American Volunteer

BY JOHN B. BRATTON. "OUR COUNTRY—MAY IT ALWAYS BE RIGHT—BUT RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY." AT $2 00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 34. CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1848. NO. 37.

Let Its Works Praise It!

Burns, Scalds, and all kinds of Inflamed Sores Cured.

TOUSEY'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT, is the most complete Burn Antidote ever known. It instantly (as if by Magic) stops pains of the most desperate Burns and Scalds. For old Sores, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c., on man or beast, it is the best application that can be made. Thousands have tried, and thousands praise it. It is the most perfect master of pain ever discovered. All who use, recommend it. Every family should be provided with it. None can tell how soon some of the family will need it.

☞ Observe each box of the genuine Ointment has the name of S. Tousey written on the outside label. To imitate this is forgery.

Boatmen, Livery Men, Farmers, and all who use Horses, will find this Ointment the very best thing they can use for Collar Galls, Scratches, Kicks, &c. &c., on their animals. Surely every merciful man would keep his animals as free from pain as possible. Tousey's Universal Ointment is all that is required. Try it.

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Piles Cured.—For the Piles, Tousey's Universal Ointment is one of the best remedies that can be applied. All who have tried it for the Piles recommend it.

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Burns and Scalds Cured.—Thousands of cases of Burns and Scalds, in all parts of the country, have been cured by Tousey's Universal Ointment. Certificates enough can be had to fill the whole of this sheet.

Violent Bruises Cured.—Testimonials on testimonials, in favor of Tousey's Ointment for curing Bruises, have been offered the proprietors. Hundreds in Syracuse will certify to its great merits in relieving the pain of the most severe Bruise.—All persons should try it.

Scald Head Cured.—Scores of cases of Scald Head have been cured by Tousey's Ointment.—Try it—it seldom fails.

Salt Rheum Cured.—Of all the remedies ever discovered for this most disagreeable complaint, Tousey's Universal Ointment is the most complete. It was never known to fail.

Chapped Hands can be Cured.—Tousey's Universal Ointment will always cure the worst cases of Chapped Hands. Scores of persons will state this.

Sore Lips Cured.—For the cure of Sore Lips there was never anything made equal to Tousey's Ointment. It is sure to cure them. Try it.

It is a scientific compound warranted not to contain any preparation of Mercury. ☞ Price 25 cents per box. For further particulars concerning this really valuable Ointment, the public are referred to Pamphlets, to be had gratis, of respectable Druggists and Merchants throughout the United States.

Prepared by S. TOUSEY, Druggist, Syracuse.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE ABOVE.—S. W. Haverstick, Dr. J. J. Myers, J. & W. B. Fleming, Carlisle; G. W. Singiser, Churchtown; A. Cathcart, Shepherdstown; Dr. Ira Day, Mechanicsburg; J. C. Reeme, Shiremanstown; John G. Miller, Lisburn; Jane May, New Cumberland; John H. Zearing, Sporting Hill; John Coyle, Hogestown; John Reed, Kingstown; Roussell & Dice, Dickinson; James Kyle, Jacksonville; J. Hood & Son, Springfield; John Diller, Newville; Robt. Elliott, Newburg.

December 30, 1847.—1y.

Clickener's Sugar Coated Pills, or Grand Purgative,

For the Cure of Headache, Giddiness, Rheumatism, Piles, Dyspepsia, Scurvy, Smallpox, Jaundice, Pains in the Back, Inward Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart, Rising in the Throat, Dropsy, Asthma, Fevers of all kinds, Female Complaints, Measles, Salt Rheum, Heartburn, Worms, Cholera Morbus, Coughs, Quincy, Whooping Cough, Consumption, Fits, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Deafness, Itchings of the Skin, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Nervous Complaints, and a variety of other diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, and Obstructions in the Organs of Digestion.

EXPERIENCE has proved that nearly every Disease originates from Impurities of the Blood or Derangements of the Digestive Organs; and to secure Health, we must remove those obstructions or restore the Blood to its natural state. Therefore, when the slightest derangement of the System is indicated by Costiveness, or any other sign, it admonishes us that superfluities are gathering in the System, which should be removed by an effectual purging. This fact, as stated, is universally known; but people have such an aversion to medicine, that, unless the case was urgent, they formerly preferred disease to the cure. Since the invention, however, of

Clickener's Vegetable Purgative Pills

this objection is entirely removed, as they are completely enveloped with a coating of Pure White Sugar (and as distinct from the internal ingredients as a nut shell from the kernel) have no taste of medicine. They are as easily to swallow as bits of candy. Moreover they *neither nauseate or gripe* in the slightest degree. They operate equally on all the diseased parts of the System, instead of confining themselves to, and racking any particular region. Thus, for example, if the Liver be affected, one ingredient will operate on that particular organ, and, by cleansing it of that Excess of Bile it is constantly discharging into the stomach, restore it to its natural state. Another will operate on the Blood, and remove those impurities which have already entered into its circulation; while a third will effectually expel from the system whatever impurities may have been discharged into the stomach, and hence they strike at the Root of Disease, Remove all Impure Humours, open the pores externally and internally, promote the Insensible Perspiration, obviate Flatulency, Headache, &c.—seperate all foreign and obnoxious particles from the chyle, secure a free and healthy action to the Heart, Lungs and Liver, and thereby restore health even when all other means have failed.

