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. 35. CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1848. NO. 13.

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.

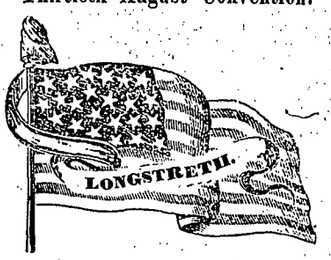
For one year, in *advance*, ... $2 00
For six months, *in advance*, ... 1 00
No subscription taken for a less term than six months, and no discontinuance permitted until all arrearages are paid.
Twenty-five per cent. additional on the price of subscription will be required of all those who do not pay 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.

Thirtieth August Convention.



HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Harrisburg, August 30th, 1848.

This being the day fixed by the State Central Committee for the meeting of the Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, at 10 o'clock, Mr. ENGLISH, of Philadelphia, called the meeting to order, and on his motion JAMES C. MARSHALL, of Erie, was appointed Chairman for temporary organization.

On motion,

FRANCIS WHARTON, of Philadelphia, JOHN KULP, of Lancaster, and PETER STROHECKER, of Berks, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the list of delegates was called over, and the following gentlemen answered to their names:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

1. *Philadelphia City*—M. M'Nenny, Vincent L. Bradford.
2. *Philadelphia County*—Frs. Dimond, William English and John Stallman.
3. *Montgomery*—Daniel Jacoby.
4. *Chester and Delaware*—Riter Boyer.
5. *Berks*—W. Heidenrich.
6. *Bucks*—William Stevens.
7. *Lancaster and Lebanon*—Reah Frazer and N. Ranck.
8. *Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Pike*—Charles Fraley.
9. *Northampton and Lehigh*—Joseph Hillman.
10. *Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming*—F. M. Crane.
11. *Bradford and Tioga*—
12. *Lycoming, Clinton, Centre and Sullivan*—H. T. Beardsley.
13. *Luzerne and Columbia*—John M'Reynolds.
14. *Northumberland and Dauphin*—W. Forsyth.
15. *Mifflin, Juniata and Union*—Isaac Slenker.
16. *Cumberland and Perry*—A. B. Anderson.
17. *York*—W. S. Picking.
18. *Franklin and Adams*—Dr. W. R. Stewart.
18. *Huntingdon, Bedford and Blair*—George R. M'Farlane.
20. *Clearfield, Indiana, Cambria and Armstrong*—James Donnelly.
21. *Westmoreland and Somerset*—J. F. Cox.
22. *Fayette and Greene*—Charles A. Black.
23. *Washington*—David Riddle.
24. *Allegheny and Butler*—H. S. Magraw, and John T. Baird.
25. *Beaver and Mercer*—Waltt J. Hunter.
26. *Crawford and Venango*—William M'Arthur.
27. *Erie*—James C. Marshall.
28. *Warren, Jefferson, Clarion, Potter, M'Kean and Elk*—C. B. Curtis.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Adams—Edward H. Buehler.
Allegheny—M. Kane, jr., C. Barnett, J. A. Gibson and Perry Baker.
Armstrong—Jeremiah Heichhold.
Beaver—Benjamin Wilde and Thomas J. Power.
Bedford—Gen. James Burns and Samuel Cromwell.
Berks—Peter Strohecker, W. Karns, J. Glancey Jones and William Lobach.
Blair—Thaddeus Banks.
Bradford—Gordon F. Mason and Chester Thomas.
Butler—William Beatty.
Bucks—Caleb E. Wright, Col. Joseph Morrison and Peter Shelly.
Cambria—J. G. Given.
Crawford—Col. Joseph Douglass and George Merriman.
Center and Clearfield—James M'Manus and D. C. Boal.
Chester—Oliver Allison, John Kerlin and Thomas W. Cheyney.
Columbia—Stephen Baldy.
Cumberland—Geo. Sanderson and Samuel Wherry.
Dauphin—Samuel Faunce and Isaac S. Waterbury.
Delaware—Charles Baldwin.
Erie—John Brawley and Harley Sherman.
Fayette—Westley Frost and John A. Cummings.
Franklin—Wilson Reilly and James Nill.
Greene—J. A. J. Buchanan.
Huntingdon—John P. Anderson.
Indiana—Adam Lowry.
Jefferson, Clarion and Venango—D. W. S. Cook and Thomas F. Nowell.
Lebanon—Daniel Brua.
Lehigh and Carbon—John S. Gibons and John Fatzinger.
Luzerne—Andrew Beaumont and F. L. Bowman.
Lancaster—Jacob B. Amwake, Daniel Fulton, John Forney, John Echternacht and John Kulp.
Lycoming, Clinton, Potter and Sullivan—John A. Gamble and J. P. Huling.
Mercer—William McKean and B. F. Baskin.
Mifflin—John Ross.
Montgomery—Daniel Fry, Meholen M'Glathery and Owen Jones.
Northumberland—J. B. Packer.
Northampton and Monroe—James T. Borbeck, Daniel Siegfried and M. W. Coolbaugh.
Perry—Joseph Bailey.
Philadelphia city—Nathaniel Holland, William T. Gorman, Daniel Barr, Francis Wharton, and John M. Read.
Philadelphia county—Thomas M'Cully, Robert T. Carter, John T. Smith, Andrew Caufman, Joseph Shuman, Dennis Lamont, Hugh Clark and Francis H. Mower.
Schuylkill—F. W. Hughes and Joseph W. Cake.
Somerset—Isaac Hugus.
Susquehanna and Wyoming—G. A. Grow and S. S. Winchester.
Tioga—George W. Babb.
Washington—Robert K. Todd and J. D. Leet.
Warren, M'Kean and Elk—J. Y. James.
Wayne and Pike—George Bush.
Westmoreland—J. M. Burrell, John Fausold and William Ross.
Union and Juniata—George Gundrum and John Wyke.
York—James M. Anderson, Robert Richey and George Hammond.

