

THE VOLUNTEER.

CARLEISLE, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1850.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. WILLIAM T. MORISON, of Montgomery County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. EPHRAIM BANKS, of Mifflin County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. J. PORTER BRAWLEY, of Crawford County.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county are requested to meet at the public house of C. Hoffman, in the borough of Carlisle, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1850.

at 10 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing the time for holding the Delegate Elections and the assembling of a County Convention to form a ticket. A general attendance of the Committee is earnestly requested.

THREE OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose the Standing Committee for the present year: Allen, Geo. H.; Miller, Carlisle, R. W. R.; Spodgins, J. H.; Graham, Dickinson; S. Woodburn; E. Pennborough; John Sheets; Frankford, W. F.; Swiger; Hugewell, Col. W. Wherry; Hampden, R. G.; Young; Milfin, John B.; Perry; Monroe, Cary; Abt; Mechanicburg, W. Eckels; A. H. New; Cumberland, John F. Lee; Newton, Jas. McCulloch; Silver Spring, John C. Eckels; South Middleton, Alfred Moore; Southampton, W. Duncan; Shippenburg, borough, W. W. Nevin; S. township, H. Craig; W. Pennborough, Joseph McKee.

We expect to be absent from our post for the next two or three weeks. In the mean time the editorial department of the paper will be conducted by a couple of our political friends, who have kindly offered their services.

Messrs. McLaughlin and Mann, of the House of Representatives, will accept our thanks for their attentions.

The obsequies in commemoration of the memory of Gen. Taylor, late President of the United States, are to take place in Carlisle, on Saturday next. From all we can learn a great number will participate in the civic and military parade. A large number of Old Fellows, from Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Mechanicsburg, &c., are expected to be here to join the procession. In addition to the troops at the Barracks, and our companies of Carlisle, a number of companies from different parts of the county will also be in attendance. Should the day be fine, therefore, we have no doubt the procession on Saturday will be large and imposing.

TAKING THE CENSUS.—The U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania has appointed the following assistant Marshals for Cumberland county whose duty it will be to take the census during the present year. The Chief Marshal was determined not to disappoint any of the applicants from this county, and therefore appointed them all—thus making the office not worth having. S. Snyder, of Newburg; L. J. Williams, of Newville; Major J. Bretz, of Carlisle; Wm. Line, Esq. of Carlisle; E. B. Smith, of Carlisle; J. H. Spahr, of Mechanicsburg; Flos. Craighead, of E. Pennators; D. S. Hamaker, of Allen.

VIOLENT STORM.—On Thursday night last we were visited by the most violent storm of rain and wind from the north-west. The storm prevailed with unabated fury during the whole of Friday, the rain coming down in torrents. The fruit and shade trees of four borough suffered severely, a great number being entirely prostrated. We believe the storm visited all parts of this county, and many of the farmers had whole orchards prostrated. The corn was also knocked down, but it is generally supposed not much injured. There was much grain out at the time which of course will be injured more or less. For the time of year it was certainly one of the most severe gales we ever known.

THE AUGUST MAGAZINE.—The August numbers of Godey's, Graham, and Sartain, are now out, and each vigorously contends with the other for superiority. They are all excellent, and filled with rare embellishments, and attractive and instructive reading.

MONUMENT TO GEN. TAYLOR.—Mr. Webster introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate, on Monday, appropriating \$7,000 to erect a monument to Gen. Taylor in the Congressional Burial Ground, and it was unanimously passed.

THE BERTING PLACE OF GEN. TAYLOR.—It has been determined that the body of the late President of the United States, Gen. Zachary Taylor, will remain in the Congressional Burial Ground at Washington, he having expressed a wish before his death to be buried where he died.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.—A letter from Dr. E. H. Bates, dated July 18, says—Mrs. Taylor, wife of the late President of the United States, and Col. Bliss and Dr. Wood, with their wives and families, arrived there this evening, and took apartments at the Eatw House. They will make their permanent residence in this city.

