

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1853.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Democratic Whig Nominations.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS. MOSES POWNALL, of Lancaster County.

AUDITOR GENERAL. ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE, of Franklin Co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL. CHRISTIAN MYERS, of Clarion County.

Our neighbor of the Democrat has clothed the miscellaneous reading portion of his paper in new type, giving it a greatly improved appearance.

The "Island Daily" is the title of a new little daily paper just started, as an experiment in the city of Lancaster, by Edward McPherson, Esq., editor of the Independent Whig.

J. M. Haldeman, Esq., was unanimously elected, on Thursday week, President of the Harzberg Bank, in place of Thomas Elder, Esq., who died on the 29th ult., aged 80 years.

It is stated that Governor Bigler has commissioned the Hon. JOHN C. KNOX, formerly of Tioga county, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench occasioned by the decease of Judge Gibson.

Pennsylvania Postmasters. The following appointments of Post Masters in Pennsylvania have been announced officially:

Benjamin Pratt, Harrisburg; John B. Brackbill, Carlisle; John Noel, Chambersburg; Thomas Farley, Altoona; Benjamin T. Sloan, Erie; William J. Murray, Hollidaysburg; J. E. McFarland, Moundsville; John G. Sherwood, Honesdale; Robert Anderson, Pittsburg; Lorenzo Under, Reading.

New York Anniversary. The anniversary closed on Friday last, fifteen important associations having held their meetings here.

A DANCE UP DAUNTH. The N. Y. Courier des Etats Unis publishes an affidavit of Mary Ann Williams, mother of the Rev. pretender to the throne of Bourbon, in which she states that she is upwards of 80 years of age.

REMARKABLE RUN ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. The last extraordinary passage of the Collins' steamship Atlantic, is the subject of a good deal of remark in the New York press.

A dinner to Ex-Senator John P. Hale, at Boston, last week, drew together all the different shades of abolitionism, from the temperate freemasonry to the ultra abolitionist, harmoniously eating and drinking together, in the language of one of the orators, "all ate fellow well."

THE NORWALK MASSACRE. The Directors of the New Haven Railroad Company have published a statement of the Norwalk disaster. It adds little to our previous knowledge upon the subject.

VAZMIRA ELECTION. The election in Virginia for members of Congress, the Legislature and the Board of Public Works, takes place on Thursday, the 20th inst., and both parties are rallying their respective forces for the occasion.

PROBABLE ABDUCTION OF A YOUNG LADY. There was considerable excitement in Jersey City N. J. on Friday, and at Bergen Corner on account of the strange disappearance of a young lady on Thursday night, under circumstances which induced her friends to believe that she was forcibly abducted.

James O'Neil, who lately killed Geo. W. Bolly, in Philadelphia, on Saturday, convicted of murder in the second degree, was executed on Wednesday.

Richard Smith, a journeyman cabinet-maker, at Leicester, England, has 20 children.

WHAT LEGISLATIVE SPEECH.

The Volunteer professes to join in the general denunciation which the late "legislative speech" has called forth, but charges that it was a "Why" movement.

Mr. Editor, in looking over the last number of the "Herald," my attention was attracted by an article over the signature of "One who knows," concerning the Faculty of Dickinson College, and endeavoring, by a series of false and unjust assertions, to fasten upon them the guilt of being, to a great degree, the cause of the late sickness among a portion of the students; and also that they could, by a proper and judicious management of the affairs of the institution, have prevented, entirely, the unpleasant circumstances which, he says, exist there at the present time, and which have compelled many of the students to go back to their homes until a more favorable state of things renders it practicable and safe for them to return to their studies.

Now, sir, it must be very clear to every unprejudiced mind, that the writer of that article, whoever he may be, could have had no other object in view, when he penned the absurdities contained in his communication, than the gratification of a malicious feeling which he undoubtedly cherishes towards the gentlemen who administer the affairs of the institution. The insinuations he throws out with regard to the manner in which the present efficient Principal discharges his official duties towards the College and students placed under his care, bear upon their face the impress of falsehood, and no man, having the slightest regard for truth or justice, would attempt to pass them off upon an intelligent community. But to the article in question. Let us take a hasty glance at some of its principal points, and see how far it is deserving of a place in the columns of any journal laying claims to respectability.