Mr. Magraw moved that the delegates from the Senatorial districts appoint a number of delegates equal to the number of Senators, to which said districts are entitled, a committee to select officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, which was agreed to.

The Delegates from the Senatorial districts then appointed the following gentlemen a Committee to appoint officers for the permanent organization of the Convention:

1st Dis. Michael M'Nenny, V. L. Bradford
2 Francis Dimond, Wm. English, Hugh Clark.
3 Daniel Fry.
4 Oliver Allison.
5 William Kerns.
6 C. E. Wright.
7 Jacob B. Amwake, Dr. N. Ranck.
8 John Fatzinger.
9 John S. Gibons.
10 S. S. Winchester.
11 Chester Thomas.
12 H. T. Beardsley.
13 A. Beaumont.
14 Samuel Faunce.
15 Isaac Slenker.
16 Samuel Wherry.
17 George Hammond.
18 James Nill.
19 Geo. R. McFarlane.
20 J. G. Given.
21 John Fausold.
22 Charles A. Black.
23 J. D. Leet.
24 James A. Gibson, Charles Barnet.
25 Walter J. Hunter.
26 Joseph Douglass.
27 Harley Sherman.
28. J. Y. James.

Adjourned to 2½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At half past two o'clock the Convention again met.

Caleb E. Wright, from the Committee to select officers, reported the following officers; which report was adopted by the Convention:

President.

JAMES C. MARSHALL, of Erie.

Vice Presidents.

Districts.
1 V. L. Bradford, Philadelphia city.
2 John T. Smith, Philadelphia county,
3 Meholen M'Glathery, Montgomery.
4 Riter Boyer, Chester.
5 W. Heidenrich, Berks.
6 Wm. Stevens, Bucks.
7 John Forney, Lancaster.
8 Joseph W. Cake, Schuylkill.
9 Joseph Hillman, Northampton.
10 George Bush, Wayne.
11 George W. Babb, Tioga.
12 John A. Gamble, Lycoming.
13 Stephen Baldy, Columbia.
14 Isaac S. Waterbury, Dauphin.
15 George Gundrum, Union.
16 George Sanderson, Cumberland.
17 James M. Anderson, York.
18 Dr. W. R. Stewart, Adams.
19 Gen. James Burns, Bedford.
20 James R. Donnelly, Armstrong.
21 William Ross, Westmoreland.
22 Westley Frost, Fayette.
23 David Riddle, Washington.
24 William Beatty, Butler.
25 R. F. Baskin, Mercer.
26 D. W. S. Cook, Venango.
27 John Brawley, Erie.
28 C. B. Curtis, Warren.

Secretaries.

Francis Wharton, Philadelphia city.
Peter Strohecker, Berks county.
John Kulp, Lancaster.
James A. Gibson, Allegheny.
Major L. Bowman, Luzerne.

Mr. John M. Read, of Philadelphia, moved that a Committee of seven be appointed to draft an address and resolutions for the adoption of the convention, which was adopted; and John M. Read, Reah Frazer, Joshua F. Cox, F. M. Crane, J. G. Jones, H. S. Magraw, and C. B. Curtis, were appointed said Committee.

On motion of J. Glancy Jones, the Convention proceeded to make nominations; when the following gentlemen were placed in nomination:

Mr. Fatzinger nominated N. B. Eldred.
Mr. Barnett " Jeremiah S. Black.
C. E. Wright " Morris Longstreth.
J. P. Anderson " Ephraim Banks.
John A. Gamble " Robert Fleming.
D. C. Boal " William Bigler.
John Forney " Benj. Champneys.

