party to which a majority of the commissioners and their clerks are attached, in the jurors selected and drawn, as must destroy confidence in their impartiality for the decision of questions arising out of the political commotions of the day. The evidence on which this exception is claimed to be supported is,

First. The declarations of John Adams Fisher, Esquire.

Second. The political complexion of every jury drawn since the jurors for 1839, were selected, and

Thirdly. The evidence of political prejudice and partiality exhibited in the conduct of the persons returned and empannelled as grand jurors, at the present session in relation to this indictment, and a certain paper or presentment which they returned, shortly after returning it.

That John Adams Fisher, Esq. who is and from January term last, has been the counsel of the private prosecutors in relation to this matter, did say in the month of March last, in a public bar-room, when speaking of this case, that they had an anti-masonic county, and could pack a jury on the defendants and convict them right or wrong; and swearing by a profane oath that they would do it, is proved by evidence which is neither contradicted nor explained away. This declaration of Mr. Fisher, does not in itself support the charge against the commissioners, and the commissioners and their clerk have, under oath, declared that they never had any conversation with him in relation to the subject, and have expressed an honest indignation at the bare supposition that they should be coupled with such a charge. The court therefore treat this declaration of Mr. Fisher, as a piece of reprehensible bravado, which he might have been induced to utter from knowing the fact, which the commissioners and the clerk have not denied, that there was a very great disproportion between the number of jurors selected from the two political parties in the county, giving the preponderance to the anti-masons on the panels. And it perhaps may appear in the sequel; that he did not miscalculate the effect which political prejudice might produce upon juries so constituted. The court do not find any thing in the evidence to fasten upon the commissioners the charge of a corrupt combination to pack juries, but they cannot shut their eyes to the fact that a great disproportion exists in the political sentiments of the persons selected, so far at least as the juries have been drawn, and if such disproportion does exist, from whatever cause it proceeds, it is wrong in principle and practice, unless it is clearly accounted for in the legal qualifications of intelligence and integrity, of the persons composing the two political parties, which clearly has not been done on the present occasion.

The following table, constructed from the evidence of Mr. Henry Peffer, shows the number of jurors drawn out for eight successive juries in the present year, the number on each which he knew to belong to the democratic and the anti-masonic party, the number whose politics he did not know, and the number, of each party, of those who reside in the borough of Harrisburg.

1839 For April Sess.	Jurors on the panel.				Jurors residing in Harrisburg.	
	Total No.	Anti-masons.	Democrats.	Unknown to Witness.	Antimasons.	Democrats.
Grand jurors,	24	17	7	0	4	2
1st week traverse do	48	23	12	13	4	4
2d week petit jurors	36	17	9	10	5	2
3d do do	36	11	4	21		
August sessions,						
Grand jurors	24	13	4	7	3	0
1st week traverse do	48	21	7	20	8	3
2d week petit jurors	36	17	8	11	3	0
do do	36	11	5	20	3	0
	288	120	56	102	29	13

In the County of Dauphin there are perhaps about six thousand resident tax payers. There were five thousand five hundred and eight, three years since. At the last election the antimasonic party claimed a majority of some nine hundred votes, whilst their opponents claimed that the majority was little, if any, over three hundred votes. The difference arose out of the votes in the Halifax election district, where two elections were held, neither of which, as the Court has decided this week, was conducted according to law. In the borough of Harrisburg the democratic party at the same election, had a majority of two hundred and sixteen votes, out of eight hundred and twenty-two polled; making the strength of the parties 519 to 303. Yet in the County, as far as ascertained, the jurors drawn in the whole County, stood about two and a half antimasons to one democrat, and in the borough of Harrisburg in about the same proportion. That such a result might have occurred once, or even twice in drawing by ballot from a wheel, where the parties were nearly equally represented, might be credited, although it would not be very probable. There is no such probability, however, when the same thing occurred eight time consecutively; and accordingly we find it conceded by Mr. Peffer and Mr. Hummel, that there was a preponderance of anti-masons put in the wheel, and they endeavor to justify it, by saying, that in their judgment there is actually a disproportion between the number of persons belonging to the respective parties, who possess the qualifications of "being sober, intelligent, and judicious persons," such as are required for jurors. Mr. Peffer states the difference to be, that the anti-masons have three-fifths of such persons in the County, and the democrats two-fifths; and Mr. Hummel estimates the difference as being equal to the results drawn from the wheel, even in Harrisburg. On the other hand, Sheriff Cochran and Samuel Pool, Esq. who claim to know the County well, say that there are as many men in the democratic party within the County of Dauphin, who are competent to serve on juries, as there are in the other party, and Sheriff Cochran says that Mr. Hummel does not know the County as well as he does, and therefore is not as capable of forming as correct a judgment on the subject as he can. The Court will presume that each party in proportion to their numbers, contains an equal proportion of sober, judicious, and intelligent persons, fit to serve as jurors, and if so, the reason why they are not equally represented in the jury box is not satisfactorily explained. This circumstance, therefore, would induce the Court to look for a strict and perfect compliance with the letter and spirit of the law, in regard to the selecting of the jurors and securing the wheel, &c.