President Fillmore has announced his Cabinet officers. They are all decided Whigs in principle, but nevertheless able men. Henry Clay appears to be the right-hand man with the administration, and took an active part in selecting the Cabinet. His influence with the President, therefore, will be very great.

THE MONUMENT.—The Washington Monument is now over sixty feet in height. Nearly four courses have been added since the resumption of the work on the opening of spring. The receipts for the month of June amount to three thousand three hundred and nine dollars.

GOLD.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says the amount of California gold received at the mint up to the 19th inst., is \$17,750,000. It weighs about twenty-nine tons!

THE HEALTHY FATHER MATHEW.—Father Mathew has gone to the Hot Springs, Ark. At Little Rock he was in feeble health, from the effects of a severe attack of paralysis.

The Cholera prevailed at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 8th inst., with unusual severity. More than half the population had left, and business of every kind was suspended. There were twenty deaths on the 6th inst., thirteen on the 7th inst., and nineteen on the 8th inst.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER.

This wretched man is approaching his final doom. Friday, the 30th day of August next is the time fixed upon for his execution. The Governor and Council of Massachusetts, after much anxious and painful deliberation, have refused to commute the sentence pronounced by the court. Nothing remains, therefore, for Professor Webster but to make peace with his God, and ask forgiveness for the dreadful sin he committed, and for which he is about to suffer an ignominious death.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have had a responsible duty to perform in this matter, and they have discharged that duty like men, having the good of community and the laws of their State at heart. Never, perhaps, in the history of crime was a more atrocious murder committed than that of Dr. Parkman, and never, perhaps, were greater efforts employed to screen the murderer and cheat the law. Not only Massachusetts, but other States, sent in hundreds of petitions, asking for the full pardon of the monster, Webster, after he had been found guilty by a jury of his country, and every effort that ingenuity could devise was used to effect this object, but all to no purpose. The Governor of Massachusetts appears to be a man of nerve, and could not be seduced from discharging a plain duty, however painful that duty might be to his feelings. This is evidence that the law is not a mere paper of sand, but positive, and applicable to all men—the rich and the poor, the high and the low. We agree with the Public Ledger. That paper says:—

Much was said in other communities against the verdict, and much will probably be said in the future against the execution. We protest against all such pressure, as tending directly to defeat the due administration of criminal laws. If the laws of each State are to be thus controlled by public opinion in other States, each State may as well surrender all its reserved sovereignty, for in such case, each State is the vassal of all the rest. All such interference is impertinent, and the objects of it may justly say to such meddlers, "Mind your own business; enforce your own laws, if you are honest enough for the purpose; and leave us to enforce ours. When in need of your advice we can ask for it. But while feeling competent to our own business, we must reject your counsel as officious and unnecessary."

CONGRESS.—The slavery discussion still occupies the time of Congress. The letter writers at Washington entertain the opinion that the Compromise Bill offered by Mr. Clay will be defeated in the Senate, but they think the vote will be very close. Well, let the vote be taken at once. This overhauling debate should be brought to a close. Henry Clay made another strong speech in the Senate on Monday last in support of the Compromise Bill. He said it was his last speech on the subject. He was ready to have the vote—he believed the country demanded it. He denounced, in strong language, the new paper established at Washington, under the auspices of southern men—said it was an incendiary sheet, that it indulged in false statements, and by its course, infused southern minds. He replied to those who were hostile to the Compromise Bill, and mentioned as a strange coincidence that Southern men and Free Soilers were longed together in opposition to the Bill. They consulted together, he said, and worked in concert.

Mr. Mason called upon Mr. Clay to say whether he knew of any consultations held between Southern Senators and Senators from the free States.

Mr. Clay—No; but will still say that Southern men, opposed to the bill, have not had frequent consultations among themselves.

Mr. Mason—We have had frequent consultations in reference to matters affecting the honor, dignity and safety of the South.