The Convention then proceeded to a first vote, which resulted as follows:

Messrs. Allison, Bailey, Baldwin, Baldy, Barr, Beatty, Beaumont, Borbeck, Bowman, Boyer, Bradford, Carter, Caufman, Cheyney, Clark, Dimond, English, Fry, Gibbons, Gorman, Heidenrick, Hellman, Holland, Jacoby, J. Glancy Jones, Owen Jones, Karns, Kerlin, Lamont, Lobach, M'Cully, M'Glathery, M'Nenny, M'Reynolds, Mason, Mower, Morrison, Power, Read, Shuman, Siegfried, Smith, Stallman, Stevens, Strohecker, Thomas, Wharton and Wright—49, voted for MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Messrs. A. B. Anderson, Baker, Banks, Barnett, Buchanan, Buehler, Burns, Burrell, Cox, Cromwell, Cummings, Fausold, Frost, Gibson, Given, Hichhold, Hugus, Kane, Leet, M'Farlane, Magraw, Nill, Reilly, Riddle, William Ross, Stewart, Todd and Wherry—28, voted for J. S. BLACK.

Messrs. James M. Anderson, John P. Anderson, Babb, Baird, Baskins, Beardsley, Black, Boal, Cake, Donnelly, Forsythe, Fraley, Gamble, Hammond, Hughes, Huling, Hunter, Lowry, M'Kean, M'Manus, Newell, Packer, Picking, Richey, Sanderson and Wyke—27, voted for WILLIAM BIGLER.

Messrs. Brawley, Brua, Bush, Cook, Coolbaugh, Crane, Curtis, Douglass, Fatzinger, Faunce, Grow, James, M'Arthur, Marshall, Merriman, Ranck, Sherman, Waterbury and Winchester—16, voted for NATHANIEL B. ELDRED.

Neither of the gentlemen having a majority of all the votes cast;

Mr. Fatzinger moved that the Convention adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning—lost.

The Convention then proceeded to a fourth vote which resulted as follows:

Messrs. Allison, Amwake, A. B. Anderson, J. P. Anderson, Baily, Baldwin, Baldy, Barr, Beaty, Beaumont, Borbeck, Bowman, Boyer, Bradford, Buehler, Carter, Caufman, Cheyney, Clark, Coolbaugh, Dimond, Echternacht, English, Forney, Frazer, Fry, Fulton, Gibbons, Gorman, Grow, Gundrum, Heidenrich, Hillman, Hichhold, Holland, Jacoby, J. G. Jones, Owen Jones, Karns, Kerlin, Kulp, Lamont, Lobach, M'Cully, M'Glathery, M'Nenny, M'Reynolds, Mason, Mower, Morrison, Power, Read, Shuman, Siegfried, Smith, Stallman, Stevens, Strohecker, Thomas, Wharton and Wright—49, voted for MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Messrs. Baird, Baker, Banks, Barnett, Buchanan, Burns, Burrell, Cake, Cox, Cromwell, Cummings, Fatzinger, Fausold, Fraley, Frost, Gibson, Given, Hughes, Hugus, Kane, Leet, M'Farland, Magraw, Nill, Reilly, Riddle, Wm. Ross, Stewart, Todd and Wherry—30, voted for J. S. BLACK.

Messrs. J. M. Anderson, Babb, Baskins, Beardsley, Black, Boal, Donnelly, Forsythe, Gamble, Hammond, Huling, Hunter, Lowry, M'Manus, M'Kean, Newell, Packer, Picking, Richey, Slenker and Wyke—21, voted for WILLIAM BIGLER.

Messrs. Brawley, Brua, Bush, Cook, Crane, Curtis, Douglass, Faunce, James, M'Arthur, Marshall, Merriman, Ranck, Sherman, Waterbury and Winchester—16, voted for NATHANIEL B. ELDRED.

Neither of the gentlemen having a majority of all the votes given,

Mr. Cox moved that when the Convention adjourn it adjourn to half-past eight o'clock to-morrow morning; which was agreed to.

And the Convention adjourned.

THURSDAY, Aug. 31, 1848.

The Convention again met, at half past eight o'clock.

Mr. Reed, moved that the Convention proceed to a fifth vote, agreed to.

Mr. Fratzinger, withdrew the name of Hon. N. B. Eldred.

