

For the Herald & Expositor. PAPERS OF THE SUNAXIPERIKIDZIAN CLUB. (By authority from the Club.) INTRODUCTORY.

The present century is, in many respects, very remarkable. It has overthrown ancient institutions, has cast off long settled prejudices, and has put into operation influences which promise to effect results of the greatest magnitude.

But formerly, men were viewed in a different light. The distinction between mind and body was not recognized. Kings thought that the way to prove a truth, was to kill those who did not give it their concurrence.

Another made of incalculable knowledge, was founded upon the superiority of some man to others. It was once supposed that any sentiment held by a great man, must of necessity be correct.

But as we have remarked, men are now viewed in a true light. It is not thought that mind can be regulated by punning the body; and it is imagined that the great may, at times, like other mortals, fall into error.

But men are now influenced by truth. Then, if we wish to benefit the human race, we should enlarge the domains of science, and beautify the regions of literature.

In accordance with these remarks, the world is now presented with the "Papers of the Sunaxiperikidzian Club." These papers will contain the principles and views of this association, in relation to any subjects which it pleases to investigate.

Like a vigilant sentinel, it will stand upon the lofty tower of calm investigation, and will give faithful warning of any enemy who may approach to batter down the ramparts of the general welfare.

But laudable as may be the intentions of this club, it desires to remain inconspicuous. As the individuality of its component parts is merged in the association, it is entirely unnecessary that those parts should become known.

but with their coats off, or in their morning gowns: We want to see the ladies, not in their silks and chalices, but in their calicoes and sun-bonnets—we want to see reality, not appearance.

Hence we make public proclamation, that any attempts to discover our "local habitation and our name" will be useless. We have made such arrangements, that, as a club, we are invisible and intangible.

In conclusion, we offer our hand to the public, and give it a cordial welcome. We solicit the attention of the thoughtful, and hope we may benefit even the heedless.

NOVEMBER SESSIONS. The Commonwealth vs. John E. Johnson. This was a prosecution under the following act of assembly, passed the 16th of April, 1838.

Witnesses were called on the part of the Commonwealth, who proved that, about the first of August last, defendant was seen passing along the track of the road at noon, apparently much exasperated, and was heard to swear, at and curse the company for some alleged injury, in refusing him permission to ride in the cars, which had passed on at eleven o'clock.

No evidence was offered on behalf of the defendant, but his counsel pressed his acquittal to the jury on the ground, that the act as proved, did not exhibit that maliciousness, which is necessary to constitute the offence—that having been committed after the cars had passed—in broad daylight, and in view of men employed on the road at that spot, it seemed more like the act of a simpleton, than of a malicious man, who might, as he no doubt would have, sought the midnight hour to ensure success to his revenge.

The Court stated, they had ever been of opinion a defendant could not go to the jury with the facts, and when they failed to come up to the wished-for point, turn to the Court and ask an acquittal upon a defect in indictment. That advantages ought to be first taken of the defect, by a demurrer. To this it was replied, that as the judgment, if against the demurrer, must be respondent oster, in criminal cases, (contrary to the rules in civil ones) and the defendant could then go to the jury upon the facts, it was laid down in the books that defendant might have the benefit of the facts, and any defect in the indictment also, under the plea of "not guilty," or by motion in arrest of judgment.

The Court then stated, that as this was a most dangerous offence, they could not suffer the defendant to escape by a verdict of acquittal, upon a technical point (which would be a bar to another prosecution for

the same offence) but they would instruct the jury they could find him guilty upon the indictment, if the facts warranted it, and defendant might have the benefit of a discharge, upon a motion in arrest of judgment, which would not be a bar to another indictment for the same offence.

The Court remarked, the case was not a flagrant one—there did not seem that maliciousness which made it so, but if it had been one of that kind, they would have felt bound, not only by the law, but by the enormity of the offence, to send him to the penitentiary for the extent of time provided by the law. The jury had found him guilty, and they must sentence him, which would be a mere nominal one. The Court sentenced him to imprisonment in the county jail for three calendar months, and to pay the costs of prosecution.

S. D. ADAMS, Esq. Deputy Attorney General, and F. WATTS, Esq. for the Commonwealth.

L. G. BRANDEBURG and W. F. LINE, Esqs. for defendant.

The Arrest of Johnson.

The Ogdensburg Rebuilder give quite another version of the arrest of Bill Johnson. We copy its chief details.

At about half past ten o'clock on Saturday the 17th inst., Johnson was seen to cross the bridge at this place in company with several persons and to be making his way up and along the bank of the St. Lawrence river. Soon after a small boat, was seen to leave our harbor and to steer in the same direction.

Johnson was soon discovered by the officers on the land, his boat lying on or near the shore. The steamboat Telegraph from some cause had just put across from the other side of the river and arrived near the place where Johnson was taken about the same time the revenue.

Let us as an old and I think, somewhat tried friend, address a word—not to a triumphant faction, nor to discomfited parties—but to you, ever firm and unsubdued people! In this country, as elsewhere, factions may often triumph, and parties succeed, but men the people are never vanquished.

Dreadful Calamity.—The Auburn Journal of Wednesday informs us that "a gentleman of Montezuma, who has just returned from a tour up the Mississippi, states that the Bilious Fever has prevailed in the State of Illinois, on the Oplan river, to such an extent, that he saw in one graveyard three hundred and fifty graves that had not been dug with rain, but not having returned in about 40 days.