In the first place he accuses the President of having failed to discharge his official duties so as to result in the welfare of the institution, by neglecting to exercise a due precaution in providing for the health and comfort of the students, and in support of which he goes on to show that the buildings are in a dilapidated condition, and the apartments allotted to the students unfit to be occupied by any one having the least regard for cleanliness. And he further asserts that, had the President been less sparing in the distribution of fuel during inclement weather, had he not, all the sickness and suffering among the students resident in the College would have been avoided. Now in reply to all this I beg leave to say that every assertion he has made is false and without foundation. The disease he speaks of as having been produced by the filth and in the cold buildings, together with the "cold treatment" which the students received at the hands of the President, is just the very opposite of what is really true, and to prove which I would here state, and I have authority which cannot be questioned, that the very first appearance of the disease was in the cleanest room in the building; and further, that with but two exceptions, the rooms are as clean as any and comfortable as it is possible for them to be under the circumstances. I visit the College and grounds frequently, my home being in many of the apartments allotted to, and can, most conscientiously, say that I have not seen the evils which stand out in such glaring relief before the eyes of "One who knows."

But why this attack on the Faculty? Is it intended to injure the institution, or to cast dishonor upon the characters of those who have the management of its affairs? If this be so the effort will prove a failure, and he who was silly enough to attempt the work can rest assured that the reputation of Dickinson College and its kind, and, gentlemanly Principal stand higher in the estimation of every respectable man, than he can ever attain, at least so long as he is actuated by such motives. Common sense, it is to be said, should teach him that, in seeking to injure others, he has only covered himself with shame, and proven that the objects on which he sought to visit his spleen are far above his petty malice as it is possible for any object to be above another.

In conclusion I would merely suggest that, had the editor of the Volunteer taken the trouble to inform himself with regard to the truth of the assertions contained in that article, I feel quite certain he would not have given it room in his paper. But it is a lamentable fact that some editors of the present day are not over scrupulous as to the material with which they fill their columns; hence, an opportunity is afforded to "prima" of which the most unprincipled often take advantage, and the consequence is that he who fancies himself injured is not long in putting his grievances on paper, which he sends to the nearest publisher who happens to suit his "fact," and the next thing we see is a half column of abuse directed against some most deserving individual. Thus it is that the public press is often made the means of private wrong. The columns of our papers too often tremble with abuse when they should be filled with useful information. Editors have a duty to perform in the selection of subjects to place before the people, and if they forget or willfully neglect it there is a way of refreshing their memories. In writing this I have not been actuated by any other motive than a simple desire to bear my testimony against the false assertions contained in the article referred to, and also to remove any false impressions that may have been made upon the minds of those unacquainted with the facts in the case. If I have succeeded, I will be glad.

A MECHANIC WHO KNOWS.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL. The Tunker annual meeting will be held at the Borer Dam Church, Frederick county, Md., on Whitenside, the 15th inst. This is what is called the annual meeting, which takes place but once in about fifteen years at the same place. It is attended by all of that denomination throughout the United States. The Liberty News says it is customary to prepare food for men and horses, and that there are already set apart among the members in the neighborhood of Borer Dam, some eight large barrels for the occasion, and that other preparations are making of proportionate extent.

STUBBORN. A man in Lancaster county refused to pay his school tax, \$1,00, when the Constable sold his horse for \$12, took out the tax and costs, and tendered him the balance. He would not take it, and said it must be paid to Reg. Miller, his agent, residing some miles distant. The constable refused to do so; the man prosecuted, went to court, lost his case, and paid the costs. Satisfaction, with a vengeance.

A DRUNKEN MARRIAGE. A serious fracas took place at a barn raising on the premises of Nicholas Keim, in Addison township, Somerset county, 27th ult. Some sixty persons were present, of whom about one-third were engaged in the mace-weapon, handspikes and miscellaneous- nobody killed. The raising was on the old system, and liquor had been freely used.

JAMES O'NEIL, who lately killed Geo. W. Bolly, in Philadelphia, on Saturday, convicted of murder in the second degree, was executed on Wednesday.

