

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Capt. JOHN ANOLD has purchased the entire stock of Hardware of the late Thomas B. Miller, and is now engaged in selling at the old stand. Being an old and good Carpenter, of course he is well acquainted with edged tools, and is, therefore, well qualified for his new calling.

THE FAIR.

Don't forget the Ladies Fair to be held in the Court House, commencing on next Monday morning—and, as its object is for a charitable purpose, give the Ladies the encouragement to which they are so justly entitled. The Fair will, no doubt, be the point of attraction on Monday, because when the fair undertakes to make a Fair, they never fail to draw the other side of the house!

"The Democratic Union."

The Democratic Union, at Harrisburg, has a new changed hands, Messrs. GEO. M. LAUMAN & CO. retiring, and Capt. JACOB ZEIGLER, of the Butler Herald, taking the chair.

We are truly gratified to find our valued friend Zeigler in this position, as we justly value him to be one of the very best men to fill this responsible post that could be found either in or out of Pennsylvania. The Democracy of the Commonwealth have long wanted a paper at the seat of government in which they could place implicit reliance—a paper that would speak their sentiments candidly and fearlessly—and yet maintain a tone of dignity that would secure for it the respect and confidence of the public at large. We are fully satisfied that this desirable end has now been accomplished, and we trust the Democracy of the Commonwealth will feel a just pride in making the necessary efforts to extend its circulation.

Zeigler is an honest, high minded, courteous gentleman, and has warm friends in every county in the State. All who know him, admire him for his sterling virtues and firmness of purpose, and those who may hereafter make his acquaintance, either personally, or through the columns of the Union, will rejoice that such a man has become the Editor of the Democratic organ at the seat of government.

Lafayette's Warning.

In olden times the ladies used to wear a head-dress of very unsightly shape, which they called a "top-knot." The fashion ran into great extravagance, and at length attracted the attention of the public. It is related that, on one occasion, a rebel orated preacher denounced the fashion as prohibited by Scripture, and quoted from one of the Apostles the command, "top knot, come down!" He frightened some of the ladies most prodigiously; but some of the more curious, referring to their Bibles, were eased in their consciences by finding that the whole of the text read, "Let him who is upon the house-top not come down!"

The know-nothings can beat this preacher in quoting to suit their purposes. They continue to quote Lafayette as having once declared that "if ever the liberties of this country are destroyed, it will be by Romish priests, and not by American soldiers." This garbling beats that of the preacher. Can a cause which finds it necessary to resort to such frauds be worthy of support?

There are both point and power in the following from the Ohio Statesman and Democrat. It vindicates the illustrious dead and admonishes the living at one and the same time:

SON OF AN IRISH EMIGRANT.—There was an American statesman and soldier who died in 1815, and who was as well beloved by the democracy as any man who ever held honors in America. He was originally destined for the church; but he quitted school to take part in the war of independence. The war over, he adopted the law as a profession, and became a judge in Tennessee, as well as a major general of the forces of the same State. In 1810, as major general of the United States, he gained a decisive victory over the English at New Orleans. In 1821, appointed governor of Florida, and the next year elected member of the Senate of the State of Tennessee. Elected President of the United States in 1829, and again in 1832; so that he was at the head of the American government for the space of eight years.—An ardent democratic chief throughout life, his presidency was distinguished by the development of democratic tendencies of the spirit of territorial extension. He successfully opposed Congress in the matter of the United States Bank, regarding it as a monopoly in the State and injurious to the general interests of the people. Jackson was a man of Roman virtue, a true patriot, and of uncompromising integrity, simple and austere. Straightforward and blunt as a soldier. AM THE SON OF AN IRISH EMIGRANT! Is there a Jackson democrat in the know nothings?!

THE SUCCESSION OF MR. GEORGE, the Railroad Director.—The Cincinnati papers give the following account of Mr. Geolge's suicide:

Mr. Frederick Geolge, a prominent and influential citizen of Covington, committed suicide under the most distressing circumstances, in that city yesterday morning. Immediately after breakfast, he walked from his house to the depot of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, and was observed to cross and recross the track several times. About 7 o'clock, one of the great engines of the company passed from the locomotive-house towards the depot. Mr. G. was then standing near the track, and seemed earnestly watching for the approaching train.—At the moment the locomotive came opposite he quickly threw himself upon the rail, and the wheels passed immediately across the neck, severing his head entirely from his body. One of his arms was also crushed off, and his body otherwise mutilated. Those who witnessed the act, and afterwards saw the corpse, represent it as a most horrible sight.