The fifth ballot being taken resulted as follows:

Messrs. Allison, Amwake, A. B. Anderson, J. P. Anderson, Baily, Baldwin, Baldy, Barr, Beaty, Beaumont, Borbeck, Bowman, Boyer, Bradford, Brawley, Brua, Buehler, Bush, Carter, Caufman, Cheyney, Clark, Cook, Coolbaugh, Crane, Curtis, Dimond, Douglass, Echternacht, English, Fatzinger, Frazier, Forney, Fry, Fulton, Gibbons, Gorman, Grow, Gundrum, Heidenrich, Hillman, Hichhold, Holland, Jacoby, James, J. G. Jones, Owen Jones, Karns, Kerlin, Kulp, Lamont, Lobach, M'Arthur, M'Cully, M'Glathery, M'Nenny, M'Reynold's, Marshall, Mason, Merriman, Mower, Morrison, Newel, Picking, Power, Ranck, Read, John Ross, Sanderson, Sherman, Shuman, Siegfried, Smith, Stallman, Stevens, Strohecker, Thomas, Waterbury, Wharton, Wherry, Winchester and Wright—83, voted for MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Messrs. Baker, Banks, Barnett, Buchanan; Burns, Burrell, Cox, Cromwell, Cummings, Fausold, Frost, Gibson, Given, Huges, Kane, Leet, M'Farlane, Magraw, Nill, Reilly, Riddle, William Ross, Stewart, Todd and Wild—25, voted for J. S. BLACK.

Messrs. James M. Anderson, Baub, Baird, Baskin, Beardsly; Black, Boal, Cake, Faunce, Forsythe, Fraley, Gamble; Hammond, Hughes, Huling, Hunter, Lowry, M'Manus, M'Kean, Packer, Ritchey, Slenker, and Wyke—23, voted for WILLIAM BIGLER.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated.

Mr. Magraw, moved that the Convention unanimously confirm the nomination, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Cox submitted a resolution that hereafter the Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of State officers, Presidential Electors and other purposes, shall be held alternately in the East, West and North, at such places as the State Central Committee may designate; the next Convention to be held in the West.

Mr. Fraley, moved to postpond the whole subject, which was disagreed to.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas 75, nays 46.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

John M. Read, from the committee on Address and Resolutions, reported the following:

Four years ago, the death of the regularly nominated candidate of the Democracy—the lamented Muhlenberg, the unanimous voice of its representatives, and the will of the people, placed Francis R. Shunk in the Executive Chair. Re-elected for a second term by an overwhelming majority, disease in its most insidious form, gradually broke down a constitution and a frame which seemed to promise their possessor a long life. Stretched on the bed of sickness, and with a full knowledge of his approaching dissolution, this eminent patriot and devout christian, resigned to the people the high office with which they had entrusted him, and closed his mortal career as a private citizen, of his native State.

Francis R. Shunk was honest, firm, and sagacious, and his policy in arresting the progress of corporate monopolies, and the indefinite multiplication of paper mints, has received the cordial approbation of the people of Pennsylvania. To follow in his footsteps, and by a wise and liberal economy diminishing the burthen of taxation, whilst providing ample means for the payment of the public creditors, extinguishing the relief issue, and gradually prohibiting bank notes of the lower denominations, so as to give to the farmer, the mechanic, and the operative, the constitutional currency—gold and silver coin, will be the settled policy of the firm and intrepid Democrat, whom we this day present, to the suffrages of our fellow citizens, as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH is a genuine representative of the early settlers of Pennsylvania. Simple in his habits, strictly republican in all his feelings and principles, firm but mild, hepossesses in an eminent degree those sterling qualities which are so peculiarly required at the present crisis. From choice devoting himself for several years to the cultivation of the soil in the fertile county of Montgomery, he has improved an excellent intellect by careful study, and by an extensive intercourse with his fellow citizens, has made himself familiar not only with their character and their wants, but also with the resources and capabilities of our glorious Commonwealth.

As an Associate Judge of his own country, he displayed a sound and correct judgment, and his short career as a Canal Commissioner to which post he was elected by an unprecedented majority, have afforded ample proof of his peculiar fitness to discharge the duties of Executive of the State.

He belongs to no clique, is surrounded by no faction, and he will, if elected, go into office, entirely untrammelled or uncommitted to any men or set of men, and bound only by the pure principles of real Democracy, as inculcated and practised by the great fathers of the Democratic party.

We anticipate his triumphant election as the sure evidence that the people of Pennsylvania are opposed not only to a United States Bank, but to the creation of a moneyed aristocracy by means of monopolies and special privileges, abstracted from the whole community for the peculiar benefit and aggrandizement of the few.

The Democratic Convention at Baltimore have nominated General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and we cordially pledge, not only our arduous support, but that of the Democratic forces of the State, to these eminent men and pure patriots.