It is urged that there is evidence furnished of the effect and operation of this political preponderance in the conduct of the grand jury in relation to this bill. That the grand jury greatly erred in their conceptions of what were their powers and duties, in presuming to act on a bill of indictment which was improperly introduced before them, which the attorney general had refused to sign, and which could not be sent to the grand jury and be acted upon by them without an express violation of a positive act of assembly, is but too true; and from the political complexion of that grand jury—their conduct in the premises, as well as in signing a presentment, evidently drawn up by some person not one of the grand inquest, finding fault with the attorney general, for acts which were perfectly right and proper in that respectable officer, and for which he had the sanction and direction of the court; we are constrained to say, that they have given occasion for at least strong suspicion that something else than a strict observance of the law of the land, and a due regard to the rights of the parties accused, has operated to warp their judgments.

On the whole, in regard to the objections to the jurors, the court think they have been sustained, so far at least, as to invalidate the acts of the grand jurors, and to require a new selection for the residue of the year.

This strictness in regard to the process of selecting and returning jurors, has always been observed in criminal cases. In the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Hoofnagle and others, in the Over and Terminer of Lancaster, (second Brown's Reports,) decided so long ago as 1810, Judge Franklin sustained a challenge to the array, for defect in the precept for holding the court, although held at the time required by law, and there was no objection to the mode of selecting the jurors, and the requisite number had been drawn and summoned with all care and form. And in this very case, the late amiable and talented President of this court, of whose worth the court entertain as high a consideration as that expressed by both the counsel engaged in this cause, quashed the bill of indictment found against the three defendants and eight others, for the same offence now charged, because the clerk of the former sessions, Mr. Mish, in affixing the seal to the venire by mistake, happened to use the seal of the court of common pleas, instead of that of the court of quarter sessions.

In coming to the conclusions stated, the court have been governed by a due regard to legal precission and accuracy in its proceedings. To the supremacy of the laws, to the purity of the administration of justice, and to an ardent and heartfelt desire to prevent as far as in them lies, the baneful influence of party politics from invading the jury box, which, in its purity, is the great security of man in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property; and they sincerely trust that henceforth, such care and caution will be exercised in the selection of good men, as will entirely exclude all suspicion, or intention to give any political or party character to the jurors of this county. Confidence in the integrity of the jurors is as essential as it is in any other branch of our government, and such a course ought to be pursued, as will effectually carry out the intention of the legislature, when they endeavored to make provision to obtain impartial jurors, and also to leave no well grounded apprehension on the mind of the losing party in court, that his want of success is attributable to the improper selection of the jury.

J. M. PORTER,
JOHN C. BUCHER.

August 26, 1839.

The following is the order of the court as to the Jury:

And now, to wit:—August 26th, 1839. The court having quashed the array of jurors at this court, by reason of the irregularity in the selection of persons, and depositing their names in the wheel, the sheriff and commissioners are ordered by the court, forthwith to take out of the wheel from which such jurors were drawn, all the names therein deposited, and make a new selection of jurors, and deposite their names in the wheel for the remainder of the current year, in the manner directed by the act of 14th April, 1834.

STORM ON THE COAST.

The Elizabeth City, (North Carolina) Phenix, of Saturday last, says:—"The weather on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th ult. about 12 o'clock A. M., was exceedingly warm, the mercury ranging about 90 in the shade; Wednesday evening the mercury fell to 70, when we were visited by the severest storm experienced here this year; rain fell in torrents, and the wind was uncommonly high. The storm on Thursday night and Friday morning did much damage throughout the town and adjacent country, blowing down trees, fences, chimneys, &c., and carrying away all the bridges on the road between Elizabeth city and Hartford, in consequence of which the mail was unable to proceed to Edentown on Thursday evening—and the storm raged with such violence on Friday that it was deemed imprudent to send the stage to Norfolk. The farmers around here experienced severe losses by their corn being blown down. The storm had abated but little when the paper went to press on Friday evening."