Mr. Geolge was a wealthy and esteemed citizen of Covington. He was a Director of the Covington and also of the Northern Bank of Kentucky. The causes which may have prompted him to the act, can hardly be conjectured. He had never, at any time, shown symptoms of mental derangement.

SEVERE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon a sad accident occurred on the North-west Railroad, at the Fall's Station. Isabel, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Penn Smith, Esq., a most interesting and intelligent girl, about ten years of age, was attempting to jump out of the cars before they stopped, slipped and fell. Both her lower limbs were thrown under the wheels. With great presence of mind she attempted to creep under the car to save herself, but seeing the wheel approaching too rapidly, she had only time to draw one limb from under the wheels, crushing it so badly as to prevent any possibility of saving it. Dr. J. E. Harned fortunately happened to be in the cars, and promptly applied a temporary tourniquet, which stopped the rapid flow of blood. Several gentlemen present assisted and the young lady was carried home to the residence of her mother. It was there found necessary to amputate the injured limb.—Pittsburgh Post.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.—It is stated that a company is shortly to be formed in New York city for the manufacture of paper from saw-dust and shavings. Experiments have been gone into, and some of the most beautiful paper made from these materials. It is estimated that saw-dust can be purchased for \$5 per ton, and that the process through which it will go in the production of paper will bring the price of the latter down at least 20 per cent.

IMPORTANT FROM THE CRIMEA.

Critical Condition of the Allies.

The National Intelligencer of the 11th inst., in speaking of the war in the Crimea, says:

Our interest in this awful drama is deepened by the facts detailed in the annexed letter, (received yesterday) and which seem nearly to have been publicly known in England or France at the departure of the steamer. The world holds its breath while it gazes on the carnage of the Crimea. End as it may, on which side soever victory may finally declare, it will be won at a price never before paid for human triumph.

New York, Dec. 9, 1854.

The Union mail steamer has arrived, and you will see by her advices that nothing decisive has yet occurred at Sebastopol. Private advices by this arrival, however, state that a Russian corps of 36,000 men, which had been despatched from Odessa, did not doubt be at Sebastopol previous to the 20th of November—a few days after the latest dates from thence. Besides this, upwards of 20,000 of the Imperial Guards have been forwarded by railroad to Moscow, with orders to proceed with all possible haste from thence to the Crimea, and will probably reach Sebastopol by the 1st of December, as they took up their line of march from Moscow very early in October. This distance cannot exceed one thousand miles, and they already had been six weeks en route. Besides these, further reinforcements were going from other points of the empire.

The Allies were also receiving reinforcements, but they were those which were sent forward in small numbers with a view to supply the ordinary waste of the campaign. None of those which were so urgently called for by the Allied Commanders after the recent bloody battles, had yet arrived, nor was it probable that they could arrive for eight or ten days more.

It thus appears that it is a race between the Russians and the Allies as to which shall receive the earliest and largest reinforcements; and I am very much inclined to think the Russians will keep ahead of the Allies. Nicholas has had ample time to assemble masses of troops in motion towards the seat of war, and though the distance they have to traverse over his immense empire is very great, and with none but the old and ordinary means of transport except the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow, still, when they once began to arrive in the Crimea, they will probably do so in overwhelming numbers and in quick succession.

I see nothing in these late advices which indicate a larger reinforcement to the Allies than fifty thousand men, and the Russian corps from Odessa will itself be a set-off to that force, so far, at least, as the present operations are concerned. We may well believe that Nicholas is, in earnest in this war, and that he is sending from his capital his magnificent Imperial Guards, and that he will not leave anything to chance, so far as numbers are concerned.

The early arrival of heavy reinforcements to the Allies may save them from expulsion from the Crimea; but under the circumstances of the case, and the great likelihood that Russia probably in a few days, certainly in a few weeks, will have at least two hundred thousand men concentrated in and around Sebastopol, leaves but little hope for the capture of the city, or, by the present advices, they would not make any attempt in the way of assault until the great body of their reinforcements joined them, and could then not make such attempt in case the Russians had not been joined by their reserves.