Gen. Cass' history, from the time of his first settlement in the West to the present period, is familiar to all his countrymen, and his tried abilities as a statesman, with his known intrepidity, firmness and sagacity as a diplomatist, point him out as the proper individual to guide the helm of State for the next four years.

His bold interposition upon the question of the right of search in time of peace, has demolished the attempted English usurpation of a control over the mercantile navy of America, and deserves the highest reward in the gift of his fellow-citizens—his elevation to the office of President of our happy Union.

Gen. William O. Butler is of the old Revolutionary stock, and belonging to the fighting Butlers, a race well known in Pennsylvania history, and by whose citizens his deeds and those of his ancestors will never be forgotten.

The Independent Treasury, a Revenue Tariff, the Annexation of Texas, a war commenced by Mexico, and closed after a succession of glorious victories by our gallant Generals, officers and soldiers, by the acquisition of an extended coast on the Pacific and a large and valuable territory, which are necessarily united to the fortunes of our confederacy, are the real monuments of the Democratic administration of James K. Polk.

Resolved, That this Convention deeply deplores the loss of that honest, upright and conscientious statesman, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, and that the President be directed to convey to the family of our deceased fellow-citizen, our sincere condolence for this afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence.

Resolved, That in our candidate we recognize those sterling Democratic principles which actuated the administrations of Shunk and Snyder, and which point to their veto messages, containing the soundest doctrines of political economy, and of rational and enlightened liberty.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in our candidate for Canal Commissioner, ISRAEL PAINTER, of Westmoreland, and that he will receive the undivided vote of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the unity and power of the Democratic party can alone be preserved by always sustaining regular nominations, and in that manner only can the people speak and carry out their sovereign will.

Resolved, That we will give our undivided, cordial and active support to MORRIS LONGSTRETH, the nominee of this Convention for the office of Governor, and that at the ensuing Presidential election every sound Democrat will cast his vote in favor of those distinguished statesmen and patriots, Gen. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, and Gen. WILLIAM O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, the regular nominees of the Democratic party of the Union, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That under the Democratic administration of JAMES K. POLK, the great Democratic measures of reform, in the separation of bank and State, and in the passage of a revenue tariff, have been successfully effected: whilst in a righteous war with Mexico our gallant officers and troops, both regular and volunteers, have covered themselves with immortal glory; and a large portion of Mexican territory has been acquired, in addition to the peaceful acquisition of TEXAS, by her own voluntary act.

Resolved, That the settled policy of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, as marked out in our address, in relation to a United States Bank and corporate monopolies, is the only one which can secure this great Commonwealth from ruinous bank expansions and convulsions, a depreciated paper currency, and give to its hardy sons in all the ordinary intercourse of life, the constitutional currency—gold and silver coin.

Resolved, That this Convention sympathize with unfortunate Ireland, reduced by the presence of a large regular army, and an armed police, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, and the entire destruction of personal liberty to a state of actual slavery, and we trust that in a short period she will be released from the burden of the most selfish, proudest and haughtiest aristocracy which the world ever saw.

Col. Reah Frazer moved to add the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That we will sustain the Constitution of the Union from violation, and preserve the veto power unchanged and inviolate.

Col. Frazer addressed the Convention, in support of his resolution, with great eloquence and power.

Mr. Holland, of Philadelphia, moved to strike the word "Texas" from the address.

After a few remarks in support of the amendment by Mr. Holland, and in opposition to it by Messrs. Bradford and Read, the amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Frazer's amendment was then agreed to, and the address and resolutions unanimously adopted.

Mr. Francis Dimond, submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Mr. Diamond, of Philadelphia, said—Whilst we are endeavoring to secure an unbroken succession of wise and able Democratic Governors, to watch over the interests of this Commonwealth, it will afford to those an honorable incitement towards faithful performance of their duties, to know that we are not unmindful of those who, having well and truly performed the duties of that office, have passed away from this stage of existence. In this spirit we feel that, in honoring the memory of Frs. R. Shunk, we do but honor ourselves! The people of his native place, the Trappe, in Montgomery county, to whom he was specially endeared by many ties, have resolved to erect a monument, which shall be, like his character, simple and enduring; over his remains, where they repose in the humble churchyard of the Trappe, overlooking the beautiful valley of the Perkiomen. We wish to share with them in the honor of a work so creditable to their piety and their patriotism. We desire that our constituents also may have an opportunity of sharing in it. Therefore:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention be authorized to act as, or appoint, collectors, in their respective localities, to raise contributions towards the erection of the said monument, and forward them to the Hon. Jacob Fry, Jr., treasurer of the monument fund, Trappe, Montgomery county; and that Daniel Fry, Esq., chairman of the executive committee, (and a delegate to this Convention,) be requested to forward subscription books to the several members of the Convention.