A slip from the office of the Washington (N. C.) Republican, dated Sept. 2d, furnishes the most melancholy details of the ravages of the storm of Thursday. "The whole coast seemed to tremble under the ocean's rage." Capt. B. Williams, of Washington, lost his life with his vessel. About thirty or forty sloops, schooners and boats, were either destroyed or left high and dry by the tide.

Flour in Philadelphia, $5 75.
In Carlisle, $5 50.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1839.

OUR FLAG.

"Now our flag is flung to the wild wind free,
Let it float o'er our father land,"
And the guard of its spotless fame 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 ruinous expansions and contractions of the currency, and of new political panics and pressures, to enforce submission to the Money Power.—*Hon. James Buchanan's Toast.*

Assembly,
ABRAHAM SMITH M'KINNEY, of Hopewell,
JOHN ZIMMERMAN, of Monroe.

Commissioner,
ALEXANDER M. KERR, of Frankford.

Director of the Poor,
SAMUEL ECKLES, of Allen.

Auditor,
THOMAS H. BRITTON, of Southampton.

Prothonotary,
GEORGE SANDERSON, of Carlisle.

Register,
ISAAC ANGNEY, of Carlisle.

Recorder and Clerk of the Courts,
WILLIS FOULK, of South Middleton.

JUDGE PORTER'S OPINION.—The opinion of the Court upon quashing the indictments presented by a pack of anti-masonic ignoramuses, 'yclept a Grand Jury, in Dauphin county, will be found on our first page. We bespeak for it an attentive perusal.

In our next we shall publish the replication of Mr. Attorney General Johnson to this same mass of antimasonic corruption and imbecility, who with unparalleled impudence took the liberty of making a presentment against Mr. J. for refusing to sign the bill which was so justly and properly quashed by the Court.

PLAGIARISM.—Since our first page was printed we have discovered that the poetical article signed "Romulus" is a complete piece of plagiarism from beginning to end. We advise the individual who forwarded it to us, as his own, to keep his hands clear hereafter of other people's productions, and not palm them upon unsuspecting printers as original.

ANTIMASONIC WHIG BUCKSHOTONIAN TICKET.

Assembly—Jacob Shelly, Samuel Piper.
Commissioner—John Clippinger.
Auditor—Lewis H. Williams.
Director—William M. Henderson.

The foregoing is the bright array of federalism, anti-masonry, temperance and talents, which the good people of Cumberland are invited to support at the coming election. Truly we expected something better from these vain-glorious braves, these brilliant lights of genius, than this dull collection of stupidity, ignorance and inebrity. Obscure federalists, rejected democrats, temperance-loving ex-sheriffs, and Buckshotonian distillers, comprise the splendid galaxy of these rare spirits.

How can the *moral* anti-masonic editor support these brilliant and *sober* wights? Will his practice and his profession correspond? We shall see. At any rate, this is the very ticket we should have wished, to secure beyond controversy the election of the democratic nominees. We shall now enter the field with a hearty good will; and if we dont *Shell* out the true merits of these aspirants, and *Clip* off their immoral excrescences, it will be because they have none, which nobody suspects. The Clay-Harrisonites might as well *Pipe* to an old *Hen*, as expect to elect this patched up ticket. These distempered, rickety, dusty nags, can never win a race in Old Cumberland. They had better bolt at once and save their credit.

Our opponents, in patching up a county ticket, left three great rents. They failed to name who, for the ensuing three years, should close up, what are technically called the county offices. They expect to stitch together enough of Volunteer democrats to mend these holes. Hitherto their threads have failed to hold together these shreds. Democrats are not disposed to be puckered to this old gown of federal anti-masonry. For "no man putteth a piece of new cloth into an old garment, for that which is put in to fill it up, taketh from the garment, and the rent is made worse."

Since the above was in type, WILLIAM M. PORTER, Esq., a lawyer of this borough has made his appearance for Prothonotary—and Captain JOHN HALBERT, also of this place, for Register. Both are of the real Buckshotonian stamp. We shall canvass their claims to popular support in our next.

