

THE VOLUNTEER.

John H. Weston, Editor and Proprietor.
CARLEISLE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1847.

AGENCY.

JOHN H. WESTON, Esq., is our authorized Agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions, and making collections for the *American Volunteer*, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

JOHN MILL, Esq., our new County Commissioner, entered upon the duties of his office on Monday last, as the successor to Mr. Worthington, the late efficient incumbent.

THE POTATO ROT has caused almost the entire destruction of the crop in many of the counties of this State. Many of our agricultural friends in Cumberland and the adjoining counties complain of the damage to the potato by the rot, and indeed we believe the disease prevails generally throughout the country.

APPOINTMENT BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—JEREMIAH WORTHINGTON, Esq., to be Merchants' Appraiser for the ensuing year. This is a most judicious and excellent appointment. Mr. W. is not only worthy, but he is every way qualified for the discharge of the duties of the office. His appointment, to this small, but important office, will, we opine, give general satisfaction.

RE-APPOINTED.—The Commissioners of this county have re-appointed JOSEPH LORAIN Steward, of the Poor House for the ensuing year. Mr. L. has made a careful and excellent officer.

OUR FRIEND SAIGER has retired from the "Junonia Times," and has disposed of his interest in the same to S. R. MAGANAGA, a young man of ability, and a sound and steadfast Democrat. The Times has always been an orthodox Democratic paper, and we wish both the retiring and the present editor success.

CIRCULAR OF THE STATE TREASURER.—Hon. John Banks, the State Treasurer, in view of the fact that the damage done to our canals will materially diminish the public receipts, has issued a circular, calling upon the officers of the several counties in the State to collect and pay over, promptly and fully, all State taxes that are now due to the Commonwealth.

WILSON McCANDLESS, Esq.—A number of Western presses have named this accomplished gentleman, one of the ablest Democrats in this State, as peculiarly well qualified for the post of Minister to China, in place of the lamented EVERETT. Without knowing the purpose of the administration in this matter, we know that Col. McCANDLESS is eminently worthy of its confidence.

THE LICENSE LAW.—The ground upon which the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania declared the recent license law to be unconstitutional, was, that the Legislature had not delegated its powers of legislation to the vote of the people. Judges Coulter and Burnside dissent from this decision.

THE 30 MILE POSTAGE LAW.—As Congress will soon meet, no time should be lost in procuring signatures to petitions asking the repeal of the law which imposes postage on newspapers circulating within 30 miles of their place of publication. The petitions should be short and confined to this single object. Persons living in the neighborhood of country towns and villages, are more concerned in this matter than those who reside near the county seat and get their papers by calling for them at the printing office.

WE expect to print some blank petitions before long, and any person who desires to use a copy, can call or send to this office and procure one.

TENNESSEE UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The Legislature of Tennessee, on the 29th, was engaged several hours in balloting for a United States Senator, but without success.

THE WASHINGTON UNION, states that General Taylor has asked for and obtained leave of absence for six months, in order to pay a visit to his home and family. He may, therefore, be expected to reach N. Orleans in about a month.

ABRUPT ON SENATOR HANNAGAN.—We find, in the Cincinnati Gazette, a statement of a quarrel which took place at Crawfordsville, Ia., between Senator Hannagan and a Mr. E. McDonald, which had its origin a year past in what is said to have been a mob, in which Mr. Hannagan was a party, and when McDonald says he got knocked into the canal, through the Senator's instrumentality. McD. has ever since threatened vengeance, whenever he should meet the Senator, and this was the first time the parties met. The Senator was attacked by McDonald—knocked down and trampled under foot, and his face horribly lacerated. After the Senator was released, he returned with a gun, for vengeance on McDonald, but he had escaped. Such scenes are much to be regretted.

Outrageous! The Democrats have been accused of ingratitude, and every species of coldness and insult to General Taylor—all of which is false. A Federal editor in Boston—[of the Courier—does, however, indulge in the following language, in regard to the hero of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista, which, for malignant atrocity, stands unrivaled even in the history of Federal assaults on the defenders of their country and the supporters of its honor and rights on the battle-field. Here are the very words:

"We do believe that Gen. Taylor is 'one of those human butchers who follow the trade of war for a brutal love of excitement, or, what is worse, FROM A LOVE FOR THE MONEY WHICH HE GETS FOR HIS SERVICES—THE PRICE OF HUMAN BLOOD.' So far from knowing this is not his character, we have never heard any thing of him, that could, in the least degree, weaken this impression."