A winter campaign it appears to be the result, and though, particularly at this distance, it is impossible to predict the course of events, none of us should be surprised if the Russians assume the defensive and attack the Allies. The whole army of Russia and the entire energies of the nation can now safely be directed upon Sebastopol, as the season renders every other portion of the czar's territory inaccessible to attack or molestation, and tended to have given some remarks upon the financial and commercial situation and prospects of things at the close of this another week, but an exception to postpone it and confine myself to the one great object of European interest—the fate of Sebastopol.

A HAPPY TEMPERAMENT.—The Albany Knickerbocker always looks on the bright side of life's drama. It has a cheering word for every body. Here is one of its brighties: "Life is made up of changes. A moment ago a patch of sunshine rested like a smile upon our path, and every thing around was bright; now the page is overcast by a shadow, and the street without looks dull and dark. So in the affairs of life. To-day hope sings out path, and the love of promise spans it as an arch of gold; to-morrow disappointment sits within the heart, and lowering skies fall like the tresses of angels around us. There is nothing steadfast in this life—no anchor that is immovably fixed in the sands of time. The waves of chance and circumstance are stronger than all the cables of our interest, or hope, and our bargains drift forever about upon them like sails wandering incessantly upon the banks of Styx. Life is full of vicissitudes and changes, even as the sea is full of pearls. Happy is that man who can adapt himself to all circumstances, for with him there is neither sunshine nor shadow, but a tempered brightness, that can be composed only with the rays of twilight when the sound of bells is on the air, rests upon him continually."

AN HONEST OPINION.

Some of the Whig and Know-Nothing papers are engaged in the up-hill business of tampering the force and character of the President's Message—calling it a "common-place" document, a "stale and spiritless affair," &c., &c. The National Intelligencer, the great central Whig organ of the country, is of a different opinion, however, as will be seen from the following paragraph taken from that paper on Tuesday last:

"Respecting the message of yesterday, we are gratified to find that all which was predicted of its unexceptionable character has been substantially verified. It is certainly distinguished by moderation of tone and a freedom from all exciting or captivous appeals. It is an unambitious and perspicuous account of public affairs, announcing an unprecedented state of prosperity and progress at home, and of peace and amity in our relations abroad. It totally disappoints all those who hoped or expected to find in it any inflammatory appeals about Spain, or any 'Young America' doctrines of progress and manifest destiny, whether looking to acquisitions on the Mexican Gulf, or in the illimitable Pacific. Indeed, had it not been for the godsend of our exploit at Georgetown, of which the President certainly makes the most, he would seem to have been embarrassed for any stirring topic for the head of 'foreign affairs.' Happy for the country that this is so! It is a new thing, and certainly a subject of congratulation, to find the message of a Democratic President so free from appeals to the passions of the country, so simple, clear, and unostentatious in its exposition of the administrative concerns of the Government, and so commendable for the justness of sentiment touching international rights and duties with which the Message opens."

The reports from the Heads of Departments are all of a satisfactory character, and show that the Chiefs have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the duties of their stations.

Postmaster General CAMPBELL'S report is very long and very able. It will be gratifying to learn that under his efficient management, the revenue of the Department, for the current year, shows an increase of nearly a million of dollars over that of 1853. From it we also learn that the number of Post Offices now in the United States is 23,825—being a net increase during the year of 1,228. The number of Postmasters appointed during the year was 8,618. Of these, 4,185 were appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations, 1,977 by removals, 320 deaths, 294 by change of names and surnames, and 1,842 on establishment of new offices.

An Appeal to all Liberal Minds.

