

THE VOLUNTEER.

CARLEISLE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1850.

John B. Stanton, Editor and Proprietor.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

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

FOR ADDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
of Milford 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 G. Hoffman, in the borough of Carlisle, on

MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCESSION.

According to the appointment of our Town meeting, the procession in honor of Gen. Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, took place here on Saturday last. The appearance of the morning was unfavorable, as there were strong indications of rain, and the middle of the day was rendered somewhat disagreeable by frequent showers. But these things did not prevent a large attendance from the country, and the visit of a military company from Newville, and a respectable delegation of the Order of Odd Fellows from Mechanicburg and Harrisburg. The procession was formed in the College Campus about 11 o'clock, under Capt. George Cox, as Chief Marshal, who, as the insignia of his office, wore a splendid sash, and carried a baton in his hand. His appearance was commanding, and his arrangements of the most judicious kind. The Chief Marshal and his Aids (who deserve great credit for the handsome manner in which they performed their duties,) headed the procession. They were followed by Colonel Cook, commander of the Carlisle Barracks and Staff, in full uniform, whose fine military bearing and appearance, added greatly to the splendor of the procession. Next to them the line was swelled by a large body of mounted United States troops, (nobly looking fellows) under the immediate command of Lieut. De Lanzo. Gen. Armor and Staff came next in position, followed by the Volunteers, consisting of the Ringgold Artillery from Newville, under Lieut. Barr, the Carlisle Light Artillery under Lieut. Sellers, the Carlisle Infantry under Capt. S. Croft, and the Hunter Rifles under Capt. Croft.

These were followed by the two Lodges of Odd Fellows, the Emancipation and Subordinate Lodges, each in full regalia. After them, the Union Firemen, in Firemen's dress, and then, the citizens generally. The fine appearance of the Odd Fellows, Volunteers and Firemen, received universal praise. The procession moved about half past 11 o'clock, and marched through all the streets of the town to the further extremity of each, backwards and forwards, until about 3 o'clock. We understand that an impression prevails that there was probably some mistake made in regard to the part of the exercises, as it is said the resolution of the Town Meeting was to march to the First Presbyterian church at 12 o'clock, to hear a eulogy pronounced by the Hon. F. Watts; that the intention was not so much to have a procession as to hear the eulogy, and the object in having the procession was to go to the church to hear the eulogy. This object therefore, (if such be the case) entirely miscarried, by mistake, as the procession marched until long past the hour, and then dismissed without going to the church. It is certain that some were recruited for the procession, and a great deal of confusion, uncertainty and disappointment, were created by these proceedings. No one knew when to go to the church or when the eulogy would be delivered. In the mean time the church was more than half filled with a waiting audience, impatient for the exercises. The eulogy was postponed until the procession was dismissed, and it was seen that it was not coming to the church. About 1 o'clock the exercises commenced, when some few straggled in on hearing the singing, and made with those who were previously there, in fact a large, but comparatively a small audience in proportion to the great number of people in town, and the number of those who desired to attend.

The exercises in the church were of a most interesting character. The eulogy pronounced by Judge Watts portrayed in elegant terms the noble deeds and public and private virtues of the illustrious deceased. It was a very short, but admirable address. The choir sang a requiem that thrilled through every heart. They also sang two other pieces of music that touched the cords of emotion with a powerful impulse. When they came over the lines in the last piece

"He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle, No more can awake him to glory again!" there was no one in the assembly who did not feel the power and pathos of the words.

The pulpit and chancel of the church were hung in black; but there have been some complaints made against the Committee of Arrangement for not having more of the church trimmed in the same manner. It is a sufficient answer to this, that the funds of the Committee were very limited, and that some of the wealthiest men in town refused to contribute one cent to defray the expenses. One of these moneyed gentry we understand expended his soul to the amount of twenty five cents, and has looked, and no doubt feels like a greater and better man ever since. It is to be hoped that a monument will be erected to his memory when he dies. Others refused altogether to contribute—some said, and left the committee to speculate on the infidelity of their ambition, and the magnanimity of their characters. When we find a more liberal class of citizens, we can probably afford to do things right. As it was, there was hardly money enough to defray the expenses absolutely necessary.

Great praise is due to the Ringgold Artillery of Newville, and the deputation of Odd Fellows from Mechanicburg and Harrisburg, for their attendance. They displayed a spirit of patriotism that we think might well have been imitated by others. The thanks of the citizens are also due to the splendid Band of the Barracks, for their delightful strains. Our town will long remember the many favors bestowed by this noble body of musicians.

OUTSIDE INFLUENCE.