THE COURT MARTIAL.—The difficulties in relation to rank, growing out of the claims of Gen. Kearney, Col. Fremont, and Com. Stockton, each claiming to be Governor of California, has resulted in a court martial, which is now sitting at Washington on Col. Fremont. It must be understood that no charges have been preferred against any of these officers for a dereliction of duty. Probably no three officers ever had such dangerous, difficult duties to discharge. It is a mere difference in a claim of rank, which the court martial will probably settle without impugning the rights or services or character of either. Col. Fremont is a most scientific and valuable officer, and has rendered great services to the country in Oregon.

THE FATE OF A TRAITOR.—One of the deserters who was found fighting against his country at the battle of Cherubusco, was HARRISON KINNEY, of the Ohio regiment, formerly a citizen of Columbus, Ohio. He was captured, with many others, by Gen. Scott's army, and by his orders hung. The Ohio Statesman, printed at Columbus, in speaking of the fate of Kinney, says:

"This Kinney was a tailor by trade, in this city, and it is melancholy record to make of his end. He was a very decided Whig, and we cannot say that he was a very good man, but he was a man who had tempted him to this great crime of deserting his country, except the effect produced by the Whig papers and such speeches as those of Corwin. He has a child in this city, his wife being dead. We did not suppose our city would have such a reproach to bear from one of her soldiers."

In the New York Legislature, a resolution has been reported against the appointment of members of Congress to office.

DEMOCRACY VS. FEDERALISM.

"The truly brave are always generous." We have often thought that there never was a fact more happily made known than the one above quoted—every day adds its degree of proof, as corroborating testimony of the truth of the adage. As well might we expect grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles, as an act of generosity from the coward or paltrium. The heart of such a being is not susceptible of a generous emotion—to it, patriotism is a stranger, and sympathy a forbidden guest—it relishes vice and glories in iniquity. Fear, anger, malice and revenge are its predominant qualities—they have usurped the places of probity, generosity and friendship. Well may he, possessing a heart of this nature, exclaim with the cornucopious who sat brooding destruction in the bowers of Eden.

"In no all posterity stands accused." We have been led to these remarks by a circumstance that has recently occurred in Auburn, Alabama. It appears that a report reached that place a few weeks since that the President of the U. States had suddenly died. The report was credited by the people of Auburn, and in the evening of the same day several of the prominent Whigs illuminated their houses, and thus rejoiced over what they considered the death of the President of the United States—Yes, fellow-citizens, the black-hearted wretches who refused to illuminate their dwellings upon hearing of our glorious victories in Mexico, were ready to do so when they heard of the death of the President of the Union! Such conduct, in persons professing "decency" and generosity, deserves the severest censure and reprobation of all honorable men, and will receive the scorn and contempt of every high-minded individual of the country. Such conduct is well suited to the canting hypocrites who delight to insult their superiors, and who possess not the smallest spark of patriotism or generosity.

How different is the conduct of the Democrats to that of the Federalists. Mr. Clay, in his late visit to the Northern and New England States was treated with all the respect due to a great man. A hearty welcome was offered him by Democrats as well as Whigs, wherever he stopped. Mr. Webster, in travelling through the Southern States a few months since, had dinners offered him by his political enemies. Being a United States Senator, his political opponents respected his position, and tendered him every attention possible. Here was an example for our political enemies to imitate, and could we be induced to believe that the Whigs of Auburn could appreciate it, we would ask them to look back upon their own conduct, and blush!

On the part of the Whigs of the present day, one or two other instances of similar character with that enacted at Auburn, might be cited to prove how hollow-hearted and hypocritical are their cries of patriotism and love of country! Why is it, we ask, that their conduct is generally the very antipodes of all that is generous, upright, and magnanimous, unless it be the result of the wicked and destructive principles they wish to inculcate? We can assign no other cause than that vicious and corrupt principle engendered abominable and despicable actions—Such has been the fact from the foundation of the world, and such will be the result in all time to come.