The entire truth of the above can be ascertained by the trial of a single box; and their virtues are so positive and certain in restoring Health, that the proprietor binds himself to return the money paid for them in all cases where they do not give universal satisfaction. Retail price 25 cts per box.

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December 30, 1847.—1y.

JUST received a fresh supply of Thomas' celebrated Grape Tobacco, for sale at the Book store of J. S. GITT.

THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER,

Is published every Thursday, at Carlisle, Pa., by JOHN B. BRATTON, upon the following conditions, which will be rigidly adhered to:

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year, *in advance*, $2 00
For six months, *in advance*, 1 00

No subscription taken for a less term than six months, and no discontinuance permitted until all arrearages are paid.

Twenty-five per cent. additional on the price of subscription will be required of all those who do not pay in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, $ 50
One square, two insertions, 75
One square, three insertions, 1 00
Every subsequent insertion, per square, 25

A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year, or for three or six months.

OFFICE.—The office of the *American Volunteer* is in the second story of James H. Graham's new stone building, in South Hanover street, a few doors from Burkholder's hotel, and directly opposite the Post-office, where those having business will please call.

Poetical.

MY LOVE.

Oh for an hour when the day is breaking,
Down by the shore when the tide is making;
Fair as a white cloud thou, love, near me,
None but the waves and thyself to hear me;
Oh, to my breast, how these arms would press thee!
Wildly my heart in its joy would bless thee;
Oh, how the soul thou hast won would woo thee,
Girl of the snow neck! closer to me.

Oh for an hour as the day advances,
Out where the breeze on the broom bush dances,
Watching the lark, with the sun's ray o'er us,
Winging the notes of his heaven taught chorus,
Oh! to be there, and thy love before me,
Soft as the moonbeam smiling o'er me,
Thou would but love me and I would woo thee
Girl of the dark eye! closer to me.

Oh! for an hour where the sun first found us,
Out in the eve, with its red sheets round us,
Brushing the dews from the gale's soft winglets,
Pearly and sweet with thy long dark ringlets;
Oh! to be there on the sward beside thee,
Telling my tale though I know you chide me,
Sweet were thy voice though it should undo me—
Girl of the dark locks! closer to me.

Oh! for an hour by night or by day, love,
Just as the heavens and thou mayest say, love;
Far from the stare of the cold-eyed many,
Bound in the breath of my dove-souled Nanny,
Oh! for the pure chains that have bound me,
Warm from thy red lips circling round me,
Oh! in my soul, as the lights above me,
Queen of the Pure hearts, Oh! I love thee.

Miscellaneous.

THE GRAVE—A FRAGMENT.

BY L. W. TRASK.

"Not all the wealth the Indies boast,
Not all the earth's enchanting bloom;
No eye—no scene, nor conquered host,
Can save a mortal from the tomb."

The sun, in all the pride of its brightness, shone on the peaceless wave—the earth adorned with flowers and garlands of spring, seemed more like a paradise of light and innocence than the habitation of sorrow and crime. Oh! at the bright period of the triumph of nature, of song, and of melody, what soul could not have participated in the enjoyment—what spirit so maculate that it could not have bowed down and drank innocence at the pure and delightful fountain of nature's inspiration. While I was engaged in these pleasing reflections, the funeral train of one who had perished by the dagger of a midnight assassin, slowly approached me. There was the bier, bearing the sable coffin—the mourning friends were there, for the deceased was young, virtuous and beloved. O man! I exclaimed mentally, cannot the warnings of heaven—earth's emblems of innocence, or virtue's noble rewards, deter thee from the commission of crime? No, they cannot, thou art the most degraded of beings, for thou has degraded thyself.

The procession now reached the graveyard—the coffin was lowered and placed beside the grave—never in my life did such feelings oppress me. There yawned the awful grave, the coffin rested on its awful brink—the mourning friends stood around with sorrow engraven on their countenances—but there was one whose deep and unfeigned sorrow told that the deceased was the partner of her bosom—still she spoke not, nor complained, but when the coffin was lowered to its final resting place—when the earth sounded on its lid—then her sorrow was insupportable. The grave now contained the companion of her youth and all her hopes. Overpowered by her sorrow, she sank in the arms of her attendants, and ere she revived the turf was o'er the dead.