Michael Kane, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the interests of labor are entitled to the highest consideration on the part of the Government, and demand its protection against the encroachments of capital and cupidity; that the law passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State, limiting a day's labor to ten hours, and forbidding the employment of children under 12 years of age in factories, is wise, salutory and proper; and that we sincerely trust that the law referred to will be perfected at the next session of the Legislature, by the repeal of the unnecessary and impolitic proviso. Which was amended on motion of Messrs. Hughes, and M'Farlane, by adding the words, "attached to the bill on its passage through the Senate, *on motion of the present acting Governor*, and which was supported by him and the present Federal candidate for Canal Commissioner."

Mr. Beatty, temporarily occupying the chair, Mr. English submitted a resolution that the thanks of this Convention be and hereby tendered to JAMES C. MARSHALL Esq., for the impartial, dignified and courteous manner in which he has discharged the duties of President, which was adopted.

Mr. Marshall then returned thanks in a neat and appropriate address; when

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Miscellaneous.

THE TEST OF BENEVOLENCE:
A Short and True Story.

"The hand that wiped away the tear of want,
The heart that melted at another's woe,
Were his—and blessings followed him."

DAVID WENTWORTH had the kindest of hearts.—There was neither mete nor bound to his benevolence, except inability. And happy was any man that had a tithe of the prayers that were daily offered up for the welfare of my friend by the wretched and unfortunate whom his hand had relieved.

I speak of prayers, for it was the only reward he sought, and of course the only reward he received; I mean here—but I forget.

David was paying attention to an excellent young lady of his native city. She was wealthy, beautiful and accomplished, and consequently had many suitors. Among them were richer and nobler, (in extraction, I mean) and handsomer men than David; n'importe, there was a kind of straight-forwardness about my friend, that could not fail to carry him somewhere near the heart of his discerning mistress, even if an emperor had been his rival.

The young lady hit upon a project to put the character of her lovers to the test. She had come across a poor widow in distress, in one of her excursions, and the idea struck her that it would be a good opportunity to ascertain the stuff that her lovers' hearts were made of. Letters were forthwith indited, setting forth the good woman's state, and forwarded to the different gentlemen, in the name of the widow, and requesting assistance.

The first was a lecture on idleness, beginning and concluding with the information, that the writer was not accustomed to give to those he did not know.—This was from $10,000 a year! The second advised her to apply to some of the benevolent societies, whose business it was to relieve those who were truly in want. This was from one who had a great reputation for benevolence, who had taken a leading part in several charitable associations, and whose pharisaical liberality had been blazoned in the Gazette. The lady thought that interested as she was in those institutions, he displayed a commendable reluctance about taking the business out of their hands. A third, from a good-hearted and generous kind of a fellow, enclosed her a five dollar bill with his compliments. Several took no notice of the good widow's petition.

But there was another answer which the lady read with far different feelings. It was from David—from $800 a year—and I need not say, like himself, kind and consoling—spoke of the writer's narrow means, and also of the principle he had adopted, of never giving unless persuaded of the worthiness of the object, and concluded by requesting an interview. 'If,' said he, 'I find myself otherwise unable to afford the assistance required, I may be of service in interesting others in your behalf.'

Nor was this mere profession; for it was but a week before the widow found herself comfortably located, and engaged in a thriving little business, commenced by the recommendation, and carried on by the aid of my friend. And all this was done in genuine Scripture style. There was no sounding of trumpets; and the right hand knew not of the doings of the left. But his lady-love was a silent observer of his conduct, and he received many a kind glance in this quarter, of which he little suspected the cause. She began to think that the homage of a spirit like his, was a thing not to be despised; and she felt something very much like the palpitation of the heart, as she questioned herself respecting his intentions.

Such was the train of thought which, one evening, as is often the case, was interrupted by a call from the very person who had been its cause. Hour after hour passed by that night, and still David lingered. He could not tear himself away. She is a most fascinating creature, thought he, and as good as she is beautiful. Can she ever be mine? And a cloud came over his fine features, and he sat for a moment in silence. 'This suspense must be ended,' said he to himself as the clock told eleven.

'You will certainly think me insufferably tedious,' said he, with a faint smile. 'But I have been so pleasantly engaged, as to take no note of time.—And the sin of this trespass upon the rules of good breeding must lie at your door. Besides, I have lengthened the visit,' he continued, after a pause, 'under the apprehension that, as it has been the happiest, it might also be the last it shall be my good fortune to enjoy with Miss H.'

The lady looked at him with some surprise.