With what exultation and pride must the heart of every Democrat glow, when he contrasts this different behaviour of the two parties just referred to?—With what confidence must it inspire him, in the course he pursues, when he witnesses the wholesome consequences of the excellent doctrines he advocates? Such has been the fact from the foundation of the world, and such will be the result in all time to come.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—As we expected and predicted, New York has gone against us. As near as we can get up the disastrous and scattering intelligence, it elects Hamilton Fish, (Fed.) Lt. Governor; Christopher Morgan, (Fed.) Secretary of State; Millard Fillmore, (Fed.) Comptroller; Alvah Hunt, (Fed.) Treasurer; A. L. Gordon, (Fed.) Attorney General; C. B. Stewart, (Fed.) Chief Engineer; and Jacob Hinds, J. B. Gordon, and Charles Cook, (Feds.) Canal Commissioners, by majorities large to mention; that the Senate and House of Assembly are Federal by a large vote, there is no question. Not more than one-half the Democratic vote was polled; the famous 6th ward, New York, polling only 1200 votes altogether—heretofore it has given from 800 to 1200 Democratic majority—with a poll of 2 or 3,000! So far as heard from, the vote in the State is after the "same pattern."

As it is well remarked by a contemporary, it should be recollected that this result has been brought about by the desperation with which the several divisions of the Democratic party determined to desert each other. Mr. John Van Buren was at the head of the opposition to the regular Democratic ticket—because his candidates were defeated in the nominating Convention. But it is suspected that even before that convention met, the result was courted by those who have brought it about, and the "Wilmut Proviso" was made the plea for the movement. The Federalists did not defeat the Democrats—a portion of the Democrats would not leave that work to other hands, but performed it most effectually themselves.

When the consequences of this disaster are fully appreciated by the Democracy of New York, we predict they will rise up in their might, and drive from their Federal enemies and measures to the good cause for which New York has labored so long. We are glad to see that the vote is small. We are glad that there are thousands of Democrats who, if they could not vote the Democratic ticket, have not chosen to support their adversaries. This is the reserve guard of the gallant old State, and we predict it will be found next year ready and willing to redeem the Empire Democracy, and especially will this be so, now that our opponents claim the late result as an approval of their own conduct!

OHIO A DEMOCRATIC STATE!—The Columbus Statesman, clearly by figures, shows that the late election in Ohio has resulted in a Democratic majority of FIFTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE! The Statesman remarks on the strength of this gratifying truth:

"Let the Federal party, with the fact that they are in a minority in the State starting them in the face, carry out their Federal thimble and the Senators in Congress to vote against supplies, and they will raise a storm of popular indignation about their ears which will send them to a retirement as eternal as their conduct is infamous."

The following, which we have not before seen, is the soul stirring address of Gen. Quitman to his command, on its march to the assault of the Castle of Chapultepec:

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

We are acquainted with no adage that has been so beautifully exemplified in the result of the recent election in our State, as the one at the head of this article. So completely have the excellent doctrines of the Democratic party triumphed, that scarcely a vestige of Federalism is to be seen. How gratifying must it be to the lovers of morality and truth—how doubly gratifying to the patriot and advocate of free principles. Truth is the mighty weapon of the Democratic party, and they wield it in a wholesome cause. Hence their brilliant achievements.

What a capital lesson is the result of the late contest to our opponents! It is a handsome commentary on their obnoxious doctrines, and their wicked system of falsehood. We would suggest to them the propriety of an entire change of conduct and principles, otherwise they never can succeed. The people are becoming more and more intelligent—they are (particularly in this State), a reading people—and unless our opponents abandon the art of "gulling" and "hood-winking," and adopt some kind of principles and an honest course of conduct, they never will or can triumph. In an intelligent community the public mind is only to be rebelled by solid reasoning, a strict regard for truth, and an honesty of purpose. Without these, all attempts are vain. The succession of routes, overtures, and defeats that have attended our opponents: in this State, speak loudly in favor of the truth of what we assert. The course of the Federalists has been any thing but honest. Knowing that their professed principles were obnoxious to the people, they hoped to succeed by assailing the private character of the candidates of the Democratic party, and by violating justice and honor. The foulest means have been practiced to attain their ends, and everything of the most pernicious character resorted to, to accomplish the most shameful designs. But, they have failed—entirely failed. Thanks to a virtuous community and an intelligent people, they have once more put their seal of condemnation on the underhanded measures of our opponents—they have pronounced a judgment according to the law and the prophets.