Mr. Clay—Yes, no doubt of it, and others of us have had many consultations with reference to the honor, dignity, safety and perpetuity of the Union. (Great applause in the galleries, checked with much difficulty by the officers of the Senate.)

He proceeded to present arguments heretofore offered, in support of the propriety of joining the several measures, in order to secure the whole and protect peace to the country, and government and protection to the territories.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—By the last arrival of foreign news we learn that Sir Robert Peel was killed a short time since by a fall from his horse.—The Ledger says this accident adds another to the list of English Prime Ministers who have died from violence. Percival was assassinated; Huskisson was killed by a railroad train—one of the first ever run; Castlereagh committed suicide.

Sir Robert was undoubtedly one of the ablest statesmen which England has produced. He has done more for her commercial freedom than any other man. The liberal policy which that country has adopted in removing commercial restrictions from the nations trading with England is the effect of measures which were commenced under his auspices when Prime Minister. Peel chose to remain a commoner to the day of his death, though he might have been a peer had he wished it. His father amassed a large fortune in manufacturing, and educated his son for a legislator. The eminent position which the latter attained, however the sagacity of the father, and to whom the son was indebted for the prudence and far-sighted wisdom which distinguished him.

THE LATE STORM.—The storm of Thursday night last, was very disastrous to the eastward. The city of New York suffered severely, many houses being blown down, the trees in the parks and streets destroyed, and much of the shipping greatly damaged. All the vessels lying at anchor in the North River dragged their anchors, and several went ashore, but were got off without much damage. The prize ship Martha, from the coast of Africa, was driven ashore at the quarantine ground. The steambot A. H. Schultz, was driven ashore broadside, at Cedar Grove, whither she had gone on an excursion, having on board at the time about 40 passengers, most women and children, all of whom were fortunately got off the wreck. The Penobscot, which started on Thursday for Philadelphia city, was forced to return to New York. On Staten Island, Long Island, and in many parts of New Jersey, the crops and fruit trees have suffered severely, and corn is completely prostrated.

The river at Reading, on Friday, leaked but an inch of being as high as at the great flood of 1841, and the whole lower part of the city, including Front and Canal streets, was completely inundated. Much injury was caused to the Union canal, and the aqueduct at Tulpehocken, is reported to be destroyed.

The Schuylkill canal has also suffered severely, and between Philadelphia and Reading it is reported that no less than seventeen lives have been lost, while immense damage has been done to property by the freshet.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Wise, the Abenaki, makes an ascension from Lancaster early in August, in his new mammoth balloon, said to be the largest ever made in America. It is capable of carrying 8 persons. Those who desire to try it are to be let up in the balloon by ropes as far as they wish, after which the great voyage is to take place.

President Fillmore on Friday removed his residence to the Presidential mansion.

Military and Civic Procession!

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE DEATH OF GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO TAKE PLACE AT

Carlisle, on Saturday the 27th inst.

The procession will form in the College Campus at 11 o'clock, under the command of Capt. GEO. EGE, Chief Marshal.

The different bodies enumerated in the programme, as published last week, can each form in body at such point as they may deem proper, and be ready to form into line at 11 o'clock.

The procession, when formed, will move in sections of four, down High to Bedford street, thence North to Louthier street, thence up Louthier to Hanover street, thence south along Hanover to Pomfret street, thence up Pomfret to Pitt street, thence north to High street, down High street to the Centre Square, where the procession will be dismissed. An eulogium on the character of Gen. Taylor will then be delivered in the First Presbyterian Church by the Hon. F. Watts.

The Chief Marshal has appointed Augustus A. Line, James Davis, Robert Noble, Jr., and R. M. Henderson, his Aids, who will be respected accordingly.

The various Societies, Orders, Trades and Associations of our citizens, the military of the county and the adjoining counties, are requested to unite in this testimony of respect to the lamented general.

