

the election. For ample confirmation of this fact, we refer to the testimony of Thomas Downey, Secy. of the State House, who was employed by the minority judges as door keeper until the consummation of their nefarious intentions. He swears that shortly before the clock struck twelve, he was requested by one of the whig judges to "STOP THE CLOCK," which he however refused; and further declares, that it was not before one o'clock in the night when they had got through with making the returns.

The returns thus clandestinely and fraudulently made, were handed to the Sheriff and forwarded to the Secretary of the Commonwealth by a locomotive prepared for the occasion, as if the result of an election depended on the swiftness of a steam engine! The federal Sheriff affected to consider these the true returns, although in his testimony he acknowledges his cognizance of their having been another return made out by a majority of the judges in the mode appointed by law, and also that he knew the fact that the democrats had a majority in the county of Philadelphia, a fact which, as he admits, he freely expressed to a number of his friends. But in accordance with the acts of Assembly, on this subject, the sheriff has nothing to do with the returns for members of the legislature; the act of 1799 imposing the duty upon that officer is repealed by the act of 1803, which directs that one copy of the return shall be deposited in the Prothonotary's office by the return judges, and one copy, under a sealed cover, directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, deposited in the nearest post office. The returns of the majority judges were made up, forwarded and deposited in conformity to this law, and it is fully substantiated by the testimony of Col. McCahan, that they reached the Secretary through the post office, and were in his possession previous to the meeting of the legislature. Yet, with a full knowledge of all these facts, and in violation of the plainest precepts of reason and law, Thomas H. Burrows, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at the assembling of the legislature, assumed the fearful responsibility of withholding from both houses the returns of the majority judges of the county of Philadelphia, and sent in the minority returns only. That this was a wanton, unjustifiable and daring assumption of power, none, we presume, will be so hardy as to deny. The office is one of a ministerial character, and intended in this respect as a mere depository for the safekeeping of these returns, until the legislature convened, when it became the duty of the officer to deliver them to the respective bodies to which they belonged. This violation of law on the part of the late secretary was, however, but a part of a deep laid, well matured conspiracy on the part of that incumbent and others in high stations, to which your committee will call your attention. That officer had previously issued a semi-official proclamation to the friends of Joseph Ritner, in which he exhorts them "to treat the election as if they had not been defeated and in that attitude abide the result." Here, in the deliberate opinion of your committee, was an unequivocal and openly declared determination to resist the will of the majority, as declared through the legal medium of the ballot boxes. The plan of operations was to organize a house of representatives suitable to their views, and having a majority in the senate, and a Governor whose constitutional term of office would not expire for some weeks, they would pass laws to contest the election of Governor Porter, elect a United States Senator, State Treasurer, and Canal Commissioners; and if they could not succeed in so moulding the return for Governor as to declare Joseph Ritner re-elected, then to pass laws by which the patronage of Governor Porter should be in a great measure taken away. These projects are more fully developed in the testimony of John Montelius, Esq. and were intended to be accomplished by the organization of a house of representatives upon fraudulent returns, contrary to the declared will of the people, and without regard to the powers or the letter and spirit of the law.

The testimony of Judge Huston also shows the intention of the federal party to contest the election of Governor Porter. He received a letter from a whig or anti-mason, one of his party friends, in which the judge's opinion was asked in relation to the manner and effect of the contest. This letter was received before the meeting of the legislature. Judge Huston burnt the letter and declines giving the name of the writer. The testimony further shows that individuals were hired to come to Harrisburg from Halifax and elsewhere to assist them in effecting these dark designs. In support thereof we would refer to the testimony of Mr. John Welker, a highly respectable witness, who says "the contractors on the Wisconsin canal, in Dauphin county, told him that they were coming down to Harrisburg on the 4th of December, that they were determined to secure seats to the Philadelphia county whig members, that Governor Porter should not be sworn in, but Ritner continued in office three years longer; and that on the 4th of December these desperadoes did appear in Harrisburg and boldly reiterated their revolutionary declarations. He saw them in the house of representatives at the time of the organization. This witness is corroborated by Charles W. Higgins, Esq., General Adam Diller, and others. Nor, according to the testimony of John Abrahams, did they act without reward; he swears that he observed Thaddeus Stevens distributing a roll of bank notes among them; this evidence is in some measure corroborated by other witnesses.