There is no scene better calculated to inspire melancholy contemplation, than the graveyard. There, in that repository of the triumphs of death, that land of silence and gloom, repose the proud and the rich, the poor and the humble. Strife is forgotten—the tongue of slander is dumb—the voice of censure is hushed—the guilty and contaminated are beside the child of angelic purity—kings, heroes and subjects moulder together, and are forgotten. The fairest sons of genius lie beside the senseless idiot, and the greatest beauty sinks down by the most disgusting deformity—titles are unknown—distinctions are annihilated, and all sleep in forgetfulness in the earth's cold bosom. Is this the end of man? No! There is a fairer world beyond the sea of terrestrial sorrows and anxieties—a realm of consecrated beatitude—a clime of unspeakable delight. There the countenance of sorrow is changed to smiles, and delightful and enraptured joys will repay a life of sorrows and pain!

HINTS FOR SPRING.

With every year, (says the Hallowell, Me., Gazette,) the farmer should grow wiser and improve upon past systems and usages, in the management of his affairs. At this day, such a result is by no means difficult, as is incontestibly demonstrated by the experience of thousand who have cast aside the old systems and gray-beard notions of the past, and adopted views more in accordance with the requirements of natural laws and the wisdom of the times in which they live.

Farmers who do not read cannot make much progress in improvements, but rather the reverse; and he who regards the sources of knowledge as having been exhausted in his forefather's day, will necessarily retrograde rather than advance.

In getting in your more important field crops, see that every thing is performed timely, and in the most perfect manner. The proper preparation of the soil for a crop, is a very essential requisite, and one that exercises a mighty influence through all the subsequent stages of its growth.

No farmer would think of planting one bean or one kernel of corn in a hill; yet he might as well do this as to plant the proper number, and neglect to provide a sufficient medium, or the nutriment requisite to secure their development and growth. Plough well and deep, harrow thoroughly, and manure liberally, and with proper attention and care in after culture, there will be little doubt of your obtaining a good crop.

This is a season when every economical culturist will be found attending to his own business. There is much to demand his personal and undivided attention, for he who relies upon the discrimination, fidelity and judgement of "helps," without according his own attention to the details of the farm, will necessarily lose much that he might have saved. In the barn, in the stables, and in the fields, he should be known and recognized as the "Commander-in-Chief." Remember that,

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

Procure the best seeds. Never plant or sow grains that have "run out," or in any way become deteriorated, even though you should be compelled to pay double price for other and better kinds. Make experiments, and notice carefully the results in this way an observing farmer will acquire much important information, that will be of practical benefit to him through life. In cross-ploughing, never permit the plough to run deep enough the second time to disturb the inverted sward. This is a practice subversive of all good farming, and ought therefore, by no means to be indulged.

MORTALITY AND IMMORTALITY.

Our frail dust to dust returning,
Soon shall mingle with the mould;
But the soul its fetters spurning,
Wins and wears a crown of gold.

'Earth to earth,' and 'dust to dust,' is legibly written upon all beneath the sky. There is nothing abiding—all is fleeting, and like the current of a swiftly rolling river,—'passing away.' Where are the fair forms which once surrounded us? Where are our early companions, with whom we spent the sunny morning of life? Alas! and gone down to the silent slumbers of the tomb! The seasons are changing, nature is fading, and we all do fade as a leaf.

The busy tribes of flesh and blood,
With all their cares and fears,
Are carried downward by the flood,
And lost in following years.

But to the Christian there is something sweet and consoling in the reflection, '*this world is not my home.*' The portals of glory already shed their bright rays upon our pathway to the skies; and as we approach still nearer that land of light and blessedness, we receive the bright illustration of that day which is never succeeded by night. We look quite through and beyond the night of the grave. We dread not the mattock nor the spade, the coffin nor the tomb. Blessed be God, there is a rest to the weary, a home for the faithful, a reward for the righteous.' This is immortality. See the streaks of light that presage already the morning that will soon blend with the perfect day of heaven.—Yes,

'Soon upon the hills of glory
Shall our ransom'd spirits stand;
Listening to salvation's story,
Chanted by the seraph band.

FASHION.

Fashion rules the world; and a most tyranical mistress she is,—compelling people to submit to the most inconvenient things imaginable, far fashion's sake.

She pinches our feet with tight shoes, or chokes us with a tight neckerchief, or squeezes the breath out of our body by tight lacing.

She makes people sit up by night, when they ought to be in bed; and keeps them in bed in the morning, when they ought to be up and doing.

She makes it vulgar to wait upon one's self and genteel to live idle and useless.

She makes people visit when they would rather stay at home, eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not thirsty.

She invades our pleasure and interrupts our business.

She compels people to dress gayly, whether upon their own property or that of others, whether agreeable to the word of God, or to the dictate of pride.

