neighbors came to the house, bringing Dr. Croxton's horse, having found him in a straw stack at a considerable distance from the place; and the saddle and were out in several places, and there were other evidences to lead to the suspicion that he had been foul play.

Nothing further was elicited that night, the following morning several members assembled, and, together with the overseer, went to the stable and tracked the horse in a westerly direction to that which the women said he had taken, and there they met the negro woman who had murdered the old man, turned his body, and Search was accordingly made, and among the ashes in the lye slops, there were found pieces of human bones, a Jack knife, spectacles, buttons, &c., proving that Dr. Croxton had met a horrible fate. The negroes, now terrified to the utmost degree, confessed that they had committed the murder and consumed the body. They were accordingly taken before Justice Hall, who issued a warrant for their commitment.

The remains of the deceased were collected, and a jury empanelled—the verdict being accordance with the above facts.

#### WINTER IN CALIFORNIA.

A Sacramento letter writer describes the winter in California thus:—"Lillies are in bloom, together with the chrysanthemum, the geranium, and the climbing plant, which adorn the porches. The and there, too, you will see the white re-vieging with the lilly, and the red drooping presence of the hardier flowers, under the cool moisture of the nights. The buds of passion flowers are swelling, and the pointed heads of the hyacinth and crocus, the daffodils have broken the ground."

The Cincinnati papers say that in a published in an almanac of that city appeared a letter to Gov. Wise, soon after the conviction of John Brown, begging the pardon of taking Brown's place on the gallows. He set forth that Brown was a hero, and life should be spared for future brave deeds. If that could be done, he (the minister) would be ready to sacrifice himself, and would gladly die the ignominious death. The Governor Wise was to the effect that his out of his power to save the life of John Brown, but if the minister was very anxious to be hanged, and would come to Virginia, the Governor would try to have him accounted for!

**GIVE YOUR DOGS WATER.**—A freeze up always dangerous on account of dogs. It can get no drink, and become mad. The puppy owning a dog, should be careful supply the animal with water daily, as the best preventative against hydrophobia. In one case of this terrible disease occurred severe winter weather, simply because poor dogs find it impossible to supply themselves with water. Ice and snow only aggravate the thirst—they must have water.

The Maryland Legislature, by nearly a unanimous vote has withdrawn the appropriation of \$5000 hereafter paid by the State to the Colonization Society. Abolitionism has caused this reaction against the negroes.

Hon. A. H. Roeder has written in which he expresses the wish that the public man will not nominate him for Governor. He loves that party—he admires its fanaticism and folly, but he is not willing to become a martyr for