THE HARVEST.—Most of our farmers have their wheat, rye, and barley gathered and housed, and a finer crop never was known in this county. The grain, generally speaking, has been secured in good condition, and is of excellent quality. The corn crop in this county also bids very fair, and our agriculturists anticipate a heavy yield.

MARRIAGE AT CARE MAR.—On receiving news of the death of General Taylor, the adjournment of C. P. M. J. held a large meeting at which several resolutions were adopted, and a glowing eulogy delivered by the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas.

A MONSTER DIVIDEND.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, of which Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall are the representatives, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent.—their first dividend. The Journal of Commerce states that this Company started with a capital not exceeding \$600,000. It has since purchased the steamships Union, Tennessee, Chesapeake, and Philadelphia, for which there must have been paid all of \$700,000. This fact, considered in connection with the dividend above mentioned, will afford some idea of the profits of the business.

TOLLS ON THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The Secretary of the Canal Board has furnished the Harrisburg Democratic Union, with a statement, showing that the tolls on the public works of Pennsylvania, from the 30th November last, to the 30th June, 1850, is

For the same period last year, \$891,273 55

Increase over last year, \$93,603 13

As Dr. Reynolds, of Boston, was about crossing the railroad in Reading a day or two since, just as a train of cars was approaching, his horse became unmanageable, and dashing forward on the track was struck by the locomotive, and almost instantly killed. The Doctor escaped with the fracture of one of his arms and some bruises. His carriage was badly broken.

APRILS WITH SPAIN.—We learn from the Washington papers that information just received from Cuba, promises a most happy and intelligent relation to all the difficulties between the authorities of that Island and our Government, growing out of the Lopez expedition.

THE HARRISBURG COTTON MILL will be ready for operation on the first of September. The machinery will probably be put running at that time. It will be one of the most perfect mills of the kind ever erected.

PAINE'S NEW LIGHT.—This great discovery, which was to furnish, at a trifling cost, light for "all the world," and "the rest of mankind," turns out all an abortion. A committee of several scientific gentlemen met at Worcester, Mass., the residence of Mr. Paine, and after carefully examining the whole affair, pronounced it a humbug. Mr. Paine, the reputed discoverer, has commenced a little suit against those who have spoken disrespectfully of his invention, and has laid his damages in one case at \$10,000, which he may possibly recover, as according to the law, "the greater the truth, the greater the libel." The prospect, at this, is fair that Mr. P. will make more out of his libel suits than he can realize by his gas works.

DEATH OF A VETERAN MARYLANDER.—Capt. John Beckett, for many years a member of the Maryland Legislature, and a prominent officer in the war of 1812, died suddenly on the 20th ult., at his residence at Locust Grove, Calvert county, in the 69th year of his age. He was at the battle of York, and was borne from the field General Pike who was mortally wounded.

A LONG SENTENCE.—John Dannakin, a notorious young burglar, of Boston, was convicted in the Common Pleas Court, at Concord, on Saturday, of breaking into and stealing from seven different dwelling houses in Middlesex county, Mass., and Judge Malen sentenced him to four years in the State prison on each of the indictments—or twenty-eight years in all!

DISASTROUS.—A disgraceful riot occurred at Pikesburg, Chester county, Pa., in a church, on Sunday week. The minister, Rev. A. B. Shinkle, it seems, is unpopular with the sovereigns of that region, and while he was preaching they attacked him with damaged eggs and other missiles. Several persons were arrested.

THE NEW CABINET.

After various surmises and numberless arrangements of the Cabinet by the newspapers, it has at last been formed by the President, and consists as follows:

Secretary of State—Daniel Webster, of Mass. Secretary of Treasury—Mr. Corwin, of Ohio. Secretary of Interior—Mr. Pearce, of Maryland. Secretary of War—Mr. Bates, of Missouri. Secretary of Navy—Mr. Graham, of N. Carolina. Attorney General—Mr. Hall, of New York. This Cabinet is well balanced, according to sectional relations; the President himself and three of his cabinet—viz.: Messrs. Webster, Corwin, and Hall, (a late member of Congress from New York, and the law partner of Mr. Fillmore)—being from the non-slaveholding States, and the other four—viz.: Messrs. Pearce, Graham, Bates, and Crittenden—being from the slaveholding States.