She ruins health, and produces sickness; destroys life and occasions premature death.

She makes fools of parents, invalids of children, and servants of all.

She is a tormentor of conscience, a despoiler of morality, and an enemy of religion; and no one can be her companion and enjoy either.

She is a despot of the highest grade, full of intrigue and cunning, and yet husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, and servants, black and white, have voluntarily become her obedient subjects and slaves; and vie with one another to see who shall be most obsequious.

A STRANGE DUEL.

The French papers contain an account of the trial of a water carrier, named Buzancias, before one of the Paris tribunals, for killing a person employed in the same occupation, named Pouillon, under very extraordinary circumstances. It appeared that the prisoner and the deceased had very frequently quarrelled, and appeared to entertain the greatest antipathy towards each other, and they at length deliberately resolved to settle their differences by a mortal combat, after the fashion of their country, Auvergne, and which consists in kicking and biting—in fact, all means are permitted and considered lawful for each to employ to destroy his adversary. It seemed that they were so determined to have this duel, that in order as they thought to shield themselves from the legal consequences, they drew up a paper in the following singular manner.

"I, Pierre Barnabe Buzancias, water carrier, aged 29; and he Antonio Nicholas Pouillon, water carrier, aged 31, have mutually and willingly agreed as follows:—I, and he, being enemies, and finding it impossible to agree together, do hereby undertake to fight with our fists and feet until one or the other shall be killed, and as this agreement has come to perfect good will, and in a friendly manner, we both agree that the survivor shall not be in any way responsible to the law or any person for the consequences. Thus, if I, Pierre Barnabe Buzancias, should kill him, Antonio Nicholas Pouillon, no steps are to be taken against me; and if he should kill me, there is to be the same result. We have agreed that the fight shall take place without any seconds or witnesses in order that it may be conducted more at our ease, and without any fear of interruption."

A SCENE IN COURT.—On Tuesday in the Philadelphia Criminal Court, George Williams, colored, was placed on trial for assaulting a colored girl. George acted as his own counsel—cross-questioned the witnesses, and at the close addressed the Jury as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Jury—I have been courtin this gal for some time, and was always considered her beau for six months. I gave her a great many presents, and every thing she asked for." Here he was interrupted by the Court, and asked if he kicked her, he answered—"I did not kick her, your Honor, I'd sooner hug her than kick her." Here he got off the track, and was stopped by the Court. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced for the first assault and battery to 10 days imprisonment, and for the second fined one dollar and cost.

"What carotty headed, ugly little brat, is that madam?" "Do you know his name?" "Why yes, that's my youngest son!" "You don't say so, indeed? why what a dear little sweet dove eyed cherub he is, to be sure!" This is the fashionable scientific way of backing right square out.

Spare Minutes are the gold dust of time; and Young was writing a true as well as striking line, when he taught that "sands make the mountain; moments make the year." Of all the portions of our life, the spare moments are the most fruitful in good or evil. They are the gaps through which temptations find the easiest access to the garden of the soul.

☞ Washington gave at his military tables the toast—"The Butlers, and their five sons"—alluding to the grandfather and grandmother of the General who succeeds Scott in Mexico. All these five sons fought, and one was killed, in the revolutionary army; and after they had enlisted, the old father followed them. To the remonstrances of her neighbors in the backwoods of Kentucky, the mother replied, "Let him go; I can get along without him, and raise something to feed the soldiers besides." The grandfather was an Irish emigrant. The four revolutionary veterans had ten sons, who were all in the last war. Nine of the family are engaged in the present war. This is the stock of the Butlers.

A BENEDICTION.—The Albany Knickerbocker, in concluding an article eulogistic of General Quitman, says:—"May he live a thousand years *and never know what pills are.*" What will Dr. Brandreth say to this?

NAPOLEON.—When he signed the treaty ceding Louisiana to the United States, Napoleon, rubbing his hands, exclaimed, "There! I have given to England a rival that in fifty years will master her."

Religious.

SABBATH CONVENTION.

A Convention composed of delegates from the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Perry, Adams and Dauphin, to take into consideration such measures as might best promote the proper observance of the Sabbath, met in the Borough of Chambersburg on the 26th January, 1848.

The Convention was temporarily organized, by calling the Rev. Geo. Morris of Cumberland county to the chair, and the Rev. J. N. Hoffman Secretary.

The credentials of Delegates were then handed in and their names called, which on motion, T. J. Cooper, J. Linn, S. W. Hays, Rev. Alfred Nevin and John Clendenin were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

A letter from Rev. Dr. S. S. Schmucher was read, excusing his absence from severe indisposition of some members of his family.

During the absence of the committee the Rev. O. S. Powell by request addressed the Convention, presenting a general view of the progress of the Sabbath cause during the past year, showing the difficulties to be encountered, the encouragement offered, and the importance of activity on the part of the friends of the cause.