We are gratified to learn the general satisfaction that prevails throughout the county in regard to the Democratic nominees. The persons chosen comprize together, one of the strongest and ablest tickets ever presented to the democracy of old mother Cumberland. Many of those who stood most prominent before the convention for nomination, but whose claims, because of the number of worthy partizans named before it, were postponed for the present, have evinced a noble disinterestedness in declaring their full satisfaction at the result. They are willing to give their warm, undivided support to the candidates of the convention. Such magnanimity is characteristic of a good democrat. It puts principle above the sordidness of self-aggrandizement, and shows that honesty and not policy is the ruling trait of the man. If a party were supported entirely by such stern materials, it would be invincible alike by the persecution or the deception of the enemy. When men advocate principles and measures from a conviction of their rectitude and propriety, personal predilections and partialities should succumb to the common weal. Those who have thus freely made this sacrifice merit the lasting esteem and gratitude of every sincere democrat. We record with unfeigned pleasure these sterling examples of republican honesty.

OUR PROSPECTS.

It is almost needless, we think, to say any thing with regard to the prospects of the Democratic party in this county. It appears to be admitted on all hands, (even by some of the more knowing federalists themselves,) that the party is more numerous and firm in their principles than at any former period. The events that transpired at Harrisburg during the minority misrule of Joseph Ritner—more particularly the infamous attempt in the month of December last, to usurp the government—have opened the eyes of many honest and substantial men who have all along voted with the opposition. These men have heretofore looked upon the democrats as a sort of disorganizers, and as men who wished to subvert the laws of the land in order to promote anarchy and confusion. They thought—and honestly too—that we were opposed to law and order; but they have at length found their mistake. They now see that the democrats are the real conservators of the peace—the true friends of law and order.

When the Capitol of the State was assailed, by order of Ritner, Stevens, Penrose and Burrowes, with a strong military force armed with Cannon, Buckshot, Bayonets and Lances, for the express purpose of murdering the peaceful citizens of our Commonwealth who were there assembled, and to subvert the constitution and laws—the Democratic party resisted the base and infamous attempt, and drove the vile crew from their position without tumult or bloodshed. It was the great moral, as wellas physical power exerted by staunch and unflinching republicans, that accomplished this great object peaceably at a time when the whole State was threatened with war and intestine commotion.

The firmness, decision, energy, and at the same time, *forbearance* of the Democratic party, in the face of so much provocation, and such open violation of all law and decency by the Ritner party, have secured us an accession of strength from the thinking and judicious of our former opponents—men who have a deep interest in the prosperity of the country—citizens who have farms, and workshops, and houses, and families to protect from military violence—who do not wish to see the institutions of the country overturned at the point of the bayonet, and our fields drenched with the best blood of our citizens. These are the individuals who are now ranging themselves under the banner of democracy, and are preparing to do battle against those who so egregiously deceived them by *professing* one thing and *practising* another.

To our friends, then, elsewhere, we say—old Cumberland is at her post. The great and unparalleled, (and we might add unexpected,) unanimity which characterized the proceedings of the county Convention, has struck terror into the ranks of the enemy. It has sounded the death knell to all their fond hopes and desires. They certainly calculated on a "split" in the Convention—they were sure of seeing a "glorious fight" among the delegates, and nothing could convince them prior to last Tuesday week, of the falsity of their anticipations. But, how chop-fallen when they found that the whole thing went off smoothly and quietly. At once they gave themselves up to despair, and the more candid among them now admit that we shall succeed by an overwhelming majority.

To our friends in this county, we have but a word to say in conclusion. Be firm and united—willing to sacrifice personal predilections on the altar of common good—be vigilant and active, and we shall carry our ticket by 1000 majority.—The enemy are disheartened already—almost willing to yield without a struggle. Let us give a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and our word for it there will be a larger democratic majority in Cumberland county than has been for the last ten or twelve years. Mark the prediction!