We conceive it to be necessary for the success and purity of the Democratic party in this county, that the Democrats should take matters in their own hands, and suffer dictation from no quarter, and be particularly guarded against outside management from abroad. If the people would but take an active part at the primary meetings of the acts and measures complained of would be prevented. A few men by an organized movement in the different townships may control the proceedings and nominations of a County Convention, in violation of the views of a large majority of the party. The time to act is at the primary elections, when intrigue and management can be nipped in the bud. But if we are sluttish and easy, thinking it is only a township meeting, guessing it will all go right, &c., we may be bound hand and foot, and shorn of our strength for good before we are aware that there is danger. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. So said Jefferson, and he is generally conceded by Democrats to have been a man that knew something of the secret springs of human action.

We have been led to this train of remarks by a fact which was communicated to us some time before the meeting of the Williamsport Convention, by an intelligent Democratic member of the Legislature from the north western section of this State. He said he knew the fact that the gentlemen who were finally elected by our County Convention as delegates to the Democratic State Convention, had been selected by the friends of General Cameron in Harrisburg at least four weeks before our delegate election took place. This was manifestly a practice worthy interest indeed in our party arrangements by persons who were not citizens of the county. It would have been better to have told us at once, that the two persons named had been selected for that station, and saved us the trouble of holding an election at all. We presume, however, that these managers thought it essential, that the good people of Odd Fellow Cumberland should go through the forms of an election, to give it the appearance at least of the spontaneous and unbiased action of the Democrats of the county. Now against such foreign interference with our local concerns we earnestly protest, as anti-Democratic in its tendencies, and as corrupting all party organization. When the news of the result was telegraphed to Harrisburg, there was great rejoicing among the particular friends of the General, to learn that their plans had succeeded so well.

But the curious part of the whole thing was, that the persons elected denied in strenuous terms, that they were the friends of Mr. Hubley, who was known as the Cameron candidate for Canal Commissioner. One of them complained bitterly to a delegate of the County Convention, that he was charged with being friendly to Mr. Cameron's favorite, and said that he was anxious to be elected in order to show that the charge was not true, and says he, "I want you to deliver me out of the hands of the Philistines." The result is known—Mr. Dunlap voted for Hubley several times, and Mr. Woodburn for twenty five consecutive ballots. Now we do not intend to say that at this time, the person referred to was aware that he was expected to vote for Mr. Hubley. That may have been so, or it may not—but we incline to the more charitable inference that it was not, and that he sincerely intended to do as he said he would do. The moral of the story is this, that the designation of delegates by persons residing out of the county showed a hardihood in politics seldom witnessed; and although the persons thus sustained and elected may not have been aware of the particular object to be obtained by their election, yet it showed the great confidence of those who were in the secret, of being able to bring an influence to bear on them, through personal friends, or political affinities, that was judged rightly to be irresistible.

But we contend that such foreign interference is impertinent in the last degree, and although the Democratic party of this county have been the dupes of it more than once, we hope we have witnessed the last manifestation of its power for evil. General Cameron has recently been among us, but whether the object of his visit was political, we are not prepared to say.

We have no hostility to General Cameron as a man, but we candidly confess we do not admire his politics. We do not object to his entertaining any views he pleases, but we do object to his meddling in the affairs of the Democratic party, controlling its nominations, and then breaking down all party usage when he wishes to elevate himself. It seems now to be conceded that he is anxious to be elected to the U. S. Senate, and he expects to be sustained by the Whigs in a body, and by as many Democrats as he can entice from their party allegiance. Such was the *modus operandi* by which he became the successor of Mr. Buchanan before, in that august body—and there is every reason to believe that he is preparing to reach the same goal by the same means. Again, "Coming events cast their shadows before." Are the best men of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania to be thus sacrificed? Mr. Woodward was the burnt offering then. Who will be the scape goat next time? Where and when is this to stop? Mr. Woodward was fairly and honorably nominated, was a most pure and able man, and would have done honor to Pennsylvania—but even he must give way, and the usage of the party be broken down in order to elevate a man, who to say the least, did not truly represent the Democracy of the State. We hope to witness no such humiliating spectacle again, and above all we hope no such outrage will be attempted by Democrats.

If General Cameron will fairly and honorably join the Democratic party, act with it in good faith, and without mental reservation, throw away his budget of Federal heresies, we would rejoice in his elevation as much as in that of any other man—for in a political point of view, men are nothing, principles and measures everything. We are free to confess that he has sustained himself wondrous well considering the measures he supports and has supported. What station might he not have reached, with his energy and perseverance, had he been, and so continued, a steady and consistent Democrat. But by resorting to unworthy means for advancement and promotion, we say in all sincerity and with no unkind feelings, that the higher his elevation by so much the greater will be his shame.