The committee to nominate officers made the following report, viz:

For President,
FREDK. R. SMITH, of Chambersburg.

For Vice Presidents,
Dr. SAMUEL AGNEW, of Greencastle,
J. M. AWL, of Harrisburg,
J. M. ARMSTRONG, of Chambersburg,
JOHN M'GINLEY, of Millerstown, Adams co.
WILLIAM HEYSER, of Chambersburg,
J. L. DIVEN, of Perry co.
T. WARREN, of Gettysburg.
R. CUNNINGHAM, of Chambersburg.

For Secretaries.
Rev. J. N. HOFFMAN, of Carlisle.
JOHN A. WEIR, of Harrisburg.
Dr. A. RANKIN, of Newville.

Business Committee.
Rev. Dr. DE WITT, of Harrisburg.
Rev. R. GRACY and Hon. GEORGE CHAMBERS, of Chambersburg.
Dr. R. G. YOUNG and W. FETTER of Silver Spring.
W. W. PAXTON of Gettysburg.

On motion the report was adopted and the officers took their seats.

The following persons appeared and took their seats as Delegates to the Convention, viz:

From the German Reformed church of Chambersburg—Rev. A. Nevin, Rev. Samuel R. Fisher, B. Wolf, Rev. B. S. Schneck, G. P. Eichberger, Hon. James Nill, James Charlton, John Smith, Dr. H. H. Senseny, Adam Vandoran, William Heyser and Henry Ruby.

From the Methodist Episcopal church of Chambersburg—R. Cunningham, Wm. Davis, James S. Black, W. Reilly, M. P. Welch, J. Mead, J. W. Regas, George Heck, Jas. King, James Wright.

From the Associate Reformed church of Chambersburg—Rev. R. Gracy, Thomas Carlisle, J. Armstrong, S. M. Armstrong, A. L. Irwin, J. N. M'Keehan, J. H. Reed, J. S. Ross, W. Armstrong, J. Johnston.

From the Presbyterian church of Chambersburg—Hon. Alex. Thompson, Hon. G. Chambers, H. Crawford, Rev. D. M'Kinley, W. Reed, Wm. M'Clintock, J. X. M'Lanahan, J. H. Deny, James Watson, Hugh Reynolds, Wm. Clark.

From the Lutheran church of Chambersburg—Fred'k. R. Smith, Philip Berlin, Chas. Hutz, Jacob Hech, F. Spahr, M. Nead, G. R. Harper, H. B. Davidson, H. Clunk, D. Deckart, A. Bernhart, Rev. D. Smith, Rev. S. Sprecher.

From the churches of Gettysburg—W. W. Paxton, T. Warren, C. W. Hoffman, Robert Armor, T. J. Cooper, F. Benedict, A. C. Wedekind and William M. Baum.

From Associate Reformed church at Newville—Rev. Mr. Sharp.

From Carlisle—Rev. J. N. Hoffman.

From Middle Spring Church—Rev. John Moody, J. M. Means, R. S. M'Cune, William Linn, David R. Renshaw, Joseph Johnston, Samuel Wherry and Samuel Swaney.

From the church at Greencastle—Dr. S. Agnew, J. Waddle, James Davidson, Rev. Mr. Rhabaugh, Rev. Mr. Eyster, Mr. Crooks, Mr. Dietrich.

Big Spring Presbyterian church—Rev. R. M'Cachren, J. Davidson, William Reed, Dr. A. Rankin, George Harlin.

From Fayetteville Presbyterian church—Geo. Henderson, Isaac Hawn, Sam'l Baughman, Robt. Black, Jasper Black, E. R. Horner, Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Robert McLean, James Cummings, Jacob Byers, Robert Renfeed,

Landisburg, Perry county—J. L. Diven, J. A. Linn, Joseph M'Clure, Alexander Sharp.

Great Conewago—Joseph Hill, J. L. Nealy, H. King, King M'Elheny.

Strasburg—Fred. Kremer, Dr. J. Hunter, J. M'Clelland, Samuel Cormany, Fred. Carper, William Dice, Joseph Light, William Fetter, R. H. Anderson.

Mercersburg—Rev. Dr. Schaff, Rev. W. Phillips.

Harrisburg—Rev. Dr. De Witt, J. M. Awl, S. W. Hays, John A. Weir, Rev. J. Miller.

Fairfield, Adams county—Rev. D. D. Clark, Col. J. D. Paxton, J. Weldy, Amos M'Ginley, John M'Ginley.

Silver Spring church—Rev. George Morris, Colonel John Clendenin, Dr. Robert G. Young and George Keller.

Philadelphia—Rev. O. S. Powell, Rev. Mr. Howell, Rev. W. L. M'Calla.