The Herald-man pours forth an ocean of fiery indignation against public defaulters. How this pure patriot's blood curdles at the very thought of public peculation! With what a gusto of honest fury does he blazon forth these rascally swindlers—each bearing his proper bundle of sins. But, above all, his religious regard for truth in ascribing the defalcations to the Sub Treasury system, is strangely admirable. How the child coughs before it is born! Wonderful monster indeed this Sub Treasury, that, whilst yet in embryo, has swallowed up the consciences of some thirty honest men and converted them into arrant rogues.—What may we expect when it is full grown. Why the petty peculations of *private* defaulters will be totally obscured in the shade cast by this overgrown and gloomy Centaur. They will be but candle lights shining in the full blaze of the meridian sun. What a chance for petty thieves to swell into public defaulters! Come then, ye immaculate spirits, that snuffed the foul atmosphere of dishonesty, improve your opportunity. Disgorge thou *Penrsian* charnel-house, from thy full stored womb, its starving inmates—the gross accumulation of years, and let them fatten on the public food.

We vindicate not the dishonest defaulters—let them pay the penalty due their transgression.—We censure them no less than the base dishonesty which could attribute the public losses sustained by them, to a system which has not yet been adopted. At the same time we cannot avoid a smile at the affected indignation of those who rank but little below them. At all events, if these minor defaulters, with their respective deficiencies, do not receive the notice of a public press, it is not because they do not merit it. The principle is the same in both cases—the injury in these lesser peculations often the greater—because the more marked and definite. But, after all, the number of these public thieves is not a circumstance to the dense flock of private robbers who crowd the stalls of a certain Senatorial keeper—the god-father of bankrupts.

LET JUSTICE BE DONE.

The last Keystone thus concludes an able article on the subject of the "Rebels" (so called) and their prosecutors.

"Let Anti-masonry keep its polluting fingers aloof from the jury box—let an impartial, not a "*packed*" tribunal be selected from the honest yeomanry—and no Democrat, be he called a "rebel" or otherwise, will hesitate to have his agency in the "*Buckshot war*" sifted to the bottom. Then too—when justice may be done—it will become a grave question, whether Robespierre Stevens, Danton Penrose, and Marat Burrowes, instead of desecrating the temple of justice by crossing its threshold in the character of complainants, shall not have the tables turned upon them, and be arraigned at the bar in the attitude of felons, to answer whether a conspiracy to ☞ "TREAT THE ELECTION AS IF IT NEVER HAD BEEN HELD," is not a TREASONABLE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE STATE, and as such punishable by law."

We sincerely hope that the recommendation of our cotemporary will be carried into effect, and that these villain conspirators may not be suffered to go "unwhipt of justice" much longer. It is due to the character of the State—to the administration of the laws—to the cause of liberty and justice—to bring the guilty culprits to condign punishment. We venture to assert that if these modern *Triumvirs* were brought up before a jury of this county, composed as our juries are of about an equal proportion from each party, and the field opened wide enough for the admission of all the evidence that could be given against them, they would be convicted of a "treasonable conspiracy" against the rights of the people and the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. Yea, even before an *honest* jury of Dauphin county, they would assuredly get the reward due to their villainy and crimes.

"If Cassio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life
That makes me *ugly*"—SHAKSPEARE.

The *hireling* of the Herald takes exceptions to our personal appearance, and appears to pride himself very much (at least by implication) on his own rare beauty and prepossessing appearance. To the first we have no objection, as we are constituted in our outward man just as the God of Nature designed us. But that that long, lank, cadaverous, ill-shaped and gallows-looking *mercenary* should fancy *himself* a model of beauty, and curl his lip at those whom he conceives have not been as much favored in this particular as himself, is surprisingly strange! Does he not know that hundreds have expiated their manifold crimes upon the gallows, or in the gloomy cells of our penitentiaries, whose physiognomies indicate a thousand times more *honesty* and *integrity* than either his own or the talented Senator's to whom he has sold himself body and breeches? And does he not likewise know that there are certain individuals, occupying the relation of *master* and *servant*, (beautiful in their own estimation, if he pleases,) who, if they had their deserts, would ere this have graced with their villainous countenances, an ARNOLD'S fate, (had he been captured,) or a DYOTT'S reward—a lodging place in a solitary cell, at hard labor for a period of years?

Gallowses and Penitentiaries are not erected for those whose only fault is (if fault it can be called,) a "vinegar aspect," or an ungraceful exterior.—They have not been erected for the honest and upright, no matter what may be the appearance of their faces. No—no. But they are found to be indispensible for trembling, conscience-smitten, cowardly *traitors* against the Constitution and Laws of their Country—and likewise for those who have wilfully and intentionally committed the crime of *fraudulent insolvency*, whereby unsuspecting and confiding creditors have been cheated and wronged out of what was justly their due, and some favorite *accessory* made the recipient of their earnings.