Richard Smith, a journeyman cabinet-maker, at Leicester, England, has 20 children.

TRUTH VS. FALSEHOOD.

Mr. Editor, in looking over the last number of the "Herald," my attention was attracted by an article over the signature of "One who knows," concerning the Faculty of Dickinson College, and endeavoring, by a series of false and unjust assertions, to fasten upon them the guilt of being, to a great degree, the cause of the late sickness among a portion of the students; and also that they could, by a proper and judicious management of the affairs of the institution, have prevented, entirely, the unpleasant circumstances which, he says, exist there at the present time, and which have compelled many of the students to go back to their homes until a more favorable state of things renders it practicable and safe for them to return to their studies.

Now, sir, it must be very clear to every unprejudiced mind, that the writer of that article, whoever he may be, could have had no other object in view, when he penned the absurdities contained in his communication, than the gratification of a malicious feeling which he undoubtedly cherishes towards the gentlemen who administer the affairs of the institution. The insinuations he throws out with regard to the manner in which the present efficient Principal discharges his official duties towards the College and students placed under his care, bear upon their face the impress of falsehood, and no man, having the slightest regard for truth or justice, would attempt to pass them off upon an intelligent community. But to the article in question. Let us take a hasty glance at some of its principal points, and see how far it is deserving of a place in the columns of any journal laying claims to respectability.

In the first place he accuses the President of having failed to discharge his official duties so as to result in the welfare of the institution, by neglecting to exercise a due precaution in providing for the health and comfort of the students, and in support of which he goes on to show that the buildings are in a dilapidated condition, and the apartments allotted to the students unfit to be occupied by any one having the least regard for cleanliness. And he further asserts that, had the President been less sparing in the distribution of fuel during inclement weather, had he not, all the sickness and suffering among the students resident in the College would have been avoided. Now in reply to all this I beg leave to say that every assertion he has made is false and without foundation. The disease he speaks of as having been produced by the filth and in the cold buildings, together with the "cold treatment" which the students received at the hands of the President, is just the very opposite of what is really true, and to prove which I would here state, and I have authority which cannot be questioned, that the very first appearance of the disease was in the cleanest room in the building; and further, that with but two exceptions, the rooms are as clean as any and comfortable as it is possible for them to be under the circumstances. I visit the College and grounds frequently, my home being in many of the apartments allotted to, and can, most conscientiously, say that I have not seen the evils which stand out in such glaring relief before the eyes of "One who knows."

But why this attack on the Faculty? Is it intended to injure the institution, or to cast dishonor upon the characters of those who have the management of its affairs? If this be so the effort will prove a failure, and he who was silly enough to attempt the work can rest assured that the reputation of Dickinson College and its kind, and, gentlemanly Principal stand higher in the estimation of every respectable man, than he can ever attain, at least so long as he is actuated by such motives. Common sense, it is to be said, should teach him that, in seeking to injure others, he has only covered himself with shame, and proven that the objects on which he sought to visit his spleen are far above his petty malice as it is possible for any object to be above another.

In conclusion I would merely suggest that, had the editor of the Volunteer taken the trouble to inform himself with regard to the truth of the assertions contained in that article, I feel quite certain he would not have given it room in his paper. But it is a lamentable fact that some editors of the present day are not over scrupulous as to the material with which they fill their columns; hence, an opportunity is afforded to "prima" of which the most unprincipled often take advantage, and the consequence is that he who fancies himself injured is not long in putting his grievances on paper, which he sends to the nearest publisher who happens to suit his "fact," and the next thing we see is a half column of abuse directed against some most deserving individual. Thus it is that the public press is often made the means of private wrong. The columns of our papers too often tremble with abuse when they should be filled with useful information. Editors have a duty to perform in the selection of subjects to place before the people, and if they forget or willfully neglect it there is a way of refreshing their memories. In writing this I have not been actuated by any other motive than a simple desire to bear my testimony against the false assertions contained in the article referred to, and also to remove any false impressions that may have been made upon the minds of those unacquainted with the facts in the case. If I have succeeded, I will be glad.