CANDIDATES FOR STATE TREASURER.—One of the duties devolved upon the ensuing Legislature, says the Pennsylvania, will be the choice of a State Treasurer, in place of the present incumbent, Judge Banks. A number of highly deserving and influential Democrats are named, each having a large body of friends. With a strict adherence to our regular nominations, however, and a decisive majority on joint ballot, there is no doubt that the choice of the caucus will be successful over all opposition.—Among those named, we observe respectively, the Hon. Wm. Butler, of Clearfield; Gen. Geo. W. Bowman, of Bedford; Hon. ARNOLD FLEMING, of Venango; NICHOL STRICKLAND, Esq., of Chester; and Col. ASA DIMOCK, of Susquehanna.

Col. DIMOCK is well known as the late Senator from the XXth district, in which position he was endeared to his friends by his amiable deportment, sound Democracy, and industrious attention to his duties. His opposition to the contemplated disposition of the Public works, under the bill of Gibbons and Edie, was manly, effective and opportune. He would make a most indefatigable State Treasurer.

A favorite correspondent announces as an additional candidate for State Treasurer, our friend Gen. Geo. W. BOWMAN, of the Bedford Gazette, everywhere known for his fearless and uncompromising Democracy, and for his fine talents, and great decision of character. We do not know whether the Gen. is a candidate for the place, on his own motion, or by the act of his friends; but we know he would make a most efficient and popular officer.

Hon. ARNOLD FLEMING is the late esteemed and incorruptible representative in Congress from the Venango district—one of the purest and ablest of our public men, and unquestionably one of the most experienced and popular. His name is suggested to us by one of our most influential political friends.

NICHOL STRICKLAND, Esq., named by many sound Democrats, is the intripid editor of the Chester County Democrat, one of our truest and ablest republican journals—a man who would not flatter Neptune for his trident, and who never compromises in supporting his principles. He, too, is singularly able and honest, and would make an able and efficient State Treasurer.

Col. DIMOCK is a citizen of Susquehanna county, now temporarily resident in this city, and well known as the late Senator from his district. He is competent, honest and experienced, having been connected for several years with Col. Sowers, the late State Treasurer, as his chief Clerk.

Here is a list of distinguished names. Either of these capable men would make a most excellent State Treasurer, and would be worthy of the votes of the Legislature chosen by a triumphant Democracy.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING.

The constitutional fall meeting of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society was held on Thursday, the 28th October. The Committee of Arrangement, Messrs. Armstrong Noble, Thos. Bradley and Richard Parker, had carefully prepared a place for the reception of all such things as might be presented for exhibition, and a beautiful field for the trial of skill in the art of ploughing. The day was as propitious as could have been desired, neither warm nor cold, but delightfully autumnal, as if provisionally ordered to encourage and prosper the beneficial objects of our society. The attendance of people was large, and the interest which they seemed to manifest made the impression that the designs and objects of our society were seen and felt, and the motives of its members to promote the art and science of Agriculture would be fully appreciated.

THE PLOUGHING MATCH was evidently the exciting object of attention. Of this every man deems himself a judge, and his anxiety to pass upon the merits or demerits of the work is measured by the degree of confidence which he has in his own opinion. Others, mere spectators, without the advantage of any practical knowledge, look upon it as so simple an operation, and its objects so manifest, as to be entirely within the comprehension and subject to the judgment of the most untaught. But since agriculture has become the subject of thought, since learning and learned men have turned their attention to this most important of all subjects, the community of farmers has in many who have paused to enquire why certain causes produce certain results: this has produced another class of men, who look upon the apparently simple act of ploughing as the great first principle of good farming; who are not content to know that the ground should be ploughed to produce good grain, but they wish it should be ploughed: who are not satisfied with the mere turning of the earth upside down, but examine it when turned, to see whether the object of turning it has been accomplished; who look upon the earth as having capacities to sustain nature's food, drink her moisture, and breathe her atmosphere; and that it is the business of the ploughman to take care that all these functions are properly performed. This produced another, and we trust a large class of observers upon the ground. At the hour appointed eight competitors for the honors and premiums of the society presented themselves.