President Pierce has spoken for the Democratic party, in his last annual message, on the great questions of the day, and he has also spoken for thousands of patriotic Whigs, who have resolved henceforward to wage uncompromising warfare upon secret political parties, pledged to the proscription of religious belief on the one hand, and to the disfranchisement of all citizens of foreign birth on the other. On this issue, although the message does not go out of the way to rebuke the current arguments of the day, it assumes a position alike unequivocal and impregnable. The flag of the equality of the States and the equality of individuals is bravely unfurled, and all who believe in these cherished doctrines should at once rally under its folds. Not faction or fanaticism deceive itself, that that flag can never be permanently prostrated. When the delirium of the hour has passed away, the ranks over which it waves will be found decimated, perhaps, but unbroken and confident; and when those who are about to assume command in the several States in which they have recently been victorious, shall fall to pieces of their own accord, because there is no element to unite them together, then the party that stands up for these doctrines will re-assume the power which fanaticism will have degraded. Well is it for the country that we have now in the Presidential chair a citizen who so boldly avows his resolution to stand by the imperilled rights of conscience and universal equality. Well is it for the nation that this citizen does not forget the sacred guarantees of the past, or the glorious hopes of the future. While he stands firm we have a leader; and we prophesy that the time will soon come when those who resist present combinations will find themselves once more in the majority in all the States of the Union.

Apart from the repulsive exclusion enforced by this new order, apart from its unmanly and anti-republican secrecy, one of its achievements is calculated to inspire almost universal indignation and alarm—we allude to its studious proscription of some of the purest statesmen of the land. If Gen. Washington were now alive, and avowed his celebrated letter to the Catholics, he would be discarded at once. Jackson would be disfranchised because he was the son of an Irishman; Jefferson would be repudiated for the pledges of his inaugural address; and that earlier patriot, Roger Williams, would be outlawed because he dared to announce and to suffer for the holy principle of religious toleration. Take the trophies of Know-Nothing victory, Pennsylvania, a Whig of distinguished ability, was remorselessly sacrificed for his religion in the house of his friends. Following this connection, look at the result in Massachusetts. Two of the most esteemed and efficient representatives in the present Congress, leading members of the Whig party, we mean Charles W. Upham and William Appleton—have fallen before this insidious proscription. In the Democratic party, that which we note as an exception in the Whig ranks, becomes the inexorable rule. Men who have reflected lustre upon the American character, whose experience, learning, and devotion to the country, have made their names household words—such men have fallen before the tempest of prejudice. But proudly do they bear themselves! You would take them for victors, not victims. They feel that they have gone down in a good cause, and they know that their banner still waves.

When those who have been misled into opposition to such men as these fully recover from their delusions, they will start with amazement at their own work. They will find that in losing their old and well-tried servants, they have gained a host of reckless demagogues—the mere drapers of politics, the mere charlatans of fanaticism. It is right that all men should aspire to a station in a free country; but the day that sees this great nation permanently transferred to the hands of men who have no claim upon the people but that of being able to flatter a popular prejudice—that day will be a dark day in our history, for it will be the starting point in our downward career. You cannot ignore high talents, long services, ripe experience, without wounding yourself and your country. There is no Democracy in elevating men unfit for station, simply because they have never been able, till prejudice took the place of reason, to attain position. These are truths which it would be madness and treason to conceal. When the men who have been overthrown in this storm of proscription shall return to their homes, and mingle with those who have aided to swell the storm, it will not be long before they will find public opinion returning to its accustomed channel. Their own services will be "freshly remembered" and fondly recalled; their wrongs will be so many arguments for their restoration to power; and the errors of their successors will arouse, in all breasts, sensations of shame and remorse. The hour will soon be here. Let us be patient.—Let us confide in the leader who avows a persecuted principle, and stands for the right in the midst of inflamed antagonisms. The tempest is not yet over; but there is a bright spot in one part of the horizon, at least, which shows that the sun is not yet blotted from the heavens.—It tells us that the Democratic party still survives!—Washington Union.

DEADLY ACCIDENT.—EXPLOSION OF A CAMPBELL LAMP.—Notwithstanding the warnings constantly given by the papers all over the country, of the dreadful consequences of the careless use of camphene, hardly a day passes but we read or hear of serious accidents resulting from negligence of the advice given. On Saturday last, a man named Daniel Husk, residing in the First Ward, Allegheny, attempted to fill a lamp with the mixture. In doing so, he ordered a son of his to hold a lighted candle while he poured the camphene in the lamp. The lad not being very careful, approached too near the lamp with the light, and in an instant an explosion took place. The child who held the candle, and two other children playing on the floor, were immediately enveloped in flames. Before assistance could be rendered, one child was so badly burned that he died the same night. The other two were also so greatly injured, that, although living last night, but little hopes of their recovery were entertained. The father and mother, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, were likewise so seriously burned as to cause it to be feared at one time, that their injuries would be fatal.—Pittsburgh Post.