A MECHANIC WHO KNOWS.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL. The Tunker annual meeting will be held at the Borer Dam Church, Frederick county, Md., on Whitenside, the 15th inst. This is what is called the annual meeting, which takes place but once in about fifteen years at the same place. It is attended by all of that denomination throughout the United States. The Liberty News says it is customary to prepare food for men and horses, and that there are already set apart among the members in the neighborhood of Borer Dam, some eight large barrels for the occasion, and that other preparations are making of proportionate extent.

STUBBORN. A man in Lancaster county refused to pay his school tax, \$1,00, when the Constable sold his horse for \$12, took out the tax and costs, and tendered him the balance. He would not take it, and said it must be paid to Reg. Miller, his agent, residing some miles distant. The constable refused to do so; the man prosecuted, went to court, lost his case, and paid the costs. Satisfaction, with a vengeance.

A DRUNKEN MARRIAGE. A serious fracas took place at a barn raising on the premises of Nicholas Keim, in Addison township, Somerset county, 27th ult. Some sixty persons were present, of whom about one-third were engaged in the mace-weapon, handspikes and miscellaneous- nobody killed. The raising was on the old system, and liquor had been freely used.

JAMES O'NEIL, who lately killed Geo. W. Bolly, in Philadelphia, on Saturday, convicted of murder in the second degree, was executed on Wednesday.

Richard Smith, a journeyman cabinet-maker, at Leicester, England, has 20 children.

THE NEW COINAGE.

The issuing of gold dollars was perhaps a case of necessity, but it required little foresight to discover the objections to their use; they are more easily counterfeited than other gold coins, and from their small size difficult to detect, especially by farmers and laboring men, through whose hands they pass; they are easily lost, and this too with every reasonable care; I lately handed one to a market man, to make sure of it put the coin between his lips, but it nevertheless slipped and was irretrievably lost. Passing through so many hands they will soon become light, and the loss total to be considerable to the public, for they will then be refused at their nominal value. Their only recommendation is the facility with which they can be remitted in a letter or carried in a purse.

The three cent coin if containing less alloy would be a most convenient piece, and as though they do not entirely supersede the use of cents, yet they will render much fewer of these necessary for the transaction of business; their turning a dirty yellow from the quantity of copper is very unpleasant, and it would be much better to reduce the proportion of alloy and make them smaller or in the form of rings.

The late act of Congress altering the weight of our silver coins was absolutely necessary, for it has already had the effect of bringing two and a half millions of silver bullion into the mint for coinage. During the month of April upwards of four hundred thousand dollars were coined in dollars, quarters, dimes, and half dimes. These are beginning to circulate through the country, and we hope that ere long we will no longer suffer the inconvenience we are now subjected to for the want of change.

The small Spanish coin which we have to use at present, is so much worn as to be much below its nominal value; when our own coin gets fairly into circulation, it is hoped the Spanish coin will be deposited at the mint; at present the banks, merchants, and tradesmen ought to resolve no longer to receive the twelve and a half pieces for more than ten cents, or the six and a fourth for more than five cents, as this is on an average about their value in weight.

I weighed some of these coins, comparing one with the other, and it may be worth giving the result: The silver quarter dollar by the act of Congress January, 1837, was to weigh 1093 grains, the new quarter dollar by the act of February, 1853, 96 grains, or 71 less.

I tried a Spanish dollar of 1801, little worn, with four of the new quarter dollars, and they required the addition of 30 grains to balance; the same dollar with four worn Spanish quarters required 87 grains; the new quarter dollar weighed 173 grains less than a Mexican quarter, little worn, of the year 1828. I weighed the new quarter dollar of 1853 with the light Spanish quarters now in circulation, and tried it successively with eight of these coins, taken indiscriminately; it proved heavier, four, and lighter than the other four. One Spanish quarter dollar weighed four and a half grains more, and another five and a half grains less than the new quarter.