This and other testimony abundantly proves, that there existed on the part of the anti-masonic and whig party, a settled preconcerted determination to defeat the will of the majority of the people. It was announced in the leading federal paper at Harrisburg, that "the members from the county of Philadelphia will have their seats peacefully if possible, but forcibly if otherwise; that they would defend themselves as heroic men AT ALL HAZARDS." It also appears from the testimony of Adam Diller and other witnesses, that leading federalists publicly boasted they would secure a majority in the legislature and elect a U. S. Senator, State Treasurer, Canal Commissioners, &c. It is also manifested by the testimony of Wm. B. Reed, the Attorney General under Governor Ritner, who by his own showing was party counsellor and abettor in the fraudulent conduct of the minority judges at Philadelphia.

Pursuant to the plan of operations previously marked out, circulars were issued by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, requesting the attendance of the federal members two or three days prior to the meeting of the legislature. They accordingly met and concerted their plan of separate organization, as developed in the house of representatives on the 4th of December. The testimony of John Montelius, Esq. the honest and fearless representative from Union county, on this point is of an interesting character. He shows that a separate plan of operations was agreed upon, Mr. Cunningham to be the speaker, who for the purpose of expedition was provided with a pocket bible for the occasion. He also confirms their determination to elect a U. S. Senator, Canal Commissioners, State Treasurer and Printers, and contest the election of Governor Porter. This worthy gentleman furnishes the reasons which induced him to separate from men harboring such intentions. As at first impressed he was led to believe that the whig members from the county of Philadelphia were duly elected, and contending for the right; but he subsequently discovered his error, and had the independence and patriotism to speak of it in that way, and advise his party friends to compromise the difficulties; he was told "to adhere to his party right or wrong; and if he flinched they would break him down." Mr. Montelius in the spirit of patriotism, however, laid his hand upon his breast and impressively replied "there is something more that you cannot break down."

Your committee having thus, at some length, descanted upon the testimony which reveals the plans of the federal leaders prior to the convening of the legislature, will now proceed to furnish a faithful detail of the occurrences which transpired at the seat of government upon that memorable occasion; a duty which is the more imperious, as upon it depends the result of the second point of inquiry—"the necessity of calling the military to the seat of government." And here your committee will be permitted to premise, that the suppression of the legal return from the county of Philadelphia, was indispensably necessary for the prosecution of the illegal and disreputable designs of the party who had been so lately ejected from their ill-gotten power. The delivery of the minority return, only afforded the federal members a pretext, perhaps the only one that could have been seized upon, to attempt the introduction of individuals into the house of representatives who had never been chosen by the majority of the people, to whose rightful decision their claims had been submitted; at the period of meeting, we accordingly find Michael Day, Adam Voelper, William F. Hughes, William Lloyd, William L. Crans, Samuel F. Reed, Benjamin R. Meers and Jesse F. Smith, the individuals named in the minority returns, as having received a certain number of votes in the seven of the seventeen districts of the county of Philadelphia (being however no certificate of election) we find these individuals appearing at the bar of the house of representatives, claiming seats as members, which they had previously marked out as their own, upon no other pretensions than the fraudulent and deceptive paper referred to; a project so daring in its conception, naturally demanding desperate and extreme measures to effect its consummation; these were not wanting on the part of those engaged in this unlawful design against the rights of the majority—after the reading of the minority return by F. R. Shunk, Esq., the clerk of the former house of representatives, the federal members urged the immediate admission of the individuals named in said return, (if so it may be called) on the singular ground, that the Secretary had sent in no other evidence of the election of members from the county, thus striving to render a most gross violation of constitutional law, on the part of that officer, a pretext for committing a still grosser outrage on the right of free representation!