'Nay,' said he, 'the matter rests with yourself. Will you forgive my presumption? I know that others more worthy of you, at least nobler and wealthier, and higher in the world's esteem, are striving for the honor of your hand. And yet I cannot restrain myself from making an avowal which, though it may be futile, is yet but a deserved tribute to your worth.' And he popped the question.

The lady did not swoon or turn pale. But a flash of gratification passed over her face, and lightened her eye for a moment.

She frankly gave him her hand, and looked up archly in his face. 'The friend of the fatherless and the widow,' said she, (David blushed,) 'cannot fail to make a *constant lover and a worthy husband*.'

Maternal Affection.

Men talk of the silver cord of friendship—of the silken ties which bind young lovers together—of the pure affection of husband and wife, as if it was durable as adamant, and as pure as the love of angels.—But a hasty word, a thoughtless action, or a misconstrued expression, may break the first; a slight neglect, some inconsistency, or a trifling favor denied, may sunder the second; and even the last may be destroyed, for the green-eyed monster may find some entrance, and blight the fairest flowers of this sweetest earthly paradise.

But there is a love which neglect cannot weaken—which injury cannot destroy—and which even jealousy cannot extinguish. It is the pure, the holy, the enduring love of a mother? It is as gentle as the breeze of evening, firm as the oak, and coarse only when life's last gleam goes out in death. During all the vicissitudes of this changing world, in sickness or sorrow—in life or in death—in childhood's halcyon days—in "youth's untroubled hour" or in manhood's vigorous prime—the mother clings with the same unwearied affection to her child. It is the same amid the snows and frosts of Siberia, the temperate and joyous regions of our own fair land, and among the artisands of Africa. The anxious cares and tender attentions, and oft repeated words of a mother's love, are not without their happy influence upon the lives and characters of their sons.—The stern rebuke of a justly offended father, may check for a season, the rising and struggling passions of youth, but the sacred lessons learned from a mother's lips, are engraven on the heart, and retain their power through life; in virtue's paths and even in the career of vice, they are continually recurring to our mind, and bring with them a further incitements to good, all the hallowed scenes of childhood and innocence. Hard is the heart that will not melt at the recollection of a mother's prayer; and more obdurate still, the heart of him, who, by a course of vice, can wittingly wring her soul with anguish, and bring down her grey hairs with sorrow to the grave.

SUMMER TRAVELLING.—All accounts agree that there is less travelling this summer than for many previous seasons. The steamboats and railroads find the number of passengers sensibly diminished, and the watering places are much less crowded than usual.

LEGEND OF OWL CREEK.

It was a year long since forgotten by the natives of these forests, unmarked and unrecorded save the inermost lines of the oak tree of five centuries of more, that steady solemn recorder of the storms of years—it was year which must be nameless, since we know nothing of it, that a chief of the Wyandottes, wondering on a fair trail, came into this beautiful country. The home of his tribe was on the southern bank of the Ohio, where their thousands owned a royal land. I stood, not long ago, on the grave of their chieftains. I stood with reverence on the mound that pressed on the giant forms and stout hearts of the mighty dead. I had entered other mounds, but I shrank from that. I, for some strange reason that I cannot now explain, avoided penetrating into its silent secrecy and called away my workmen who were with me, and turned their spades into a smaller pile, in which we found but a few bones and arrow heads. I know not but that was the grave of the chief who figures in this history. But I must return to it.

The stranger Indian looked with longing eyes on the brown neck and ruddy cheek, the light form and beautiful foot of the maiden, the daughter of the old chief, in whose lodge he ate venison brought by her own hands; and before he had completed his first meal, with the haughtiness of one accustomed to demand, he asked her in marriage. But she had long been promised to a chief of her own kindred, and mayhap had learned to love him. She and her father alike refused the Wyandotte, and he returned to his tribe in wrath. He came again. And it was with a thousand warriors at his back to take his bride. One of those long and bloody wars ensued, in which the Indian tribes of our country so often engaged. It lasted through the winter and the spring, and as the summer sun grew warmer, the stranger had made his home in the lodge of the old chieftain. But his bride was not yet won. In faith it is easier, many men have found, to conquer nations than to win an unwilling bride. Somewhere in the forest lingered a trusty band, guarding with zealous care the maiden daughter of their slaughtered chief. In vain the invaders searched, in vain sought trails of their enemies. The latter never left their fastness but for food, and then concealed their trail with a skill which was matchless. In the basin of a hugh rock were gathered thirty warriors, and the few female attendants of the maiden, guarding her retreat. The ground in the angles of the rock was covered with rich panther and wolf skins, and the little nook was roofed with the same material, and the whole was so covered with brush as to defy detection. Trees lay across the outlet of the basin, whose dense leaves wholly concealed it, and the only egress and entrance was by swimming through a narrow opening. From this opening every night more or less of the guard issued swam out into the stream down the creek into the river, up or down the river, a half a mile before they touched land. Thus defying all skill to find a trail to their concealment.