I weighed a United States quarter dollar of 1831, with two worn Spanish twelve and a half cent coins and one-dime six and a fourth piece, and found that it required but one and a half grains to balance the three. A ten cent piece of 1831 weighed more than one of these worn Spanish twelve and a half cent coins, and wanted only one and half grains of balancing another. A five cent U. S. coin of 1850 outweighed eight of nine of the worn Spanish twelve and a half cent bits. A Mexican twelve and a half cent piece, but little used, balanced three six and a fourth cent coins, wanting two and a half grains.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The Jail: The work on the new County Jail we notice is rapidly progressing, although some detention has been caused by wet weather. The foundations are laid and are of massive strength. The stone-cutters are also busy in the preparation of the stone for the walls, and all branches of the work seem to be pushed with an activity which warrants the expectation that the structure will be completed at the specified time. It will be an imposing ornament to the town.

IN ADDITION to the new jail several other improvements are going on which will make gratifying changes in the appearance of our principal streets. An elegant and spacious three story building is in the course of erection on Mr. Wm. H. Thorp, Main street, the lower story of which will show an attractive open front for stores, and the third story as completed a public hall, having been already engaged, as we understand, by the Old Fellows Association. Another improvement has been commenced on Main street, by Mr. H. HENDERSON, Esq., in the alteration and modernizing of one of the ancient dwellings of that quarter, late the property of R. LAMBERTON, deceased. We notice also, a very general improvement in store fronts and dwellings this spring, the skill of the painter having given to old establishments an elegance of appearance "as good as new."

NEW POSTMASTER. The long vacancy is over, and our neighbor of the Volunteer pockets the commission as Post Master of Carlisle. We like to see the editorial craft, which so often labors for others with few thanks, meet with an occasional substantial acknowledgment, and therefore congratulate our neighbor on his success. If we may judge, however, from the very faces about town, and the mutterings both loud and deep, the appointment is far from satisfactory to many of his party friends. The friends of other applicants are exceedingly chagrined, to find after all their exertions in getting the "recommendations" of democratic standing committees, members of county conventions, county commissioners, business-men, and citizens, that this sort of good honest influence should be found of no account after all at Washington, and the appointment given to one who they say was not even certainly known as an applicant. But this "home influence" although a very respectable thing at home is very generally held in light estimation at Washington. Other considerations have greater weight there, and the man with no respectful petition in his favor from hundreds of fellow citizens may be able to pull an invisible string and win all the honors, while the discriminated rival may quietly carry his carpet-bag full of "documents" back home with him, and employ his leisure time in reflecting upon the hollowness of political professions and the great uncertainty of doubtful titles! This is poor consolation, but it is unfortunately all we have to offer to our disappointed friends. We Whigs have but little interest in the matter and can only act as quiet lookers-on. But it is rather amusing to see what a sudden fall of Piero's, Campbell and Buchanan stock there has been in this market, and to hear the unmeasured denunciations which are heaped on names that were but yesterday held in the highest reverence!

FATAL CASUALTY. We regret to learn that Mr. ROBERT GAFFNEY, an old and respectable citizen of Northampton township, died on Saturday last, of a sudden attack of apoplexy.

WATER AND GAS STOCK. On Saturday next the books of subscription of the Carlisle Water and Gas company will be opened at the Court House. If our citizens appreciate the advantages of these great improvements as they ought, the stock will be promptly and eagerly taken. We can estimate the benefits to be derived from a free supply of pure water carried at a cheap rate of every dwelling—its promotion of cleanliness and health—the safeguard it would furnish against that most direful calamity, fire—the instantaneous and powerful spring it would give to mechanical and manufacturing enterprises? When these things are considered, as public-spirited citizens ought to consider them, who can hesitate to lend his aid to the great enterprise? We appeal once more to our citizens to come forward and subscribe this stock promptly. Let all come forward—the man who is only able to take one share side by side with him who can take one thousand! Let every man, poor and rich, show his interest in the matter, for it concerns the welfare of all. Within the last week—the ground has been carefully examined by a gentleman from a distance, who has had great experience in the construction of gas and water-works, and his report on the subject is of the most satisfactory character. No town in the State, he assures us, offers greater natural advantages and facilities for the construction of such works as a moderate town than Carlisle. There are no obstacles, no difficulties, to cause any fears of extreme expenditure. The cost of supplying both water and gas will be far less than what one of these projects has cost in most places. That the investment will be a profitable one there can be no earthly doubt.