"SEND NONE BUT GOOD MEN." This is the warning cry of our Democratic exiles throughout the State in reference to the election of members of the next Legislature. We reiterate it! Send none but good and true men—Men who can be relied on in every emergency—Statesmen who are to be elected, not merely to represent the people, but to lead them. We want no man, we desire to see one elected who will preserve honor alike to the State, by his commanding talents, as well as to the party, by his strict adherence to the national principles upon which the Keystone State Senator is to be elected. We are aware that in this contest we have directed our eyes to that so far as the two houses of our State Legislature are concerned, the Democracy of Erie county are prominent—but in the result of the deliberations of the Senate, it is to be feared that the individual who shall represent the Senate of the United States, will be a Democrat, and not a Whig. We say then to our brethren, let us be true to our principles, and send good men to the next Legislature. For it is a man of tried integrity—of unimpeachable political honesty—of unyielding firmness and adherence to the long established principles of the party, that we look for safety. Send none but such men then—no political mountebank, who may have sought our pockets for selfish ends, ride into power and place on the first to deny for him, and who will be the first to desert in our legislative halls! We want no privileged monopoly in the Senate of the United States! We want no trimmer to every popular breeze blowing from North or South. We want a National man with National instincts, National feelings and National principles. Give us no one to give us none! We would rather be represented in the Senate by an old-and-outward whig, whose political opinions are both open and many, and in accordance with the long established principles of the party, than by an "af-and-er!" Democratic whig, who in the rotten carcass of a full blown Demagogue. We repeat, then, let the warning be rung from the Delaware to the Lakes—heed well that your nominations be good men and true men.—Erie Observer.

The Pittsburg Post repeats the above, and says—"We like the spirit of the above, copied from that second and radical paper, the Erie Observer." The Democratic press of the State, with the exception of one or two conservative sheets, which are under the influence of Simon Cameron, have taken a decided stand in favor of the nomination of honest and reliable Democrats for the Assembly. If there is unanimity amongst the Democracy of Pennsylvania on any one subject, it is that of keeping Cameron out of the U. S. Senate. His only chance is to be targeted with his political admirers, the Federal Whigs; and the probability of that party having a majority in the Legislature are extremely slight.

A SCENE AT TOWSON.—The National Intelligencer, commenting upon the sad event of President Taylor's death, alludes to an incident of the day, which probably made an impression, than some others on the popular imagination, but was precisely that which is most calculated to attract the notice of foreigners.

The death of the President being announced, a citizen, plainly attired, and among the assembled Representatives of the nation, walks to the Clerk's desk, takes an oath on the Bible to support the Constitution of the United States, and, by this brief ceremony, he becomes, in an instant of time, invested with the command of the military forces of a mighty empire, with the execution of laws and the administration of its power. No one objects or dreams of objection; the act is acquiesced in by all of course, and with the submission that would be rendered to the law of nature. The people pass into his hand as quietly and as quickly as a power of attorney could be acknowledged before a justice of the peace. And yet, who would have thought of this? The thought of it in connection with the consequences. In some countries such a transfer of power would have cost streams of blood, and shaken the government to its very foundations. And why is it not so here? It is so here because of equal rights, and a respect for the law, and because the people are a law abiding and a law keeping people; because they know and feel that their own laws are the restraints which they themselves have placed on their own passions; and because they are obedient to the laws that their equal rights are by obeying these laws that they ever be their spirit! If so, we may well say of our Republic, not "Ego perperat," but "Ego perperat!"