The democratic members, with a characteristic regard for the rights of the people, when menaced either by invasion from without, or encroachment from degenerate sons within, manifested at the outset a proper but not less determined spirit of resistance against the consummation of intentions so revolutionary and daring. Accordingly, in view of the unparalleled injustice done by the Secretary, Mr. Pray, a member duly elected from the county of Philadelphia, presented a copy of the returns signed by the prothonotary of said county, which was read by the clerk in connection with the minority return received through the channel of the Secretary's office. In the course of these proceedings, Mr. F. Stevens, then a member returned from Adams county; (and whose certificate of election was the same as that offered by Mr. Pray, being a certified copy of the returns,) arose and made a motion, contrary to the practice observed in the organization of our State legislature, since our existence as a Commonwealth; and in direct violation to the genius and letter of our institutions. This motion was that tellers be appointed for the purpose of electing a speaker; a departure from the custom so long prevalent of calling the clerk of the former house to superintend the election of speaker; and announce the result. Not content, however, with undermining practice and law long held inviolate, that daring conspirator progressed still further in his revolutionary intention, and we accordingly find him, openly and unblushingly recommending the election of two speakers in direct and open violation of that most sacred constitutional injunction which declares there shall be but one. He then put the question with all imaginable haste himself, decided this motion as sustained himself, named the tellers himself, who (doubtless instructed in the various scenes to be enacted in this most extraordinary drama,) ascended the platform and held an irregular and informal election; interfering in a great degree, with the orderly proceedings of the members engaged in the regular discharge of their duties. This was followed up by the tellers calling out the names of the eight pretended members of the county of Philadelphia. After the conclusion of this most novel and extraordinary proceeding, the tellers appointed by Mr. Stevens, undertook to announce that Thos. S. Cunningham had received the number of votes required to constitute him speaker, which allegation has, however, since been disproved. (See the testimony of Mr. Montelius on this subject.) The pretended teller speaker accordingly ascended the platform, drew from his pocket the bible furnished for

the occasion, and after the forms of an oath were administered to him, he likewise qualified those who acted with him; when this spurious and self-constituted house adjourned.

During all this time, the democratic members, fifty six in number, proceeded in the manner prescribed by law to the election of a Speaker, which honor devolved on William Hopkins, of Washington county, who ascended the platform, the minority speaker giving way to him, as if an acknowledgment of his having acquired the station legally; Mr. Hopkins had the necessary oath administered to him by Mr. Smith, of Franklin; and all the members then severally took and subscribed, in accordance with the constitution and laws, the usual oaths in the test books which have always been used on similar occasions. After transacting the customary business, the house of representatives then adjourned.

The startling design announced in the proclamation of the Ex-Secretary, of treating the election as if it had not occurred, together with the well founded and uncontradicted rumors of the intended suppression of the legal returns, and that men from different sections of the Commonwealth would be here to carry out these designs, had naturally arrested the attention of numbers of citizens, who were thereby induced to repair to the seat of government to witness the denouement of a project so revolutionary and novel. Much indignation was doubtless entertained by the citizens here assembled, at witnessing the unhallowed means employed for the purpose of defeating the public will, a feeling which was, however, the spontaneous production of an indignation as justly excited as it was honorable.

The democratic members continued to meet and transact the usual business in the hall dedicated to the purposes of legislation, having constantly a quorum, and on Monday, December 17th, received an accession in the persons of Messrs. Butler and Sturdevant of Luzerne, and Mr. Montelius of Union, who, under solemn conviction of duty, left the seceders who were following in the wake of Mr. Stevens, presented themselves before the house of representatives, and took the oaths required by law.

The federal members in the meantime, as appears by the testimony of Mr. Montelius, met in obscure places, unknown to the people, and not recognized by any written law, refusing to take their seats and enter upon the fulfillment of their duties in the hall designed for that purpose, until the house of representatives was recognized by the senate, a majority of which is composed of their political friends. This took place on the 25th of December, after which, shorn of all power, either for good or evil, they successively returned to the post of duty; with the exception of their great leader, Mr. Stevens, who returned the trust confided to him into the hands of his constituents.

no rebellion or invasion, then it follows that the governor acted unconstitutionally and illegally in calling the troops into the service of the State. A rebellion as correctly defined to be "the taking up of arms traitorously against the government," and it is also defined to be "an insurrection against lawful authority." There is no evidence, neither is it true that the democratic citizens who have been denominated "rebels" did any acts of this character, they came to the seat of government from motives of curiosity; and when here did no act except such as was calculated to protect the constitution and laws from the treasonable practices of those who declared that they would treat the election as if they had not been defeated, or in other words set at naught the lawful authority of the people, and erect a government in violation of their wishes, and in direct hostility to the constitution and laws.

The testimony clearly shows that the conduct of these citizens, thus assembled, was calculated to protect the laws and defend the government; they threw no obstructions in the way of any existing law, but manifested a peaceful intention to maintain their own principles and rights; rights which were wantonly and daringly assailed; rights bequeathed by the inestimable legacy of their forefathers, to defend and maintain which, they employed no means to which the constitution and laws do not eminently afford their best and holiest sanction.