James Weakley, with a specimen Plough, held by Joseph Alexander.
Frederick Watta, Prouty's centre draught Plough, held by Samuel Kincaid.
George Brindle, (of Monroe), St. Clair & Co's centre draught Plough, held by himself.
John Graham, Plank Plough, held by son George Graham.
Thomas Bradley, Prouty's centre draught Plough, held by son Abm. Bradley.
George Brindle, (N. Middleton) Honwood Plough, held by son F. Brindle.
John Henning, Plank Plough, held by son S. Henning.
Abraham Myers, Plank Plough, held by son Abm. Myers, Jr.
The Judges were Messrs. Robert Bryson, Christian Tittel, John Paul, Christian Stayman and Geo. Resa. A tribunal, in whose candor and judgment the competitors had the highest confidence.

The teams went off beautifully together, and each ploughman put himself to the work as if his life depended upon the result. The ground was a tough, timothy sod and in good condition. The ploughing continued about an hour and a half, during which time the judges were upon the ground to examine the work as it progressed. After each had ploughed a land about a red-which, he was required to drag a narrow once round on his work. This was done by all with the same implement. And now, between eight competitors, all of whom did their work so well, the judges were called upon to decide; and they awarded:

The first premium, ten dollars, to George Brindle, of Monroe.
The second premium, six dollars, to John Graham, of South Middleton.
The third premium, three dollars, to James Weakley, Dickinson.
And the Treasurer was directed by a resolution of the Society to accompany the payment of the premiums with a "Certificate of Merit" to each.

HORSES, MULES, &c. The committee on Horses, Messrs. Thomas Lee, Wm. M. Watts and John Stuart, the two latter having been substituted for two members of the committee who were not present, made a report. "That they were gratified by the number of animals submitted to their inspection and the improvement manifested in their breeding and urge upon the breeders of this useful animal the importance of more care in breaking colts both for the saddle and draft." They awarded:

A premium of three dollars to Wm. Cameron, for the best Stud Horse, for field and road purposes.
A premium of two dollars to Richard Craighoad, for best Mare for field and road purposes. Mr. Craighoad's Mare had with her three of her colts, five and three years old, and one at her feet.
A premium of one dollar to Joseph Culver for the best Filley, over two years old.
As the committee had no discretion in awarding premiums, they must content themselves with the expression of their satisfaction with a draft horse exhibited by Daniel Coble, of fine form, compact built, and well broken; and one by John Wenderlich, a heavy fine draft horse, but not so well broken.

John Cameron also exhibited a Mare and Colt by her side, seven weeks old, and remarkable for its size and symmetry.
Frederick Watta, Esq., produced a very fine, well broken horse, of great speed and action.
William Alexander, exhibited a pair of match hounds, two and three years of age, well broken to every form of action, and well deserving the attention which they attracted.

CATTLE, &c. The committee on Cattle, Messrs. Abraham Myers, Jacob Herash and John W. Craighoad, the two last of whom were substituted for two others absent, awarded:

The premium of two dollars, to Robert Noble, for "Teawater," the best Bull.
The premium of two dollars to Robert Bryson, for the best Cow, being a drop of Durham, Cheshire and native.
The premium of two dollars to William M. Henderson, for the best Calf, a well bred short horned Durham.
Thomas Loo exhibited two beautiful Heifers, two Cows and two Steers crossed with Durham.
George Loo also exhibited three beautiful Heifers, of the same breed.
Jacob Plank exhibited a Bull Calf, fifteen months old, which was of remarkable size for his age. Also a very fine Heifer Calf, eighteen months old.

OF THE TWO SEED DRILLS THE COMMITTEE DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THAT OF H. W. SMITH.

SHEEP AND HOGS. The committee on Sheep & Hogs, Messrs. Thompson Galbraith, Joseph Culver and Wm. M. Henderson, reported:

A white Berkshire Boar, by W. M. Henderson.
A black Berkshire Boar, exhibited by W. M. Henderson.
Three fine Hogs, fourteen months old by Samuel Myers.
Four fine Hogs, exhibited by George W. Rheem. The committee were of the opinion that those of Samuel Myers were the best.

SEEDS. The committee on Seeds, Messrs. Thomas Bradley and George W. Sheaffer, made report of specimens of seed wheat exhibited by George Brindle, of Monroe, Robert Noble and Joseph Culver, and they awarded a premium of fifty cents for the best to George Brindle.