THE FOREST DIVORCE CASE.—An attempt has recently been made to settle this affair privately; but the negotiations having failed, Mr. Forrest has commenced a suit in one of the courts of Philadelphia. George M. Dallas and Josiah Randall, Esqrs., have been retained as Mr. Forrest's counsel.

UNNATURAL OUTRAGE.—A man named Slicer, formerly a Police officer, has been held to bail before Mayor Fleming, of Allegheny, in \$500, for an alleged attempt to violate the person of a little girl only seven years old.

CALIFORNIA COTTON.—It would appear that the riches of California do not consist alone in the precious metals. The N. O. Picayune says:—We have seen a sample of cotton grown in Upper California, with a great curiosity. The cotton is of a very long and fine quality, and the color of the boll is large, and the cotton of a fine color. We had no idea that such cotton could be grown in California, and it only serves to show that that country possesses a variety of riches in her soil.

MORE SPURIOUS NOTES.—The Bank Note Detector describes a new issue of spurious \$5 notes on the Farmers' Bank of Reading, thus:—An altered note on the Farmers' Bank of Reading, has just made its appearance. The principal vignette is three human figures, and a nondescript animal. On the right end, two human figures, and on the left the figure 5 in a large die. The name of the Bank and the words "State of Pennsylvania and Reading" inserted.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER'S DEATH WARRANT SIGNED.—Professor Webster is said to have been fully prepared for the decision of the Executive Council—his last wish when he learned it from the evening papers, was that he might be disappointed. His wife and three daughters, also Mr. Schiller, one of his counsel, had an interview with him in jail yesterday.

It is understood that Professor Webster had expressed a wish that if he were to be executed, an early day might be fixed, and that his family might be kept in ignorance of the time. For a long time the family have abstained from reading any newspaper whatever.

The prisoner was visited this morning by High Sheriff Ebleth, who found him calm and apparently resigned. Professor Webster had probably learned all the particulars of the unfavorable action of the Governor and Council. His Excellency, the Governor, has notified his signature to the "Death Warrant," which has been duly transmitted to the High Sheriff.

Dustin Yvancrip, Saturday.

President Fillmore had an attack of cholera morbus a few days since, but he has entirely recovered.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Crescent City!

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO. \$180,000 IN GOLD DUST.

New York, July 23.—The steamship Crescent City, with date from San Francisco to the 11th of June, has just reached her dock. The passengers on board have \$180,000 in gold.

On the 14th of June there was another dreadful fire at San Francisco. Three hundred buildings were destroyed, and the loss was estimated at \$5,000,000.

The Crescent City arrived out at Chagres in 9 days via Kingston, Ja., from New York, and left Chagres on Saturday the 12th of July, 12 o'clock, and arrived at her dock in Kingston, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 15th, 52 hours from Chagres, and left Kingston on the morning of the 16th inst, at 6 P. M., in six days and seven hours.

The steamer Columbus arrived at Panama on the 6th inst, having left San Francisco on the 18th ult. She brought 150 passengers and \$130,000 in gold dust on freight, and the mails.

From the Alta California, June 28. We have scarcely courage or spirit to attempt to record this last and almost terribly disastrous to our apparently doomed City. We know not how to sufficiently collect our thoughts or our energies under this stunning blow. In little more than a month at least two thirds of the wealthiest portion of the City has been consumed by the fury of the heaviest houses in town—the hard earnings of years of successful industry—have been swept away. Gloom and desolation has settled on every street and house. Many a man in easy circumstances has been brought to the verge of ruin by the commercial greatness of this fair City has received a shock from which it will not recover for many a month to come. It is the will of God—we bow with humility to this awful dispensation of an all-wise providence.