Raising the Wind.—The notes of the Platters Bank of Mississippi, guaranteed by the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, payable in 1840, '41, and '42, and drawing interest at the rate of seven per cent, were yesterday offered in Wall street at par to the amount of a million and a half of dollars, and we understand some of them were sold by buyers selecting those having the longest period to run.

From the Keystone. Messrs Editors.—I think it my duty as Superintendent of the Cumberland valley rail road, to avail myself of the proffered use of your columns to correct the false and malicious statements contained in a communication published in your paper of the 14th inst. over the assumed signature of "A Western Merchant."

I was only desirous of learning the name of the author (which you declined giving at present) lest we, and the public, might impute the production to some innocent person, and I shall at any time be pleased to learn that no one connected with either of the other companies named in the communication, were concerned in it, professing, as they all do, no other motive, or aim, than the accommodation of the public, in the management and conducting of their operations.

I will state the facts: We run two trains daily, from Chambersburg to Harrisburg and back—the first train is for PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY, and by an arrangement made last winter with the post office department, the mail contractors, and the Harrisburg and Lancaster rail road company.

This is the regular "stop thief" passenger line, connected with the mail stages from and to Pittsburgh, and the "stop thief" line in the hour of starting it, for the convenience, more than any other line, and it arrives at the Susquehanna with great regularity by 7 o'clock in the morning, connecting with the early train from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

INTERESTING LAW CASE. The Commonwealth vs. Ashbel Green and others. This case was called yesterday morning, and both sides called trial. Judge Sergeant requested to know how it had obtained a preference.

Mr. Meredith, Josiah Randall, and George Wood of the New York Esqs. Counsel for the Defendants, F. W. Hubbell, Joseph R. Ingersoll and John Sergeant, Esqs.—U. S. Gazette.

HARRISON AND WEBSTER. We are informed that General Harrison will accept the recent nomination of the Convention in Philadelphia. We are also informed, that Mr. WEBSTER has signified his acceptance of the nomination for Vice President.

Corn in the West.—The Nashville Whig of the 14th inst. states that the superabundance of the late crop in Missouri and Illinois has just been illustrated by a Government contractor, who purchased in the counties of Saline, Lafayette and Clay (Mo.) 30,000 bushels to be delivered on the bank of the Missouri at 15 cents per bushel.

Employed or continued in the service of the company, and whenever this rule has been known to have been violated, the offender was prosecuted—and the public may rest assured that the officers of the company are determined that this rule shall invariably and inflexibly be carried into effect, especially as connected with the management of the engines—and in regard to freezing, it is only necessary to remark, that if during the long winter nights of intense cold in which we are obliged to make our trips for the accommodation of the travelling community, the water in some of the small pipes or hose connected with the engine, should have become partially frozen, or if the track of the road during the winter should have been occasionally obstructed with falling or drifting snows, it is to be wondered at? Or is the superintendent and managers of the road, to be charged with misconduct, because it so happened?

From the N. Y. Express. MAJOR DOWNING. We hasten to lay before our readers a letter from our and their friend Major Downing, treating of general matters and matters in general, and rats and humbugs in particular. If the "Sober second thoughts of the people" don't give him a hearty welcome, we are very much mistaken.

To the editors of the New York Daily Express—the same paper my old friend Mr. Dwight printed a spell ago. New York, last of Nov. 1838. GENTLEMEN.—The "Two Polities" having been considerably put back in fittin out, owing to the notions of mixing up steam works abroad on her, so as to make her equal to the British folks—the "Great Western," and so forth.

There are no two things in all creation I like so well as blowing up humbugs and rat hunting, and there are no two things in any country that stand so poor a chance as rats and humbugs—in this country when the people get a notion of acting on "second sober thoughts," so as Uncle Sam seems to be of the track, it won't be much of a job.

JOHN HARPER, Superintendent. Carlisle, Nov. 20, 1838.

It was all the fashion a spell ago, with some folks, to talk up the doctrine that rich folks oppress'd poor folks; supposing that there was more poor folks than rich ones; that doctrine would gain most votes—and so it did for a spell till the "second sober thoughts" of the people convinced them that the rich folks and poor folks were equally useful to and dependant upon one another, and so that cock would not fight.

THE NEW GAME. It was the proclaimed axiom of Mr. Van Buren, before he reached the goal of his ambition, the Presidential Chair, that a public man who could not care for his own State with him, ought to retire.

Evidence enough is at hand of this new game—desperate and unprincipled as it is—but we need now only to allude to the order of battle simultaneously thrown out on Friday last, by the Washington Globe and Albany Argus.

There are two kinds of folks employ'd in carrying on a humbug—the cunning folks, and the honest ignorant folks. A "word to the wise" is said to be sufficient; but a bush of words to this ignorant aint enu—so I wct was time c word an

any one on em, but I say to the honest who aint ignorant—and that class is big enuf to keep things straight and to straiten the crooked too—look to it, keep you, and if that aint enuf thoughts' about you—and if that aint enuf to the third and be assured that what I tell you is true—that the great difference between the leaders and their followers, in all humbugs is just this—on class knows ist all eternal nonsense and their dont!—and that is dividing what I call a rake kompliment twixt both on em.