On motion, it was resolved that all friends of the Sabbath present, be invited to take seats, and participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

The business committee then presented the following resolutions, which were taken up, and read separately, viz:

1. Resolved, That the Sabbath, or the religious observance of one day in seven, as a day set apart for the special worship of Almighty God; is a duty incumbent on the whole family of man—divinely imposed—moral and perpetual in its obligations.—Which was advocated by the Rev. W. L. McCalla, and unanimously adopted.

2. Resolved, That the command, requiring the specific day of the week on which the Sabbath is to be observed, is a positive precept, and that the change of the day of its observance, from the seventh to the first day of the week, does not interfere with its unchangeable morality, but is a most appropriate and emphatic commemoration of the event that completed and sealed the work of our redemption, viz: the resurrection of the crucified Redeemer. Advocated by the Rev. Mr. Sharp and Rev. Robert Morris, and unanimously adopted.

3. Resolved, That in view of the permanency of our free institutions of Government which place all on an equality of rights, and open equally to all our citizens, the vast fields of enterprize, furnished by the great extent and increasing population of our country—the Sabbath should be regarded as a peculiar and invaluable blessing to us, inasmuch as its regular observance tends to arrest the tide of worldliness, which would otherwise overwhelm those moral and religious principles, which constitute the support of our laws, and the basis of our national welfare.—Advocated by the Hon. Geo. Chambers, and unanimously adopted.

4. Resolved, That as the right observance of the day, is in a great measure dependent on the power of principles and habits, formed in childhood, it ought to be recognized by parents, Sabbath-school teachers, and the guardians of the young as a very prominent duty, to train them early to the practice of conscientiously and carefully attending to all its privileges and duties.

After considerable and interesting discussion, unanimously adopted.

5. Resolved, That as the purity and permanence of free institutions cannot be maintained without knowledge and virtue pervading the mass of the people, and as these cannot be diffused without the enjoyment of the privileges of the Sabbath, no enlightened and consistent patriot, and especially no avowed follower of Christ, will feel at liberty to neglect or trifle with the requirements of the fourth commandment.

Advocated by the Rev. Messrs. Sharp, McKinley, Sprecher and others, and unanimously adopted.

6. Resolved, That the Sabbath is an invaluable boon to the laboring portion of society, and that to require or tempt them to prosecute their secular toils on that day, is inflicting on them a grievous wrong, and is subversive of public order, and national honor. Adopted unanimously.

7. Resolved, That the conscientious performance of the various duties belonging to the Lord's day, by all classes of the community, naturally begets and fosters that veneration for law and the judicial functions, which will insure an impartial administration of justice, and preserve inviolate our civil rights and liberties.

Advocated by Hon. A. Thompson, and unanimously adopted.

8. Resolved, That the Sabbath is the most powerful guardian of the sacredness and inviolability of the domestic relations, and the nursery of the social virtues, and that no country can be distinguished by the happiness of its home, and the harmony of its society, unless its inhabitants yield a pains-taking obedience to the duties which it involves. Unanimously adopted.

9. Resolved, That if our great throughfares are to be instrumental in diminishing and destroying that veneration for the Sabbath, which characterized the founders of our Commonwealth, they will be a curse, and not a blessing, to our community—they will be channels for the diffusion of vice, degradation and death. Adopted unanimously.

10. Resolved, That the Sabbath is not merely a positive and arbitrary institution, but is based upon the physical and mental constitution of man, and its observance is essential to the highest physical, and moral well-being of the human race. Unanimously adopted.

11. Resolved, That the manifest connection between the neglect of the Sabbath and abandonment in crime, should lead all, and especially professors of religion, to be vigilant and prayerful, lest they countenance the more open violations by thinking their own thoughts or speaking their own words.—Unanimously adopted.

12. Resolved, That this Convention respectfully recommend that all societies and military companies refrain from appearing in procession on the Sabbath, for any purpose, even for the interment of the dead. Adopted.

13. Resolved, That as the law of God and of the several States require a cessation of secular labor on the Sabbath or Lord's day; and as the regulations of the general and State Legislature in regard to their own sessions, are in accordance with these laws—and as the rest of the day is a privilege to which all our citizens are equally entitled—and as large Conventions in various parts of our State, have recommended through the Canal Commissioners, that our public works be closed on the first day of the week—and as the cessation of business during that day, on various Canals and Railroads, in this and other States, has operated to the manifest advantage of all interests concerned in the trade of those throughfares—and as numerously signed memorials, have during the last few years, emanated from boat and Railroad laborers—from transporters and merchants in this and other States, asking such suspension of labor—and as the present system operates to the injury of the public works on the Sabbath, and places those who rest on that day, in obedience to the laws of God and the Commonwealth, in very disadvantageous circumstances, in comparison with those who disregard those laws, as well as to drive conscientious men from our public works—and as we cannot expect providential favor to attend the violation of his laws, and the oppression of our State laborers, it be recommended to the State Legislature to direct that the public works be closed on the first day of the week or Lord's day. Adopted unanimously.