A Wyandotte, sitting one night on the bank of the river, saw something in the water which did not look like any animal he had before seen. He watched it closely as it turned into the creek, and followed it stealthily till he saw a man's hand grasp the limb of a tree that lay across the water. The next night as the first man issued from the retreat, a hatchet buried with unerring aim entered his brain, and with a yell, that woke the whippoorwill that slept on the dead oak over him, he sprang from the water, fell back, and his body floated down the bloody stream. An instant after a dark object entered at the same opening from which the slain man had issued. The chief of the few stout guardsmen, saw the red feathers in the left of the Wyandotte, and waited till he reached an eddy in the current, and then struck a swift blow, and springing into the water grasped his scalp lock, and drew his stone knife around his skull. (It is marvelous what a passion Indians have always had for those scalp locks!) Another, and another, followed their leader into the basin, and followed him to his fate. The yells of the combatants rang hideously in the forests, but the cry of the attacked far surpassed the cries of the invaders, and the latter shrank from the fierceness of the wolf in his den.

But the sequel was fearful. No mode of attack availed, and the Wyandottes sat to besiege and starve out the gallant little band. One by one they yielded to the grim death that was now inevitable. Their mournful death songs were heard day and night in the dim forest arches, and one by one their giant bodies went floating down the stream. They met death bravely in those days!

At length the maiden and her betrothed remained with but ten warriors, gaunt and famine stricken, yet lion like in their hunger. They then devised a plan of escape. The girl was bold swimer, as all Indian girls are, and was accustomed to being long under water. It was supposed that the besiegers would not trouble themselves to regard the dead body of a warrior floating by; so while the ten old warriors chanted a death song, the young chief lay on the water, and the maiden grasping his hand with one of hers, swam under him as his body floated out at the opening and down the river. A Wyandotte with a low grunt of of contempt, threw a stone which struck his breast; but he was firm, and so the faithful two floated away in the solemn night, and fled to a lodge among their distant kindred. One by one the remainder adopted a similar plan, and when the silence of the whole was so profound that the watchers concluded that death had done its work, they entered, and finding no bodies on the ground knew at once the cheat, and their yells of rage, and disappointment again scared the birds that were hatching their second brood in the branches of the trees above the fall.

MEXICAN PARROT.—The Mexican horror of the Americans is well illustrated by the following anecdote:—Immediately after the siege of Vera Cruz, Col. K. was walking along the streets, when a parrot seeing him coming, screeched out—"*Here comes the Americans!! run!!*" The Colonel entered the house to take a look at the creature, and as he left, it screeched out, with a most knowing look at the family, "*Any one hurt?*" It was too much for the Colonel, who returned and bought the parrot. The *rara avis* was unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of a boat. I give the anecdote as a slight exemplification of the fear in which we were held by the Mexicans. No doubt, the cunning bird, every day of the siege, had heard similar expressions; the bursting of the shells must often have caused the inquiry, "*Any one hurt?*"

THE TRUMPETER AND THE HYENA.—Dr. Spearman tells a curious story of a hyena, which was told him at the cape of Good Hope. One night the soldiers had a feast at the cape, and one of them, who was a trumpeter, drank so much that he could not stand up. His companions, not wanting him in the room with them, carried him out of doors, and laid him down by the side of the house, to get cool and sober. The trumpeter laid there, and went to sleep, when a hyena came along, and thinking him dead, began to carry him away, so as to make a meal of him without being disturbed. It was some time before the man awoke, so as to know the danger of his situation. When he did so, he found himself on the back of the hyena, who was making off towards the mountains with him as fast as possible. Being horror-stricken at finding himself in the power of the ferocious beast, his fear brought him to his senses; and seizing his trumpet, which hung about his neck, he sounded an alarm. The beast, thinking he had only a dead man, was as much frightened at the sound of the trumpet as the man was at his situation; so that, dropping his prey, they scampered away from each other as fast as possible. It is not probable that any man but a trumpeter would have escaped so easily.

PRESERVATION OF MILK.—If milk be introduced into bottles, then well corked, put into a pan of cold water, and gradually raised to the boiling point, and after being allowed to cool, be taken out and set away in a cool place, the milk may be preserved perfectly sweet for upwards of half a year. Or, it may be evaporated to dryness by a gentle heat, and under constant stirring. A dry mass will be thus obtained, which when dissolved in water, is said to possess all the qualities of the best milk. It is called lattenia in Italy.