Our ancient borough seems at last to have caught the spirit of improvement. We have signs of this on every hand. This onward march will be greatly accelerated by the erection of gas and water-works. Property is now rising. It will be still more enhanced. Business of all kinds is gradually increasing. A four-fold degree of vigor and activity will be infused into it on the completion of these enterprises. Every branch of industry will feel new energy, and new manufacturing enterprises will spring into life. Now, therefore, is the time to act. Let not the golden opportunity be lost!

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. By the arrival of the steamer Hermann and Carolina, we have news from Europe and the South. From England there is not much of importance. The investigation in the rocket affair with Kosuth's name has been connected, has disclosed nothing trustworthy to implicate him. Mr. Hale, the manufacturer, refuses, however, to state for whom the rockets were intended. Kosuth has again denied all connection with the matter in a letter to Lord Dudley Stuart, which has been read in the House of Commons. He also publishes a letter in the London papers, declaring that his private residence has been watched by police spies, and that his letters have been tampered with, and that he lives in daily terror, and demands to know under what exceptional law these proceedings are permitted. In the House of Lords, Lord Palmerston stated that there would be no prosecution against Kosuth on account of the rocket deflated. The Jewish Disability bill has been defeated. The second reading of a commission under the patronage of the British Government was being formed, with instructions to proceed on a complimentary visit to the New York Crystal Palace. It is to be headed by the Earl of Ellesmere and Sir Henry de la Bech. From France, we have no news of interest, except the serious illness of the Emperor. The anti-republican and Jesuitical party in Switzerland have attempted an insurrection at Friburg, which was put down easily, though with some bloodshed. The leader, Col. Perrier, has been tried by court-martial, and sentenced to thirty years imprisonment. In Holland a new election is to take place. The cholera has appeared at Moscow. The Turkish question is quietest. In China, however, we hear of a quiet stirring event, namely the capture of the City of Nankin by the rebels, and the probable downfall of the Tartar dynasty, which has ruled the country for two hundred years. It is said that only European intervention can save the brother of the Sun and Moon from being pulled down from that lofty relationship. Such are we presume he will not receive, and therefore his downfall may be expected.

MEXICAN NEWS. Dates from Mexico to the 4th have reached us by New Orleans. Santa Anna has been inaugurated as President, and governs that great and it is to be feared, despotic country, of Louis Napoleon. He has bridled the Press, established a censorship, and demanded securities. We see from this that if there is to be a government of despotism, it is not to be one of anarchy, and that hence Mexico is more formidable under one Tyrant than she was under some five hundred Tyrants. The movement in California upon Sonora, when heard of in Mexico, will no doubt excite a good deal of feeling against the United States. Gen. Almonte, who is coming to the United States as Santa Anna's minister, is well known here. He speaks English well and is a man of talents and address. Santa Anna is confirming Sloc's contract, shows good faith to the United States so far.

Richard Smith, a journeyman cabinet-maker, at Leicester, England, has 20 children.

Town and County Matters.

THE SMALL POX. Since our last paper was issued we are glad to be able to say that there has been no further spread of this fell disease. Those who were then sick have entirely recovered, and we have heard of but one new case, and that is a very slight attack of varioloid. As very exaggerated reports have gone abroad, it may be well to repeat that there has been no death at all, and that no fears are now entertained of the disease spreading. There is no doubt that by the 1st of June the students will be able to return to their regular studies, and the duties of the College be again resumed.

We have received several replies to a communication in the last Volunteer, one of which is given in another column. The publication of that communication, so evidently the emanation of a malicious spirit, and so evidently intended to excite panic and do injury, caused no little surprise and indignation in the community. The writer in our paper to-day only performs an act of justice to the College authorities in exposing its gross misstatements.