On motion it was resolved that a copy of the 13th resolution be forwarded to the Speakers of both Houses of the Legislature, with the request that the same be read to both Houses; also, copies to the Governor and Canal Commissioners.

14. Resolved, That a committee consisting of the Hon. George Chambers, Frederick R. Smith and Wm. Heyser, be appointed to prepare an address to the Directors of the C. V. Railroad Company, requesting them to suspend running the cars on the Sabbath. Unanimously adopted.

The Committee to prepare an address, made a report through their Chairman, Rev. George Morris, which was read and unanimously adopted.

The following persons were appointed a Committee, to call another Convention of the friends of the Sabbath, at such time and place as they shall deem best, viz:

Rev. D. D. Clarke, Rev. J. N. Hoffman, of Cumberland county, Rev. W. Philips, Rev. S. Sprecher, Rev. A. Neven of Franklin county, J. M. Awl of Dauphin county, Saml. Small and Gen. Fetter of York county.

The papers of Franklin, Cumberland and Perry counties, are respectfully requested to give these proceedings an insertion.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO MESSAGE.

"An Act to authorize the election of Prosecuting Attorneys."

GENTLEMEN:—I regret the necessity, which the exercise of constitutional duty imposes upon me, to return to the Senate in which it originated, the bill entitled "An Act to authorize the election of Prosecuting Attorneys," passed near the close of the last session of the General Assembly, with the reasons which induce me to withhold my assent to the bill.

The measure proposed, is an innovation upon the principle established, and in operation, since the formation of the Constitution of 1776, that the direction of the criminal prosecutions of the State, and the professional aid necessary in guarding the interests of the Commonwealth in civil cases, should be entrusted to the supervision and direction of a single officer, thus producing uniformity and regularity in the discharge of legal duties of the highest importance to the interests of society. If the measure proposed were of obvious utility, and essential to secure the great ends of criminal and civil justice, the peace and good order of society, and the rights of its individual members, I admit that the mere circumstance of its being adopted now, for the first time in the history of our State, would not be a valid objection.

There is no one who estimates more highly than myself that great security of our republican institutions, the virtue and intelligence of the people. The controlling efficacy of the popular will, is the surest protection against the abuses of official authority, and will not fail to check every department of the government from trenching upon the barriers of the Constitution, which so wisely limit the exercise of their power. Under our well balanced republican institutions, which secure all the just purposes of a wisely regulated liberty, every citizen, although he does not actually participate in the administration of the government, regulates and controls it by the power which he exercises in selecting those who must represent and promote his interests, as well as the general interests of the Commonwealth. The spirit of republican institutions is, therefore, the embodiment of the will of the people. The proper execution of official duty is in accordance with this just principle of free government, is promotive of individual and social happiness, and all the beneficial purposes resulting from the securities provided by the Constitution.

The present arrangement of the important professional and judicial office which is the subject of this bill, has not received, as I am aware, the disapprobation of the people. Amidst the many subjects to which the press and the people have directed legislative attention, I have not observed the expression of any objection, or the suggestion of any injury to the administration of justice, resulting from the present mode of appointment. It is not intimated by this remark, that either the powers or the duties of the legislature are, at all, limited to objects to which their attention is directed by petitions from the people; but the want of such petitions, in connection with matters of such general concern to the interests of the community, is very high evidence that the popular voice has not demanded so sudden and radical a change in the mode of appointment of officers exercising high judicial, as well as professional and ministerial functions.

The great element of popular sovereignty which is the basis of our republican form of government, induced the framers of the Constitution to sustain this principle, not only in every department of the government, but in the organization of our courts of justice. They have, therefore, in addition to the other salutary protections of the Constitution, sedulously guarded the rights of the citizens, by the inestimable privilege of a trial by jury, and have most carefully shielded the power of this tribunal from the encroachments of both legislative and judicial authority. The history of this ancient tribunal shows the secure protection which it has afforded to individual rights and personal liberty; for amidst the changes of government, the storms of civil dissension, and the various efforts of power to destroy its privileges and moral influence with the community, it has remained untouched with all the mutations of time, and the wreck of other institutions, a proud monument of the moral integrity and just judgement of the people. The high character and importance of the tribunal, by jury, have resulted from its firm maintenance of those fixed principles of right and duty, which should invariably govern the administration of justice. For it not only has been distinguished for resisting the efforts of power to trench upon its privileges, but it has equally guarded the rights of the citizen from the excitement and prejudice of popular impulses.