The Directors of the Poor and House of employment met on last Tuesday and re-appointed: JOSEPH H. RUSH, Treasurer—JAMES M. GIBSON, Clerk—S. H. TATE, Attorney—and appointed EMANUEL OSTER, and WILLIAM K. MOOREHEAD, of Union Township, Stewards.

Postmaster-General Campbell's Report.

We published in the Ledger this morning, the able and carefully prepared report of Postmaster-General Campbell. It exhibits the operations of the country, and shows how well and economically that department is administered. There is no branch of the public service which requires such labor and constant supervision.—Railroads, steamboats, mail coaches and messengers have all to be employed for the transportation of all the mails; and the adjustment of the rate of pay for these different kinds of service is a subject of constant annoyance and regulation. The distribution of mail matters is another source of vexation to the department, and of censure on the part of the public. These matters have been brought within proper regulations by the Postmaster-General, so that the department now moves harmoniously with the carrying companies and the distributions are made with regularity and speed. The safety of money transported through the mails is always a source of anxiety and care. The Postmaster-General suggests a system of regulation which will tend to give greater security to letters containing money, and enable the department to trace to the proper source the loss of any letter of value. The constant vigilance, personal superintendence, and strict economy of the Postmaster-General, in all the details of the department, have brot the mail service into excellent working operation, and a large amount has been saved by the excellent supervision and administration it is believed, that even with the present rates of postage, which those most familiar with the postal arrangements of the country believe to be inadequate, the revenue may be yet made to cover the expenditure.—Phila. Ledger.

LAND OFFICE REPORT.

The facts it contains, are briefly, these:—During the year ending June 30th, there were 7,035,000 acres sold for cash; 3,402,000 located by land warrants, and 14,000 by other certificates; 11,000,000 as swamp lands, and 1,751,000 for internal improvements—making a total of 23,238,313 acres. For the last quarter, 4,780,000 acres were disposed of, being altogether an increase of sales amounting to 5,600,000 acres over the previous year, though there is a diminution of 2,000,000, including land warrant and swamp transactions—the difference being caused by the fact that the most of the grants for bounty lands, swamps, railroads, &c., had previously been disposed of. The sales for the third quarter of the current calendar year are more than twice those for the corresponding quarter of the previous year, though the locations are less numerous. From the 31st Sept. 1853, to the 20, Sept. 1854, 9,381,464 acres were surveyed, chiefly in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Florida, and 8,199,917 acres were brought into market. This is exclusive of the surveys in California, Oregon and Washington, amounting to 1,686,471 acres, which have not yet been proclaimed for sale.—The Commissioner says, on an average, full one third more business has been done this year than in the preceding; of the 26,543,760 acres embraced by the land warrants now issued 22,235,880 acres have been located—leaving only 4,307,880 acres to be satisfied.

PENSION OFFICE REPORT.

The whole number of pensioners, June 30, 1853, was 11,867. Annual amount payable to them \$1,070,059. Same, June 30, 1854, 14,063, and annual amount payable to them, \$1,172,651.63. Number of Revolutionary Soldiers on the roll, June 30, 1853, 1,395; June 30, 1854, 1,096. There have been taken from the rolls of the Army Pensioners during the year ending June 30, 1854, by death, 643; by transfer to the Treasury Department, as unclaimed pensions, 873—total, 1,526. Of the New Pensioners for the year ending Sept. 30, 1854, 24 are reported dead, and 38 transferred to the Treasury Department as unclaimed pensions.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

The Patent Office report states the arrears in business in that office have been well pushed forward by increasing the number of examiners. Since the 1st of January, 1,600 patents have been issued and the whole number for the year will reach 1,900, or double that of 1853. The principal recommendations of Mr. Mason are that the examining force be permanently augmented, that better provision be made for testimony in cases of appeal and a new rate of fees established.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

From the Report of Commerce and Navigation, it appears that there have been built within the present year 264 ships and barks, 69 briggs, 435 smaller vessels, and 121 steamboats, registering an aggregate of over 340,000 tons. The total registered was 5,661,416; United States, on the 30th of June, tonnage of thereof which 2,338,819 was employed in foreign trade; 2,622,114, in coasting; 146,965 in cod fishing; 181,901 in whaling, and 677,613 in steam navigation.