The fire originated in a back building attached to the Sacramento House, between Sacramento and Clay streets. It commenced a little before 8 o'clock, A. M., and as the wind was high at the time, it communicated quickly with the adjoining buildings. When we arrived at the scene of conflagration, the direction of the wind was from the corner of Montgomery and Clay. The Mayor and the principal citizens were promptly on the ground, but the supply of water being limited, no effort was of any avail to arrest its progress, short of Clay street—three hours, at least, had elapsed, but notwithstanding the most active and constant exertions, flames spread to the north side and extended as far as Mr. Nagle's unfinished building, on Montgomery street. The banking house of James King, on Wilcox street, was torn down, and this enabled the fire to arrest the progress of the fire at the corner of Mr. Nagle's loss is comparatively trifling. The entire loss is estimated at from three to four millions of dollars.

The 4th of July was celebrated at Panama, with processions, speeches, dinners, &c. Panama continues to be very healthy. There are but few cases of any kind of disease among the emigrants, and as the weather continues cool and pleasant, there is no danger of the disease spreading to the north side and extended as far as Mr. Nagle's unfinished building, on Montgomery street. The banking house of James King, on Wilcox street, was torn down, and this enabled the fire to arrest the progress of the fire at the corner of Mr. Nagle's loss is comparatively trifling. The entire loss is estimated at from three to four millions of dollars.

There are steamers leaving every week, so that those arriving without through tickets can get off without a difficulty, in a few days. Here at present the Mining Regions a great deal of inactivity prevails. The water is yet too high to allow successful digging; and the great bulk of the miners are leisurely awaiting the fall of the streams. The number of miners upon the different streams has greatly increased since the first of June, and when the mining season shall have fairly commenced, great quantities of gold dust will be forthcoming.

Clear and bright.—The market has been dull, but prices are steady. The market for wool has been very quiet, and the price of the staple is not high. The price of the staple is not high. The price of the staple is not high. The price of the staple is not high.

Polishes.—Syrup is mostly in request at about \$1.25 per gallon. New Orleans stands at about 95 cents.

REASONABLE RECEIPTS.—The following receipts, in time for the present season, which have been abridged for the Germantown Telegraph, will be found to be the best of their kind.

Current Wine.—A palatable and wholesome wine—or at least useful as a medicine, in many cases—may be made from the current. We have seen the Albany Cultivator, in former years, made wine from the red currant by the following recipe, which was considered as a quality as to be ordered by the physician for their patients, in preference to imported wine. Its cost was not over fifty cents per gallon.

To each gallon of clear juice was added two gallons of water, and to each gallon of the mixture was added three and a half pounds of brown sugar. After the sugar was dissolved, the liquor was put into good barrels, placed in the cellar; and when the fermentation had subsided, it was bunged tightly. In February, one gallon of the best fourth proof brandy was added to the barrel. In May following, it was bottled. Like other wines, it improves with age.

White wine may be made with white currants, using the same proportion of white sugar as is made of brown, for the above—the liquor to be treated in the same way, except that no brandy is added.

Black Currant Wine.—This wine has always been regarded as highly useful in "summer complaint," a most distressing and too frequently fatal disease. Some of it should always be kept on hand. Receipts.—To every quart of juice, put two quarts of water, and boil half an hour; then to every quart of juice put three quarts of a pure of golden sugar, or of the very best of the purest. Boil the whole a quarter of an hour with some Jamaica peppers, ginger, and a few cloves. Pour it into a tub, and when of a proper warmth, into the barrel, with least a quart of water, which there is more difficultly to make it do than most other liquors. When it comes to this, put a quart of brandy to eight gallons, and stop up. Bottle in the spring or at Christmas. The liquor must be in a warm place to make it work.

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Place the currants in a stone or glass jar, and suspend the jar in a vessel of boiling water until the currants are in a condition to yield their juice readily; then place them, while hot, in a bag, and press out the juice; add pure, double refined loaf sugar, and then boil until it jellies; this point is ascertained by dropping a portion on a cold plate, and if it will hold fast with the plate upside down, it is done, and should be removed from the fire. Should any accumulation, it may be skimmed off. Put the jelly, while hot, into jars, and cover tightly. Our experiment last year resulted thus:—Twenty seven quart currants gave twenty-nine pints of juice, and with

Twenty-nine pounds of double refined sugar, five quarts of water, and a half quart of very superior currant jelly. Those who suppose that currant jelly can be made with common brown sugar, or even with inferior loaf sugar, will find themselves without a multiplier, as an inferior article cannot be sold.