The manner in which this tribunal is constituted and selected, shows how carefully the Legislature has endeavored to guard it from influences of popular excitement, or from any bias or prejudice, which might sway the determination of any cause submitted for its decision. It has never been intimated, I believe, that it would be wise or judicious, that this tribunal, constituting as it does, the popular branch, as it may be termed in the administration of justice, and exercising so much judicial power, should be selected by an election of the people; and yet upon a careful examination of the relative position of the jury, and the prosecuting officer of the Commonwealth, an election would be just as proper in the one case as in the other.

I agree with the sentiment, that laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind; and the suggestions of advanced knowledge and experience, may make it necessary to change both our laws and Constitutions. The ability and deliberation which characterized the convention of 1838, resulted in the determination that it was an essential feature in our institutions, that the judges of our courts should not be immediately elected by the people; but should receive their appointment from the Executive, with the consent of the Senate, and the acts of both Senate and Executive in reference to every matter of official duty, are submitted to the suffrages and approbation of the people. We perceive in the result of the institutions of the general government, and that of our own Commonwealth, the satisfactory demonstration of the secure enjoyment of all salutary principles of free government, and their correspondent advantages. The constant and habitual enjoyment of the great blessings of our liberty, may sometimes induce us to omit a proper estimate of their value, and although I would not interpose an objection to a change so important to the administration of justice, if it were obviously beneficial as a progressive improvement, yet I think the innovation is neither called for by public opinion, nor is in accordance with the principles established in relation to officers administering any portion of judicial power.

The great importance of maintaining independent action of the three great departments of the government, the executive, legislative and judicial, is a truism so obvious, as not to require any illustration. The rights of sovereignty, thus committed to different men, with distinct powers, that operate as a mutual check on each other, prevent by the restrictions of our Constitution, either abuse or encroachment. In reference to the exercise of judicial power, it may be said that there is no department of the government which exercises so important an influence upon all the great interests of society. It carries practically into effect the legislation of the government, and enforces the salutary purposes of the lawmakers, in the promotion of the peace and good order of society, and the protection of individual rights and personal liberty. This power of government, properly and impartially exercised, characterized by ability and integrity, moving in the sphere that the Constitution has prescribed, unawed by power, uninfluenced by clamor, and remaining firm amidst popular excitements, assures every citizen that his liberty, reputation and property, are secure from violation.

The will of the people, when deliberately expressed, in reference to any public measure, cannot fail to be right, and there cannot, and ought not to be any distrust of this great element of republican institutions. It is, therefore, settled by the will of the people, as expressed in the Constitution, that the election of the judges shall not depend as to appointment or official tenure upon the vote of the people, but on Executive nomination, with the advice and consent of the Senate. And the object was, to preserve their entire independence from all influences that might sway them in the performance of their duties, during the limited tenure prescribed to them in the Constitution.

It is almost unnecessary to remark, that the greatest and most formidable power of the judiciary, is that which particularly pertains to criminal prosecutions; for on the proper exercise of this great power, the lives, the liberties, and the reputations of men may depend. The office of Attorney General was created and exists, in addition to his responsible duties in civil cases, for the purpose of directing the criminal prosecutions of the Commonwealth. It is his duty, and that of his deputies, to aid in the careful investigation of charges made against any individual for a violation of the laws; and while omitting no just effort in endeavoring to detect and punish the guilty, it is his obvious duty to be equally vigilant in shielding the innocent from the effects of unjust accusation. In all legal questions, and in most of the civil cases in which the Commonwealth is interested, he is the appropriate officer to advise and direct. He exercises, therefore, by himself and his deputies, a high judicial authority, so that before a bill is presented to the grand jury, he can interpose his judgment as to the facts and circumstances alleged to constitute the crime charged; and if he be satisfied that no crime was committed, or that the circumstances do not warrant the prosecution, or that there is not sufficient evidence of the identity of the person charged as the offender, he can in either case exercise, with propriety and justice, the high judicial power of discharging and setting the accused at liberty.

In exercising this extraordinary and necessary discretionary power, he must be directed by the same deliberation, impartiality and unbiassed view of purpose, which govern and direct the judges in the discharge of their official duties.

In addition to the important duties and responsibilities pertaining to the office of Attorney General, to which I have adverted, his opinions are frequently required in reference to the legal questions arising from the relations subsisting under the Constitution of the United States, between the States of our extended confederacy. Uniformity of opinion and action in reference to subjects depending upon the operation of legal and constitutional principles, can only be produced by confiding to one officer the general supervision and direction as to questions, which should be settled according to those fixed rules of right and justice, that must be regular and general in their application.

Entertaining the views thus presented, I am deeply impressed with the belief, that the operation of the bill, if passed into a law, would be injurious in its results, upon the varied public and private interests, which are necessarily involved in the administration of justice.

FRS. R. SHUNK.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
January 6, 1848.