The employment therefore, of these troops by the late Governor will be regarded in all time to come, as the last miserable efforts of a corrupt administration, to retain its ill-gotten power. It will be pointed at, as a striking illustration of the maxim, "that power sometimes forgets right," and this may be said to be universally true, where that power is under the governance and direction of wicked and corrupt advisers. But the remembrance of these scenes, into which your committee was directed to inquire, will ever present the gratifying fact that the representatives of the people successfully maintained the sacred principles of republican liberty, against the combined efforts of unprincipled men, aided by the strong hand of military power. While this is matter of congratulation, the sober fact, that the money of the people has been taken to pay troops, thus iniquitously brought into service, will redound to the disgrace of the late administration, as long as that administration will be remembered. But this is not the only expense to which these scenes have led; near a month of the beginning of the present session of the legislature was entirely lost for all usual purposes of legislation, in consequence of the late governor and senate refusing to recognize the legal and constitutional house of representatives, thus retarding legislation, by preventing it from exercising its customary duties, and contributing thereby, to the necessity which existed for an extra session of the legislature, the burden of paying for which, falls upon the people of the Commonwealth. Your committee are aware, that it is impracticable to dwell at length on each feature of the political drama, the scenes of which they were directed to investigate; they are also aware, that the testimony taken is not a title of that which might have been collected, if time and opportunity had permitted. It must also be apparent to all, that frauds and crimes, such as have been committed at, and subsequent to the late election, are exceedingly difficult to be proved; they partake of the nature of their own darkness, and secret wickedness. They have, however, been enabled to lay bare, and expose the acts and frauds of the federal party, in relation to the late election, by clear and unequivocal testimony. Your committee, before closing their report beg leave to present the following general conclusions, unavoidably resulting from the inquiry, to which they have applied much of their time and attention.


I. The difficulties which took place at the seat of government on the 4th day of December last, the day appointed for the meeting of the legislature, had their origin in a fraud concocted by certain federal return judges, in the county of Philadelphia, with the advice and co-operation of Wm. B. Reed, the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, and John G. Watnough, the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, by which the regularly elected members of the house of representatives, were iniquitously attempted to be deprived of their seats; a fraud which Thomas H. Burrows, Secretary of State under Gov. Ritner, and Thaddeus Stevens, one of his canal commissioners, and a member of the House from Adams county, attempted to consummate, the former, by suppressing the legal election returns of said county; and the latter, by attempting to organize the legislature in a manner unknown to the constitution and laws.

II. No necessity existed, at any period, for calling into service, the military; on the contrary, such call was made by ex-Governor Ritner, in the absence of, every semblance of necessity; and was manifestly a stretch of power, in derogation of the plainest dictates of law, justice and humanity.

mess of legislation, should be surrounded by bands of armed men; by the order of the Governor, is humiliating and mortifying. There are, however, some consoling circumstances connected with the event.—He never was the choice of the people of the Commonwealth, and his advisors were neither Pennsylvanians by birth or feeling. They sought to advance their own selfish and sordid interests, at the expense of the honor and integrity of our beloved Commonwealth.

But they signally failed; the calm, stern operation of reason and of law, prostrated their unhallowed designs, and has left them on a barren shore, neglected and despoiled. May these scenes serve as a lesson in all time to come, and oblige forever all these practices, by whatever specious name they may be called, which strike at the foundation of republican liberty, which proclaims that the will of the majority shall govern.

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.



AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.
CARLISLE:
THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1839.
OUR FLAG.
"Now our flag is flung to the wild wind free,
Let it float over our father land,
And the guard of its spellless line shall be,
Columbia's chosen band!"
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1840,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
AND AN
INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

An Independent Treasury, whose officers responsible to the people, instead of privileged corporations, shall guard the people's money.— Democracy asks in vain, what claim have the banks to use this public treasure as their own, again to convert it into an engine of vicious experiments and contractions of the currency, and of new political panics and pressures, to enforce submission to the Money Power.—Hon. James Buchanan's Point.

To Correspondents.
"A Voice from the People" will have a place in our next.
"Cicero" has been mislaid. If the writer will furnish us with another copy, we will endeavor to find room for it next week.
"Clericus" is crowded out.