We hope the *hireling* will make the application. Perhaps in the long list of his political friends he can find some two or three individuals to whom the above remarks will not be considered inappropriate.

The *hireling*, in speaking of the Democratic nominations, says: "Sanderson opposed Van Buren and supported the United States Bank in 1833-4. In 1834 he ran as a candidate on the Anti Van Buren Ticket, and allied himself with the Antimasonic party to defeat Jesse Miller."

We unhesitatingly pronounce the above assertions, from beginning to end, *false* and *unfounded*. We never did oppose Mr. Van Buren, nor were we ever in favor of the United States Bank. We never did run as a candidate upon an Anti Van Buren ticket, nor did we ever ally ourselves with the Antimasonic party to defeat Jesse Miller.

Having given the lie to the *hireling*'s assertions, we shall drop the subject at present by daring him to the proof. So soon as he attempts to bring forward any evidence, (and he has enough of scoundrels at hand who would swear any thing either he or his master told them,) we shall then recur to our own political history, and let our readers know what we did do during the above-mentioned period. It is scarcely necessary, however, as there are but few citizens in the county, who are not perfectly acquainted with the course we have pursued for the last five or six years.

ENCAMPMENT AT MECHANICSBURG.—The "La-Fayette" Encampment of Volunteers took place, according to notice last week at Mechanicsburg, under the command of Major JACOB REHRER, of the 2d Battalion of Cumberland Volunteers. The Camp was beautifully laid out in a field near the south-east corner of the borough—and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather at the commencement, and other causes unnecessary now to enumerate, which caused the number of troops in attendance to be much less than would otherwise have been, they made a handsome and highly creditable appearance. The following companies were in attendance, in addition to the 2d Battalion of Cumberland Volunteers, viz:

Dillsburg Artillery, commanded by Capt. Bailey.
Lewisburg Riflemen — Capt. Thompson.
Carlisle Infantry — Capt. Moudy.
Harrisburg do. — Capt. Roberts.

The whole made a handsome and martial appearance, and the parade passed off much to the gratification of all who witnessed it.

On Friday the troops were reviewed by his Excellency, Gov. PORTER in full uniform. He was attended by the Adjutant General and part of his staff—also with a number of field officers from Dauphin county. Upon appearing in sight, about 11 o'clock A. M. the Governor was saluted with 17 rounds from a piece of artillery, under the direction of Capt. Bailey. After reviewing the troops in the field, the Governor was escorted to town by the whole Battalion. He remained at Mr. Wunderlich's hotel until 4 o'clock, when he and his staff left on horseback for Harrisburg.

During his stay at Wunderlich's, great numbers of the citizens called to pay their respects to his Excellency, and all appeared to be highly delighted with their visit.

As a mark of respect to the Dillsburg Artillery, who by the way are a fine looking set of men, they were presented in the field by the Adjutant General with the beautiful piece of brass ordnance which they had just before proven themselves worthy to use.

"I'll not *stand* it," as the Herald-man said, when he *lay* grovelling before the inn of Mr. W.

"Money is the root of all evil," as the same groaned, when he staked the last fip on the Faro bank.

"I reflect your image," as the same condoled with the whining Swartwouter, who wished to prosecute us for libel.

"More loss than profit," as a 'talented Senator' exclaimed, when he computed the sums expended on his bankrupt dependants.

"You sell high," as the Bank said to a 'talented Senator,' when they bought him out.

"There is a big pile of us," retorted the talented Senator, alluding to his bankrupt adjuncts.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD NAILED.—Penrose's *hireling*, in speaking of Col. Foulk's nomination by the County Convention, says: "he never has been elected by the people" to any office whatever!—This is so barefaced a falsehood, as to scarcely merit any notice from us. Who elected Col. F. to the respective offices of *Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Brigadier General, & Brigade Inspector*—if it were not the people? Does not every man, woman and child in the county know that the assertion of the Herald is a most base and wicked falsehood, designed to injure a man who freely shed his blood in defence of his country, and who bears upon his person the scars received from the enemy, at a time, perhaps, when the vagabond *hireling* was muling and puking in his nurse's arms?

We would advise the *hireling* and his *purchased* MASTER to be a little more cautious in their attacks upon the nominees of the Democratic party. Such barefaced falsehoods and infamous slanders will only recoil upon the heads of their vile authors, and must sink the hoary headed *Judas* and his miserable *mercenary* still lower in the estimation of all honorable and honest men.