Raspberry Syrup.—To every quart of fruit add a pound of sugar, and let it stand over night. In the morning boil and skim it for half an hour; then strain it through a flannel bag, and pour it into bottles, which must be carefully corked and sealed. To each bottle add, if you please a little brandy, if the weather is so warm as to endanger its keeping.

Raspberry Jam.—Take one pound of loaf sugar, to every pound of fruit; bruise them together in your preserving pan with a silver spoon, and let them simmer gently for an hour. When cold put them into glass jars, and lay over them a piece of paper for a guard, with brandy; then tie them up as carefully to exclude the air.

Blackberry Syrup.—We are indebted to a friend for the following receipt for making blackberry syrup. This syrup is said to be almost a specific for the summer complaint. In 1833 it was successful in more than 100 cases of cholera. To two quarts of the juice of blackberries, add one ounce of cinnamon powder, half an ounce of cloves, and a quarter of an ounce of allspice. Boil all together for a short time, when cold, add a pint of good fourth proof brandy. From a teaspoonful of a wine glass, according to the age of the patient, is to be given.

Tomato Preserves.—Prepare a syrup by clarifying sugar, melted over a slow fire, with little water, by boiling it until it is of a golden color, and carefully skimming it with one ounce of white green, put them in cold syrup. Simmer them over a slow fire for two or three hours. There should be equal weights of sugar and tomatoes. Some, when superior preserves are wanted, add fresh lemons sliced, and boil with the tomatoes a few minutes before they are put into the jars. Tomatoes when ripe, make a fine ginger in bags, and treated as above; but the fruit is apt to fall to pieces in the process of preserving, consequently care is required when it is desirable to prevent this.

RATHER CAUSTIC.—The N. Y. Merchant's Day Book, an independent journal, but rather whiggish in its sympathies, says:—"That which was a Whig party—a noble and powerful party—has, by this movement of three selfish office-seekers, been broken to fragments and scattered to the four winds of heaven. In New York it is a Whig party; in Massachusetts and Ohio it is an abolition party; in Connecticut and Vermont it is a Free Soil party; in New Hampshire and Michigan it is a no party; in Pennsylvania it is a tariff party; in New Jersey it is an anti-railroad party; in Delaware and Maryland it is a Clayton party; in Virginia it is a Taylor party; and in all the other States it is a broken and scattered party, without strength, influence or importance. Never was a political party so utterly powerless, so insignificant, so useless as the Whig party, who so foolishly sold themselves to a contemptible little clique of New York politicians, and took their pit in the gaudy tinsel of a soldier's epaulettes."

The Cholera.—St. Louis, July 20.—The Board of Health reports for the past 24 hours, 32 increments, of which 12 were of cholera, and 9 children under 5 years of age.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—The Board of Health reports for the past 24 hours, 60 deaths, of which 27 were from cholera, and 33 from other diseases.

BOSTON, July 22.—The death warrant was read to Prof. Webster at 5 o'clock, and he perfectly calm, and said, "God's will be done—I am reconciled to my fate."

Stray Cow.—STRAYED away from the subscriber, residing in Sloughdown, on Thursday the 11th inst., a black and white spotted COW, of small size, and of good quality. Any person giving me information in regard to said cow, will receive my thanks. JOHN R. RINEHART.

Assessors' Account.—THE account of R. M. Henderson and Richard L. Parker, Assessors of John Hays, having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, on the 20th inst., and the same being due on the 28th day of August next for final settlement, all persons concerned to appear and show cause why the same should