Dearful Rail Road Accident.—On Monday morning last, about 10 o'clock, Mr. John Fleming, of this borough, of the firm of Murray & Fleming, whilst engaged in detaching one of his burden cars from the train which had just arrived from the east, while it was yet moving, slipped and fell, when horrible to relate the wheels passed over his left leg and thigh, dreadfully mangleing him. He survived the accident but about seven hours. Truly "in the midst of life we are in death." Mr. F. was an excellent citizen, and he has left an interesting family behind him, from which he has thus suddenly been severed. This is the first serious accident which has occurred on this rail road, and we trust it may prove a warning to others who are engaged on the road to be more cautious for the future in working about the cars when the train is in motion.

The mean and insidious method adopted by the Herald in assailing our representative in Congress, the Hon. William S. Ramsey, is worthy of a passing notice. Knowing the estimation in which his political and private character is held, and failing to make an impression against him by open abuse, they have recently resorted to low and disreputable standers, which are so cautiously worded (by the bold and magnanimous hero who jumped out of the back window, to save his little blood from curdling in his veins at the sight of the honest countenances of the men whom he had cheated,) as to convey the most malignant meaning, without exposing the authors to the responsibility of making a direct charge. This jesuitical course is smoothed over by an affected regard for religion and morality, which is disgusting in itself when we estimate the characters of those, who thus array themselves in the habiliments of the holy church, for the purpose of expectorating their filth on one eminently their superior in every moral and social quality.

Last week, during the absence of Mr. Ramsey at the Bedford Springs, where he had gone for the advice of his physician for the benefit of the waters, an article appeared in the Herald, calculated not only to convey the impression, that he was then moving in the society of gamblers and syndicators, but the exact sum of money he lost at Faro is given in glaring capitals, as follows:

"We have heard, from good authority, that a Locooco Congressman well known to the people of this district, lost in one night TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS at the game of Faro. This is a matter of recent occurrence, and happened at one of the celebrated watering places in this State, where the Lawmakers and great folks congregated during dog-days, to mix a little water with their liquor, and speculate in the gambling business." It is true Mr. Ramsey is not named in the above, but he who runs may read.

Since Mr. Ramsey's return, we have called upon him to ascertain whether there is any foundation for this gross and infamous attack, and we are authorized to say that it is the mere invention of some malicious scoundrel, who has found an endorser in the person of the bribed hireling of the Bank of the U. States who still holds a seat in the Legislature of this State, to the disgrace of himself, his party and his district, and we now invite him and all others concerned to make good the charge, or to stand before the people of this county as willful, deliberate and malicious liars.

TREASURY NOTES.—The following is the official statement of the issue of Treasury notes, made by the Secretary of the Treasury:

Amount issued under the provision of the act of October 12, 1837, viz: \$10,000,000; of that issue there has been redeemed \$9,627,105.46—leaving outstanding \$372,894.54. In lieu of these redeemed there has been issued under act of 21st of May, 1838, viz: \$5,709,801.01; of that issue there has been redeemed \$4,776,450.42—leaving of that issue outstanding \$933,350.59. Aggregate of first and second issues outstanding, \$1,306,245.13.—The issues under the provisions of the act of 2d of March, 1839, amount to \$3,877,276.91; of that issue there has been redeemed \$3,100. Making the aggregate of all outstanding \$6,160,430.34. Flour is selling in Carlisle, from stores, at \$5.25.

The County Meeting.—We have only room to say that it was truly a large gathering of the "bone and sinew" of "old mother Cumberland"—just such an one as was to have been expected from the unbounded and independent farmers and mechanics of this ancient republican county. The proceedings will be found in another column, and will speak for themselves. We will only observe further, that the meeting was conducted with the utmost harmony and good feeling, and that all appeared highly delighted with what they saw and heard upon the occasion.

The Anti-masonic Federal Abolition Peg Dealty "Union and Harmony meeting,"—came off in the County Hall on Monday evening last. We have understood it was but a small gathering—quite an array of empty seats. Mr. Penrose, as usual, delivered himself of one of his fat-woman harangues, but we have not room this week to say any thing more on the subject. In our next we shall give a history of this meeting more at length, and shall pay some attention to the windows-jumping Senator and his base slanders against the Sheriff and Commissioners, in which he charges them with "packing the Jury," &c. &c.