Water and Gas Stock. On Saturday next the books of subscription of the Carlisle Water and Gas company will be opened at the Court House. If our citizens appreciate the advantages of these great improvements as they ought, the stock will be promptly and eagerly taken. We can estimate the benefits to be derived from a free supply of pure water carried at a cheap rate of every dwelling—its promotion of cleanliness and health—the safeguard it would furnish against that most direful calamity, fire—the instantaneous and powerful spring it would give to mechanical and manufacturing enterprises? When these things are considered, as public-spirited citizens ought to consider them, who can hesitate to lend his aid to the great enterprise? We appeal once more to our citizens to come forward and subscribe this stock promptly. Let all come forward—the man who is only able to take one share side by side with him who can take one thousand! Let every man, poor and rich, show his interest in the matter, for it concerns the welfare of all. Within the last week—the ground has been carefully examined by a gentleman from a distance, who has had great experience in the construction of gas and water-works, and his report on the subject is of the most satisfactory character. No town in the State, he assures us, offers greater natural advantages and facilities for the construction of such works as a moderate town than Carlisle. There are no obstacles, no difficulties, to cause any fears of extreme expenditure. The cost of supplying both water and gas will be far less than what one of these projects has cost in most places. That the investment will be a profitable one there can be no earthly doubt.

Our ancient borough seems at last to have caught the spirit of improvement. We have signs of this on every hand. This onward march will be greatly accelerated by the erection of gas and water-works. Property is now rising. It will be still more enhanced. Business of all kinds is gradually increasing. A four-fold degree of vigor and activity will be infused into it on the completion of these enterprises. Every branch of industry will feel new energy, and new manufacturing enterprises will spring into life. Now, therefore, is the time to act. Let not the golden opportunity be lost!

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. By the arrival of the steamer Hermann and Carolina, we have news from Europe and the South. From England there is not much of importance. The investigation in the rocket affair with Kosuth's name has been connected, has disclosed nothing trustworthy to implicate him. Mr. Hale, the manufacturer, refuses, however, to state for whom the rockets were intended. Kosuth has again denied all connection with the matter in a letter to Lord Dudley Stuart, which has been read in the House of Commons. He also publishes a letter in the London papers, declaring that his private residence has been watched by police spies, and that his letters have been tampered with, and that he lives in daily terror, and demands to know under what exceptional law these proceedings are permitted. In the House of Lords, Lord Palmerston stated that there would be no prosecution against Kosuth on account of the rocket deflated. The Jewish Disability bill has been defeated. The second reading of a commission under the patronage of the British Government was being formed, with instructions to proceed on a complimentary visit to the New York Crystal Palace. It is to be headed by the Earl of Ellesmere and Sir Henry de la Bech. From France, we have no news of interest, except the serious illness of the Emperor. The anti-republican and Jesuitical party in Switzerland have attempted an insurrection at Friburg, which was put down easily, though with some bloodshed. The leader, Col. Perrier, has been tried by court-martial, and sentenced to thirty years imprisonment. In Holland a new election is to take place. The cholera has appeared at Moscow. The Turkish question is quietest. In China, however, we hear of a quiet stirring event, namely the capture of the City of Nankin by the rebels, and the probable downfall of the Tartar dynasty, which has ruled the country for two hundred years. It is said that only European intervention can save the brother of the Sun and Moon from being pulled down from that lofty relationship. Such are we presume he will not receive, and therefore his downfall may be expected.

MEXICAN NEWS. Dates from Mexico to the 4th have reached us by New Orleans. Santa Anna has been inaugurated as President, and governs that great and it is to be feared, despotic country, of Louis Napoleon. He has bridled the Press, established a censorship, and demanded securities. We see from this that if there is to be a government of despotism, it is not to be one of anarchy, and that hence Mexico is more formidable under one Tyrant than she was under some five hundred Tyrants. The movement in California upon Sonora, when heard of in Mexico, will no doubt excite a good deal of feeling against the United States. Gen. Almonte, who is coming to the United States as Santa Anna's minister, is well known here. He speaks English well and is a man of talents and address. Santa Anna is confirming Sloc's contract, shows good faith to the United States so far.

Richard Smith, a journeyman cabinet-maker, at Leicester, England, has 20 children.

Middleton township, died on Saturday last, of the severe injuries received two weeks since, in a fall from a building, which he was assisting in raising.

THE WEATHER. Last week, fine, close rooms and warm clothing were indispensable to comfort. This week windows are thrown up to catch a draft of cool air, and linen coats and straw hats are hunted up to alleviate the effects of the oppressive heat.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE. Mr. Fisher of the Newburg "Public Serenity" is going to discontinue that paper, and publish one in Middletown entitled the "Central Engineer." This is going to strong, but we hope the new engine may never "blow its boiler."