Abstract of the Treasury Report.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, states the receipts of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1854, from all sources, to be \$73,549,705, which, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1853, \$21,942,892, give a total for the year of \$95,492,597. The expenditures for the year have been \$75,654,530, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of July of \$20,137,967. The receipts for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1854, are \$21,521,302. The estimates for the remaining three quarters of the fiscal year are \$42,500,000. The amount of public debt outstanding on the 1st of July was \$47,180,506. The Secretary anticipates a falling off in the Customs, owing to the Reciprocity Treaty and short crops.

The tonnage of the United States exhibits an increase for the years of 395,892 tons. The imports for the year are \$26,321,319 in excess of the exports.

The following state of the Revenue induces the Secretary again to call the attention of Congress to the propriety of reducing the revenue from customs. He recommends but three rates of duty, 100, 40, and 25 per cent. in place of the eight schedules at present in use. The recommendation for the repeal of the fishing bounties are renewed. The subject of drawback duties on refined sugar is also recommended to the consideration of Congress.

The Secretary gives a statement of the currency which makes the total amount of gold and silver coin in circulation on the 30th of September, 1854, at \$241,000,000, against which there is a total bank circulation of \$204,489,209. He expresses an opposition to the circulation of notes of small denominations.

He recommends the continuance of the Coast Survey, and calls for further aid in protecting

life from shipwreck on the coasts, and suggests whether the law should not provide greater security in the construction of steam passenger vessels, or leave them as now to the ship-owners.

In view of the recent frauds by Collectors of the Customs at Cleveland, Oswego, &c., he calls for such additional legislation as may be deemed necessary.

The balance of the report refers mainly to the Mint operations and the operations of the various departments of the Treasury.

"Americans Must Rule America."

This is the captivating, yet specious, motto inscribed upon the banner of the proscriptive party which glories in the cognomen of "Know Nothings" in order to swell its ranks from the ignorant and unsuspecting in the community.—This looks very fair and patriotic; but did it never strike any one behind this rallying cry of the new organization was concealed the most aristocratic principle ever promulgated in this free land—that within the petals of this fair rose lurked and rankled the deadliest poison.—Be it remembered that the whole meaning of the motto—"Americans must rule America"—upon which the new party is founded, is the exclusion of adopted citizens from office—nothing more. The opinion entertained by these patriotic gentlemen then is, that those who will fill the various offices in this Republic are the rulers and not the servants or agents, of the people—that the office-holders are our masters, and their constituency bond slaves—thus ignoring and setting themselves up in opposition to the whole theory upon which our republican system is based. Was this the idea of Jefferson and Madison, and their immortal compeers, who, fresh from the perils of the Revolution, repudiated the "divine right" of Kings to rule, and laid broad and deep in our glorious constitution, the foundation of civil and religious liberty, and the inborn right of the people to govern themselves? Was not the precious blood spilt in the "time that tried men's souls," the price paid for the establishment of self-government and the great dogma of popular sovereignty? And are we to be told now, by this new school of political philosophers, after realizing, for over half a century, the proud position of a representative Democracy, that the maxims of our fathers were a fiction and a failure—that we must prepare our minds to acknowledge an aristocracy of office-holders—whether they be Congressmen or drunken policemen—with power to do as they list, beyond and above responsibility to the people, who make them such?—Upon such cringing sycophants and parasites, who are unworthy to breathe the free air of this free land—who have not learned the first lessons of Republicanism—and who are not entitled to the proud name of American citizens.