The Bucksport War.—We this week publish entire, to the exclusion of much other matter, the report of the committee appointed by the Legislature to examine into the origin and existence of the difficulties which occurred at Harrisburg in December last, and the necessity for the employment of a large armed force by Gov. Ritner. It is a masterly document and embraces all the information the subject requires. It should be read by every man, woman and child in Pennsylvania, who are desirous of arriving at the facts of the case, in order that its contents may be duly weighed in the mind and maturely deliberated upon. The arguments and facts in this valuable document are all abundantly sustained by the testimony of honorable and high-minded men, and may be safely relied on as "nothing extenuated nor ought set down in malice."

The celebrated "Bucksport War" was among the last of a series of villainous encroachments upon the rights and liberties of the people, which were attempted by the most corrupt and unprincipled administration that ever disgraced any State or Nation. That administration, to use the language of a cotemporary, "drew its infant breath in corruption"—was nurtured and brought up in the cradle of villainy—and was consigned to its kindred patrifaction amidst the acclamations of a free people whose dearest rights had been sacrificed and betrayed to gratify the wicked propensities of a band of unprincipled rascals, who controlled the actions of Joseph Ritner as a father controlleth his child.

We hope all our subscribers will read the report carefully themselves, and place it in the hands of their neighbors for their edification.

Quite a sensation has been produced among some of the imaginative spirits of the federal party, since the well-merited drubbing they received last week at the hands of our correspondents; and with all the venom of the wounded rattlesnake, they would yet, if they could, strike their poisonous fangs into their opponents, and have revenge even while struggling in the agonies of death. The poisoned chalice, prepared by them for the "rascally democrats," has been returned to their own lips, and, however unwilling they may be to quaff its contents, they are nevertheless compelled to drag it to the bottom.

That our readers may be made fully acquainted with the merits of the matter, we shall here present a brief history of the controversy from its commencement up to the present time.

In the first place, then, some of the leaders of the "all decency" party, at a celebration on the 4th of July, when their wits were pretty well sharpened by copious libations at the shrine of their favorite deity, attempted to play off their gentlemanly sentiments at the expense of the Democratic party. Now this was all very well in its place—but unfortunately for them their sentiments were directed against certain vices to which they were sadly addicted themselves, and more unfortunately still, their taunts upon that occasion were made the property of the public by their publication the following week in the Herald. A correspondent of ours, who was disposed, without meaning any harm, to be a little sarcastic on these federal leaders, as also to teach them more caution in future, perpetrated a few gentle criticisms on their witty sentiments and thus held them up to deserved ridicule. Smarling upon the lash, which was so happily applied by our correspondent, one of their wits followed, under the signature of "Hudibras," and endeavored so far as to let himself down from his dignity and reply to these criticisms; but, in so doing, missed the mark entirely, and instead of a dignified reply, which all would have expected from so celebrated a leader of so moral and honest a party, made a violent, unprovoked, uncalculated, and ungentlemanly attack upon a respectable young man and his family connections—and not only so, but he took occasion likewise to heap all manner of abuse upon the honest and intelligent democrats of the county, who celebrated the 4th with their democratic friends at Wunderlich's Grove, denouncing them as "quites and vagabonds,"—the "mud and filth of society"—"illustrious democrats who drink in their principles by the ounce, and cascade their bile along with their super-abundant grog," &c. &c. This tissue of fish-woman slang and base attack upon family connections, brought out, as was to have been expected, a friend of the young man and his family and of the democratic party, who in his rejoinder, under the signature of "Veritas," takes occasion, however much against his will, to repay "Hudibras" in his own coin; and holds up this veritable and respectable federal champion in a most unenviable light.

This, then, is the state of the controversy at present. What course the matter will take remains to be seen by this week's Herald. We shall exceedingly regret a continuance of the controversy, at least in its present shape; but justice to our democratic friends will prevent us from closing our columns so long as our correspondents are acting on the defensive.

Governor Porter has partially recovered from his illness and is now at Huntingdon.
Flour in Baltimore, \$5.87.
[By Request.]
For the Volunteer.
Messrs. Editors.—If George F. Cain Esq. of Mechanicsburg, will consent to let his name be used as a candidate for a nomination to the Legislature, he will receive the undivided support of the democratic voters of Cumberland county.
MANY SUPPORTERS.