REWARD FOR THE CORPSE. Brother CORMAN is now Superintendent of the Public Printing at \$800 a year—brother BRAYTON Post Master at \$1000 or more, and a member of that dignified body the Town Council—a very distinguished person, of course, but nothing to brag of for salary!

CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.—The rioters on the Portage Railroad, Thomas Armstrong, Patrick Ryan, John Coughlin, Patrick Dwyer, and Thomas J. Lynch, who were on trial at the late term of the Blair County Court, for murder, were severely convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced each to five years confinement in the penitentiary.

DEATH OF A PRIEST. The convicted murderer, it is stated, has changed his religious adviser, a Catholic priest, for the Rev. John Street, a Protestant minister.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF CONSUMPTION, by Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Ointment and Consumptive Syrup.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—It is with pleasure that I have an opportunity to make known to the Citizens of Chester county, the great benefit my daughter has received from the use of Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Ointment and Consumptive Syrup, prepared by Dr. J. W. Cooper.

DEATH OF A PRIEST. The convicted murderer, it is stated, has changed his religious adviser, a Catholic priest, for the Rev. John Street, a Protestant minister.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF CONSUMPTION, by Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Ointment and Consumptive Syrup.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—It is with pleasure that I have an opportunity to make known to the Citizens of Chester county, the great benefit my daughter has received from the use of Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Ointment and Consumptive Syrup, prepared by Dr. J. W. Cooper.

DEATH OF A PRIEST. The convicted murderer, it is stated, has changed his religious adviser, a Catholic priest, for the Rev. John Street, a Protestant minister.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF CONSUMPTION, by Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Ointment and Consumptive Syrup.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—It is with pleasure that I have an opportunity to make known to the Citizens of Chester county, the great benefit my daughter has received from the use of Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Ointment and Consumptive Syrup, prepared by Dr. J. W. Cooper.

DEATH OF A PRIEST. The convicted murderer, it is stated, has changed his religious adviser, a Catholic priest, for the Rev. John Street, a Protestant minister.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF CONSUMPTION, by Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Ointment and Consumptive Syrup.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—It is with pleasure that I have an opportunity to make known to the Citizens of Chester county, the great benefit my daughter has received from the use of Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Ointment and Consumptive Syrup, prepared by Dr. J. W. Cooper.

DEATH OF A PRIEST. The convicted murderer, it is stated, has changed his religious adviser, a Catholic priest, for the Rev. John Street, a Protestant minister.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF CONSUMPTION, by Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Ointment and Consumptive Syrup.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—It is with pleasure that I have an opportunity to make known to the Citizens of Chester county, the great benefit my daughter has received from the use of Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Ointment and Consumptive Syrup, prepared by Dr. J. W. Cooper.

DEATH OF A PRIEST. The convicted murderer, it is stated, has changed his religious adviser, a Catholic priest, for the Rev. John Street, a Protestant minister.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF CONSUMPTION, by Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Ointment and Consumptive Syrup.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—It is with pleasure that I have an opportunity to make known to the Citizens of Chester county, the great benefit my daughter has received from the use of Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Ointment and Consumptive Syrup, prepared by Dr. J. W. Cooper.

DEATH OF A PRIEST. The convicted murderer, it is stated, has changed his religious adviser, a Catholic priest, for the Rev. John Street, a Protestant minister.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF CONSUMPTION, by Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Ointment and Consumptive Syrup.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—It is with pleasure that I have an opportunity to make known to the Citizens of Chester county, the great benefit my daughter has received from the use of Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Ointment and Consumptive Syrup, prepared by Dr. J. W. Cooper.

DEATH OF A PRIEST. The convicted murderer, it is stated, has changed his religious adviser, a Catholic priest, for the Rev. John Street, a Protestant minister.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF CONSUMPTION, by Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Ointment and Consumptive Syrup.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—It is with pleasure that I have an opportunity to make known to the Citizens of Chester county, the great benefit my daughter has received from the use of Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Ointment and Consumptive Syrup, prepared by Dr. J. W.