The Ticket is now fairly before the people of the county for their approbation or rejection. The importance of the measures that will be discussed before the next legislature as well as the high consequence of county ascendency, demands of every democrat steady, zealous and active co-operation in its election. The ticket is, perhaps, the least exceptionable that has ever been presented to the Republican party of the county. It possesses talent, integrity and genuine democracy in a high degree. The election of a United States Senator by the legislature, together with numerous applications for Bank charters—that cancer which is gradually eating away the very vitals of our hallowed liberty, calls imperatively upon us, to be active and wary in securing the election of sound, faithful and talented members. Unanimity, strength and efficient party action, at home, no less strongly urge upon us to concentrate our energies upon the nominees for the respective county offices. Such are they who have been chosen by the unbiassed action of the delegates in convention assembled. They were selected with a view to conciliate and gratify as far as possible all parts and sections; the ticket was framed with a regard to the common welfare of the party; and every true democrat should feel the importance, and the obligations he is under, to secure its triumphant election. The keen anxiety of our opponents for political predominance; *their* illiberality, and abuse of authority when gained, admonish us by the strongest accents that can animate a patriot's bosom, the respectability and perpetuity of our noble institutions, to repress and keep down these arrogant aspirants. Let no one, then, be sluggish. Rather let it be an emulation; the honorable competition of friend with friend, to effect the greatest possible amount of good. Let every democrat exert his utmost strength and push forward his greatest efforts, and victory shall again proclaim the overthrow of a corrupt and disjointed party: again shall the flag of democracy stream triumphantly over the stilettered and broken ramparts of the foe.

STATE LOAN.—"It is a subject of deep interest to the public," says the Keystone, "that the loan should be taken; but thus far, not an offer for a single dollar has been made. It is true the greatest embarrassment exists in the monetary affairs of this country and of Europe, and it is also true, that the public bonds of some of the States have been wholly refused, and others have been sold at a heavy sacrifice, but all this is a poor and trivial excuse for the refusal of the gasconading banks of Pennsylvania, to step forward and redeem their pledge to aid and sustain this Pennsylvania of ours." In fair times they are rife in promises, but when the storm comes they flinch from their performance.

"If this loan is not soon taken, the public works must stop—the contractors and workmen ruinously feel the pressure—and all classes of the community directly or indirectly, become the sufferers. We sincerely hope the next intelligence from Europe will be such as to avert this threatened catastrophe."

THE TICKET.

We had intended saying something this week about the nominees of the democratic party, but the following from an esteemed correspondent is, we presume, amply sufficient:

Messrs. Editors: The last Volunteer disclosed to me the names of the persons chosen to fill the respective county offices. Fortunately I am personally acquainted with all the nominees, and can therefore justly appreciate their fitness and claims. The convention which nominated them seems principally to have regarded three matters—the competency and democracy of the candidates and the different interests or classes of feelings prevalent in our county. Every grade and rank of business may claim its representative. At the head of the ticket stands for the Assembly, the names of Messrs. McKinney and Zimmerman, the former a mechanic and farmer, and the latter a mechanic: next appears for Commissioner the name of Mr. Kerr, who is also a farmer; then comes for Auditor Mr. Britton, likewise a farmer: next appears for Director of the Poor, Mr. Eckles, who is a mechanic and farmer. The remainder of the Ticket, comprizing the nominees for Prothonotary, Register, and Clerk of the Courts and Recorder, is made up of the same material; the two former being mechanics; the latter formerly a soldier in the service of his country, but recently, in like manner a farmer. Thus we have placed before us men who know and appreciate the true interests of the people. No tinselled fop or gaping upstart appears on the ticket. They are practical men whose long experience and business habits fit them for any station; men who have mixed with and been raised among the stern democracy of "Old Mother Cumberland." The mechanic, the laborer, the farmer—all are represented. The 'bone and sinew,' the strength and honesty of the people will find faithful representatives in the present nominees: besides coming from the body of the people, the very source of our country's glory and stability; they bring into the field a high degree of mental power. The ticket is no less respectable for its strength and vigour of talent than for the prudent regard exhibited in choosing good and faithful men. In this respect it recommends itself strongly to the people's support. It comprizes much practical knowledge, intelligence and experience. A better has never been offered in the county. The sterling democracy