Specimens of Corn were exhibited by Christian Stayman, William Adams, Jacob Plank and William Kincaid, and they awarded the premium for the best corn to Christian Stayman, the production of which was eighty bushels to the acre; that of Wm. Adams was eighty five bushels to the acre.
A specimen of black oats was also exhibited by Jacob Plank.

MISCELLANEOUS. A premium of one dollar was awarded to William Kincaid, for a basket of well made butter.
A premium of fifty cents to George W. Sheaffer, for the best cabbage, a head of which weighed 34½ pounds.
John Harris, of Newville, exhibited a beautiful axe of his own manufacture.
Thos. H. Criswell, exhibited a specimen of Segars made of tobacco grown in this county.
Jacob Shiro, exhibited Potatoes of fine size but quality not approved.
An Andrew Cook, exhibited a Radish, raised by Jacob Squire, weighing 4 lbs. 3 oz.
Beets, raised by David Glenn, said to weigh 17 lbs. each, were exhibited.

I cannot close this report to the Society without the expression of hope that at our next annual meeting the exhibition may be more extensive, embracing every article of manufacture. Why should not every man who is employed in the mechanic arts make this the occasion of exhibiting his skill; what opportunity so fit and so public ever presents itself, and what recommendation can be have which is of more value than the Certificate of the Agricultural Society, founded upon the report of its intelligent committee, made upon actual examination.

FRED'K. WATTS, President.
November 11, 1847.

From the Washington Union.
Tribute of Gratitude from Ireland. We have already stated that Capt. DeKny, of the Macedonian frigate, presented yesterday to the President of the United States an address from the corporation of Cork. It is handsomely written out on a roll of paper, and embellished at the top on one side with the flag of the United States, and on the other with the British flag. The seal of the corporation attests the authenticity of the signature, which is enclosed in a small neat mahogany box, with the following inscription upon a metallic plate:

"THE CORPORATION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. This eloquent address breathes the gratitude and the spirit of the Irish people: To the President of the United States of America: Sir: We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Cork, in council assembled, desire most respectfully to extend to you, in behalf of our fellow-citizens, to express our heartfelt gratitude to you, sir, the head of the United States Government, and through you to her Legislature, and also to her great and generous people. In this warm and earnest record of our thankfulness in behalf of our fellow-citizens, we thank you for our national poverty, restricting the great mass of the Irish people for subsistence to one article of food, which, though valuable in many particulars, is in these countries the lowest class of diet, and consequently subjects the whole of this poorest population to constant risk of scarcity, or even famine, should partial or general failure of that one crop, the potato, occur.

The immoderately cold and sunless summer of 1845 was followed by a deficient potato harvest; but in 1846 the situation was universal, and the awful consequences are still pressing severely on our country. Famine brought disease; private employment was greatly diminished; public employment was deficient, and would not apply to the needs of the people, and the result was a general famine, and in many places scarce and difficult access; starvation and all its miseries were around us; but the cry of those who were ready to perish was heard, even across the dividing sea. The American nation, with its wealth and its power, came to the rescue, unasked, except by their own hearts; they gave food to feed the hungry, to check the famine-fever, and, under the blessing of a merciful God, to restore the sick to health and usefulness.

Sir, we are of one blood with your own American brothers. Many of the boldest and purest spirits of England, Ireland, and Scotland have made their homes in the Great Western Republic. That love of liberty which carried you to your shores is become your nation's character. Of one mind and one heart with America, we glory in her acts of philanthropy, we emulate her independence. MAY HER BANNER EVER FLY ABOVE THE BRAVE AND FREE. Sir, the generous aid given by the American people, and sent on peace-making mission in American ships-of-war, has done more to secure contentment and peace between the countries than any armament could effect. Your people, by doing us good, have recognized the ancestral relationship which belongs to us; while we, in our cordial gratitude, will ever use the remembrance of your noble benevolence as the basis of our policy.