There is neither point nor force in the application of the precept that "Americans shall rule America," and it only falls from the lips of turbulent and base demagogues, as a cheat to delude their gullible followers. Americans have always, and always will rule America, as long as our laws, National and State, remain as they are. So long as the elective franchise is extended to the poor as well as the rich—so long as the doctrine of "no taxation without representation," is asserted and maintained—so long as religious tests are kept from our statute books—and men are left free to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, with "none to molest or make them afraid"—we need not tremble for the subversion of our liberties, and Americans will continue to rule America, thro' their accredited agents, be chosen from all the walks of life, and from all religious persuasions. But if in an hour of madness and folly, the people, inflamed by sectarian prejudices and bigotry, (the most dangerous to the peace and tranquility of a State,) should introduce the deadly Yew tree of Know-Nothingism and Religious proscription into the councils of the nation, to overshadow the land, and blast and wither the wholesome prestige vigor of our institutions, from that moment we may date the downfall of the Republic.—Pennsylvania.

Horrible Affair.—Murderous Assault upon a Wife, and Attempted Suicide by the Husband.—At an early hour this morning Officers Prickett and Shear were attracted to a house in Moore, near Front, First Ward, by the cries of a female for help. Upon hastening to the scene, they found that a man, named John Martin Rudolph, a shoemaker by trade, had, in a fit of mania, committed a murderous assault upon his wife with a pocket-knife and a pair of scissors, with which he had inflicted eight severe stabs, the most of them in the abdomen. After thus attempting to kill his wife, he attempted his own life, and stabbed himself in fourteen different parts of the body.

The poor woman had with difficulty made her way to the front of the house, and notified the officers, by her cries, of the terrible affair. The facts of the case, as we learned them, are these:—Randolph is quite an intemperate man, and for some weeks has been drinking to excess. Last evening, he was quite merry and sang and conducted himself in a manner that showed something was wrong. He sharpened his pocket knife, and put a point to a pair of scissors, and thus armed, laid down. In the night he became noisy and his poor wife and children would have fain fled from the house if she could have known where to take refuge.—About 2 o'clock this morning, he made the assault described. When the officers reached the house, he charged the wife with stabbing him, and it was plain that it was all his work. The injuries sustained by the wife are expected to prove fatal, but he is not so badly hurt. Both of them were taken to the Hospital.

The unfortunate parents have two children, a girl eight years old, and a boy of six.—Their appearance showed a world of comfort in the household, which every household does in which rum exercises its fearful sway. The girl told the story of her father's crime and mother's wrongs, with an artlessness that brought tears to the eyes. Being asked if herself and brother were the only children, she replied that she had a brother, (here her sobb choked her utterance) but she continued; he is dead now. These children are suddenly left without a home, or any one to look after them, but a kind neighbor, who took them in charge for the time being. The invisible spirit of rum has here done the devil's work sure enough. The contemplation of so much crime and wretchedness as this fearful case discloses, is enough to make one desire its speedy banishment from the land.—Pennsylvania.

Great Fires in Philadelphia.

On the morning of Tuesday last, the city of Philadelphia was visited by a tremendous conflagration. Cornelius, Baker & Co.'s Chandelier and Gas Fixture Factory was entirely destroyed, together with about fifteen or twenty houses. The factory was located on the north

end of Chesny street, above 8th, where the fire originated, and the flames soon spread to the adjoining buildings carrying destruction all around. The loss is estimated at about \$175,000.

Another destructive conflagration occurred on Thursday night, which destroyed property to the amount of from \$100,000 to \$500,000. The fire originated in the fourth story of the five story building at 171 Chesnut street.—It was totally destroyed, together with the adjoining building west, and the large building east, at the corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets—as also the block of buildings on Fifth street running north to an alley half way to Market. The Old State House, on the opposite side of Chesnut street, was at one time in great danger, but through the exertion of the firemen, saved from destruction. The large and magnificent building, erected by the firm of E. C. & J. Biddle, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets was seriously damaged.

The principal sufferers are W. H. Safford, who kept an extensive Curtain store; George J. Henkels, of the Cabinet and Furniture manufactory; Wm. Carvel, Curtain store; E. L. Walker, Piano and Music store; Thomas W. Price, Bookbinder, &c.; Staymen & Brothers, Musical Instrument store; E. F. Hensell, Surgical Instrument Manufacturers; Lacey & Phillips, Harness Manufacturers; and George W. Smith, Gentlemen's Furnishing Store. The buildings on Fifth street were owned by Mr. Fetterell—those on Chesnut by Mr. Geo. Edwards. All insured to some extent.

Several of the firemen were dangerously injured by the falling of walls, timbers, &c., and it is feared that one or two lost their lives.—Both the above fires are supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

We invite attention to the valuable Mill Property advertised for sale by Messrs. HERR & BREWER.

The Treasury Full.

On the 1st instant, according to the report of Auditor General Banks, there was in the State Treasury, of available funds, ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-TWO CENTS.

It thus appears that there is a full half million of dollars more in the Treasury now, than was at this time last year.

A COSTLY HONOR.—The Charlotte Whig says that in the late contest in the Richland District, S. C., (in which the city of Columbia is situated,) between Messrs. Preston and Adams, for a seat in the State Senate, to which the former was elected by something over one hundred votes, Mr. Preston expended about \$40,000, and Mr. Adams about \$30,000.

SURGICAL OPERATION ON THE CHEST.—Displacing the Heart in a Living Body.—On the 31st of the present month, Mr. Alphonzo Rickford, of Palm Bay, Md., had his chest tapped, and the almost incredible amount of nine pints of fluid, in all its characteristics resembling pus, taken therefrom! The operation was performed by Dr. J. C. Manson, of Pittsfield, advised and assisted by Dr. Benson, of Newport. The fluid was situated in the left side of the chest, and consequently the heart was much displaced, so much so that it could be distinctly felt beating, two inches upon the right of the sternum, or medium line of the body. It, however, gradually receded during the operation, and after the entire evacuation, was found beating in nearly its natural position. The patient immediately began to amend, and is at present doing well. His case has for some time past been considered hopeless, but there is now a prospect of his recovery.—Portland (Me.) Argus.

INTEGRATION OF GOVERNOR POLLOCK.—The inauguration of the Governor elect will take place on Tuesday, the 10th of January, and not on Tuesday, the 9th, as stated by many of our exchanges.

SOMETHING NEW.—A medicine, under the name of DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL STREPT, has been introduced for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and Pulmonary diseases. It is highly extolled by citizens of Pittsburgh, is easy to take, and costs but half a dollar. Prepared by Dr. George H. Keyser, Wholesale Druggist, 130 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. For sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place, and Colvin & Robinson's Schickelsburg.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 19. Flour, &c.—The Flour market is heavy, and large parcels are offered to sell, but without submitting to lower prices.—Southern Flour is dull and dropping. Rye Flour and Corn Meal nominally as last quoted. Grain.—Wheat is firmer, with a good demand. Rye steady, \$1.40 a \$1.42. Corn market is dull, and prices dropping; sales were made at 94 a 95. Oats are held firm at \$3 a 38, and with a firm market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19. The Flour market has undergone no change. Supplies continue to come in very slowly, and the stock is becoming still further reduced. Standard brands are held firmly at \$9 per barrel, but there is very little export demand, and the only sales reported are 400 barrels at this figure. Sales in small lots for lower prices.—Southern Flour is dull and dropping. Rye Flour and Corn Meal nominally as last quoted. Grain.—Wheat is firmer, with a good demand. Rye steady, \$1.40 a \$1.42. Corn market is dull, and prices dropping; sales were made at 94 a 95. Oats are held firm at \$3 a 38, and with a firm market.

GRAIN.—The market continues bare of Wheat, and it is wanted at an advance of 3d per bushel over our last quotations. Sales of 1500 bushels fair Dutch white at \$2.10 a \$2.12 per bushel, and 500 inferior red at \$1.45. Rye is scarce—small sales of old yellow at \$9 a 90c, and 2,000 barrels new to arrive at 87 cents. Oats are unchanged—a lot of good Switzer's, in store, sold at 53 cents per bushel.

DIED.

In this Borough, on Tuesday evening last, of scarlet fever, ERIKINA TAYLOR, infant daughter of Robert T. PETERS, Pastor of the M. E. Church, aged 2 yrs. 3 mos. and 16 days. Thus has another gem been transplanted from this world of trial and of sorrow to its home in Heaven, and however much the parents may mourn its loss, they will find abundant consolation in the declaration of Christ—"Suffer little