The light of freedom of trade now dawns upon our country; the grand law that all men are brethren is about to be made practical. Your prompt and liberal free-will offering has been wisely placed on the altar of fraternity just as the doors of the temple of commerce are about to be thrown widely open. For the future, our mutual forbearance, and mutual benefits exchanged will develop mutual estimation till the best interests of these islands and your free States shall become associated, so as every day to draw the people more closely into a friendship based on mercantile, moral, and benevolent intercourse. Receive, sir, our appreciation of your most valuable generosity. As Christians and as men, you have benefited our nation. Such tributes are among the products laurels which can wreath the brow of the first officer of a great and generous people. Done in council at Cork, under the city seal, the 29th day of July, 1847.

ALEXANDER McCARTHY, Town Clerk.

JUBILEE AT HARRISBURG. The Democrats of this town held a celebration in honor of the recent Democratic triumph in the State, on the 27th. In the list of officers we observe the names of some of the oldest and most devoted Democrats of Dauphin county. The Union says of it: All who were there will remember with pleasure the good feeling that prevailed, and the joyful good will with which each partook of the sumptuous supper, which had been provided for the occasion. After three long, loud cheers for the Honorable Governor, the selection of the following officers:

President—Hamilton Alricks. Vice Presidents—Hon. Luther Riley, H. Church, Joseph Redecker, Samuel Holton, Wm. Bomgardner, Joshua Pickler, Jacob Bab, John L. Speed, Frederick Fortney, E. M. Paddock, and George C. Fisher. Secretaries—E. Christian B. Henry, Thomas Foster, John W. Glover, and John Webster.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by the Rev. Jesse Miller, Hon. John N. Parviance, K. Pritchett, Esq., Judge Cook, and Henry Petrikun Esq. The speakers were heard with much interest, and frequently greeted with applause.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident occurred on the Massachusetts Railroad, between Springfield and Boston, on Saturday last. A car, called the Jim Crow, was dashed to pieces, and seven Irish emigrants were instantly killed, their bodies being most horribly mangled. Several other passengers were severely wounded. The accident was caused by the break falling beneath the car while in rapid motion.

FIRED BETWEEN AN EAGLE AND A BOY.—During the latter part of last week, a large eagle was captured near Jamison's Corner, in Warwick township, Bucks county. The Doylestown Democrat says:—A small boy went after the eagle in the evening, and was attacked by the bird in a furious manner, and after having battled with it unsuccessfully for some time, was relieved by a dog, that at the time had come to his rescue. Between the boy and dog the eagle had to surrender, and was taken home in triumph, with the assistance of some of the neighbors. It is said to have been a noble bird. Its length from tip to tip, eight feet.

FROST RETURN.—A Miss Frost in Massachusetts, has recovered three hundred and sixty five dollars of Mr. Snow, for a branch of marriage promise. He courted her a year, and had to pay at the rate of a dollar a day for it.

HEIR OF THE PRESIDENTS.—Almost all of our Presidents have been tall men, as if we had selected our rulers as the children of Israel did their first monarchs, for his height:

Gen. Washington was fully	6 feet
John Adams,	5 " 10 inch.
Thomas Jefferson,	6 " 2
James Madison,	6 " 9
James Monroe,	full 6 "
John Quincy Adams,	5 " 10
Andrew Jackson,	6 " 1
Martin Van Buren,	5 " 8
Wm. H. Harrison,	5 " 10
John Tyler,	5 " 10
James K. Polk,	5 " 10

"These are heights above the average of mankind, except in Kentucky and Tennessee.

"A FIRST-RATE NOTICE in the Boston Morning Post:—The Boston Post is famous for its "first-rate notices," but the following, of Mr. Van Buren the younger, is the best we have ever seen in that journal:

"He that attempts to make a Whig of me, will make an ass of himself.—John Van Buren.

John made the attempt upon himself and fulfilled his own prophecy.—Boston Post.

From the Harrisburg Union.
PREDICTIONS FULFILLED. On the 17th of June, 1843, we made the following prediction in the Democratic Union: "That 23,000 MAJORITY.—We learn that Gov. Porter, when seeking to extenuate his numerous political tergiversations, and in order to prove that he is not the recreant Democrat the world takes him to be, is very much in the habit of boasting of the 23,000 Democratic majority by which at his second election. In this we hold, he commits a second time a gross error. The Democracy of Pennsylvania always voted for PENNINGTON, never for mere MEN, and he must not flatter himself that when they marched in solid phalanx to the polls in 1841, and gave him their votes, they subjected themselves to so much mortification merely on his account, but they did so, because they hoped and believed he would carry out the principles they have so much at heart. This moment he deserted those principles, that moment the people deserted him. He should remember, also, the painful fate of poor Shultz, who was elected a second time without a competitor, and nevertheless retired from office universally detested. Shultz wrecked his fortunes by attempting to transfer the Democracy to John Q. Adams. Porter has sealed his doom by attempting to hand them over to John Van Buren. He will split upon the same rock, and will soon be fighting under the same banner."

This prediction has been fully verified and sustained. In the election of 1846, for Canal Commissioner, David R. Porter sustained James M. Power, named one of his canal boats, and he was elected. He opposed William B. Foster, the nominee of the Democratic party; and in the late election, he openly opposed Gov. Shunk, and supported James Irvin, the Federal candidate for Governor.

We wish this statement in justice to ourselves, and in honor of our friends throughout the State, of the course pursued by D. R. Porter at the last two State elections.

From the New York Sun, (a liberal paper).
THE PRESIDENT AND THE CABINET. The Historian who records the glorious achievements of the United States during the year 1847, will award to James K. Polk and his Cabinet an illustrious place. While we stand neutral as to the politics, religion and caste of all men, and as to the merit or demerit of any individual, we cannot deny our share of praise to those who illustrate republican principles, and in the service of their country sacrifice self-interest. Animated by the excitement of so many brilliant victories and the final conquest of Mexico, though our eyes were turned to the conquering Generals and their brave soldiers, we cannot forget nor overlook those who, sitting at the helm of state, have collected the sinews of war, directed the course of our armies, and with steady unbending purpose, aimed at our independence, and secured the great triumph that fills every American heart with rejoicing. We are too apt to neglect the statesman while the soldier is before us, and under the pains and toils of the cabinet while we hear the roar of the battle. The history of the United States in 1847 will not only be recorded on record, but the Administration which controlled and shaped it will be enrolled as the most patriotic and vigorous since the foundation of the republic.

Put the war entirely aside, and the prosperity of our country, in all the branches of its trade, agriculture, and other department of the government, with the extended friendly relations and profound peace it enjoys throughout the world, excepting Mexico, sufficiently attest the ability and devotedness of those to whom the honor and welfare of our country have been entrusted. Where shall we point to three years crowned with greater blessings and happier results than the three which have thus far marked the administration of James K. Polk? Let us throw off the film of party feeling—let us forget men and look at measures and facts for our judgment. Within three years we have seen the grand and almost war involving Oregon question amicably settled, to the honor of the United States, and already, behold our government peacefully extended over the vast territory of Mexico, which has been peacefully placed on Great Britain and the European continent, and National postal arrangements made with Europe—New post-routes have been opened in every section of the Union, and the Post-office department placed in a position of unexampled prosperity. There is an interest in the nation that has not been advanced. The Treasury has never been in so flourishing a condition, and look where we will the whole nation exhibits a healthiness and energy altogether unparalleled. Add to this a war of twelve months with Mexico, which, within which time more have been killed from the plough and the work-shop, than in any other war, and we have a record, and we may say, added to the United States. Facts so glorious entitle those who have created them to the highest honors a nation can bestow. And who are they but the President and his Cabinet. Shift the picture a way, the toil of planning and guiding to all these results has been done at Washington. Between James K. Polk, President, George M. Dallas, Vice President, and James Buchanan, Secretary of State, Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, William L. Marcy, Secretary of War, John Y. Mason Secretary of the Navy, and Cave Johnson, Post Master General, forming the President's Cabinet the splendid picture that has filled our country with prosperity and crowning our arms with conquest, has been painted and successfully carried out. It has been a work of intolerance or ease. Early and late amid the gloom and the light, the President and his advisers have struggled with the weight of a nation upon their heads—have lent themselves to the exigencies of purpose to their eight weeks; and, to their honor and praise, have accomplished a triumph scarcely excelled by the revolution of '76. We speak not thus in idle compliment, but from a conviction that what we say is truth. We are not act to the glory of the Union, and the American people owe a lasting debt of gratitude and praise.

PHRENOLOGY.—A wag the other day, speaking of a man whose important air in our streets attracted a great deal of notice, remarked that he had not kept his ostentatious so prominent, that he could not keep his hat on in a windy day.