One word more. There has been attempted to be raised a false issue in this county. Those who do not coincide with the views of General Cameron and his particular friends, are said to be the friends of the Hon. Jesse Miller. Now so far as we know, both of the above named gentlemen are entirely indifferent to the Democracy of Cumberland, except so far as their course as public men either serve to advance or retard the progress of correct principles. It is very manifest that such an issue is raised only by those who are anxious to find some excuse for their pernicious adherence to Gen. Cameron and all his peculiar dogmas. Of one thing we are certain, that so far as the feelings of the Democracy of this county are concerned, they are wedded to no man, and they will esteem either Mr. Cameron or Mr. Miller as a good Democrat and worthy of the confidence of the public, only so far as we or other advocates and adherents on an orthodox political creed. The issue that is attempted to be raised between Mr. Cameron and Mr. Miller can have no good effect, is collateral to any principle at stake, and designed for factious purposes. It is an old dodge that every man has friends—no reverse is equally true, that every man has his enemies. With the personal or political

DIFFICULTIES OF TWO PROMINENT INDIVIDUALS.

We have two prominent individuals, who have nothing whatever to do, except when they effect public policy. Mr. Miller differs from the views of Gen. Cameron, and in this he is not singular; or distinguishable from the great mass of the democracy of the State. He has a right to differ, unless political toleration has become a by word and a reproach among American citizens. It is not our purpose to enter into any defence of one who has been so long and so favorably known to the Democracy of this county, of this Congressional district, and in fact of the whole State. He needs none at our hands. We consider him an able man, an uniform and consistent Democrat, and one who has rendered important and essential service to the Democratic cause, especially during the administration of Francis R. Shunk, and before and since that period. We believe him an honest and straightforward man, sincerely devoted to the promulgation of sound Democratic views, and neither to be seduced nor intimidated from what he conceives to be the path of rectitude. Yet at the same time he is not before the people of this county for any office of honor or profit, and either his merits or demerits are indifferent to them—and we again assert that the issue attempted to be raised between him and General Cameron is for factious purposes. The latter is an applicant for the high office of Secretary of the United States, unless we have been gravely mistaken, and if so his organ in this county can disburse our mind on that subject. Perhaps he wants votes for that office from Odd Fellow Cumberland, and perhaps his friends will take upon themselves to fix upon the Democratic candidates for the Legislature, as they did the delegates to the Williamsport Convention. Democrats, forsworn, forsworn!

The editor's absence we trust will be sufficient apology for all errors in this number of the Volunteer.

Distressing.—On Sunday afternoon last, during one of the several storms that passed over the valley at that time, a son of Mr. Jacob Seavers of Dickinson township, of about 19 years of age, was instantly killed by lightning. He was at the time sitting on the porch in front of the house, within about two feet of the spouting. The fluid struck the chimney, knocked in the gable end of the building, and passed down the rain spouting, and then flying off, struck Mr. Seavers on the shoulder, passed down his side, and tore off the shoe from his right foot. It left several large blue spots on his side and thigh. He breathed several times after the accident. A physician was procured as soon as possible, but life was extinct when he arrived.

During the prevalence of the storm which passed over a portion of this and adjoining counties on Sunday last, much damage was done in the immediate neighborhood of this place by the sudden rise of the water in the Letart spring, which in the space of a few hours completely overflowed the adjoining lands, injuring the corn and grass crops materially, and also doing considerable damage to the tanneries located along the stream, some of which were entirely submerged. But these, although serious losses to a number of our citizens, are light when compared with others. We learn that the barns of Johnston Marritt and Maj. Samuel Clarke in the lower end of this county, and Abraham Fleming in York county, were struck by lightning and entirely consumed. Maj. Clarke's was partially insured.

There are some who will be seen by an advertisement in another column; that the "Nightingale Serenade;" are about to pay our town another visit. This deservedly popular band have just returned from a most successful professional tour through the Canadas. The best recommendation we can give them is to refer to the success which attended their previous concerts in this place. At present they are accompanied by the embodiment of wit and humor, Mr. Seaman, (the old man.) Lovers of music and mirth attend.

A BORN HAMILTON, Esq., has retired from the Pennsylvania, and is succeeded by W. V. McLean, Esq., a young gentleman of fine talents and excellent business habits. The editorial department still remains under the charge of the talented and energetic former.

NEW SENATOR FOR MASSACHUSETTS.—The Governor and Council of the city of Boston, met on the 27th ult., and appointed R. C. Winthrop United States Senator, in place of the Hon. Daniel Webster.

There are two Democratic candidates in the field for Congress, in the district composed of Westminster, Cambridge and Bedford counties, A. McKim of Westminster, and Joseph McDonald of Cambridge. This is extremely unfortunate at this peculiar juncture of affairs, as, if both remain in the field, there is danger of a Whig being elected in that strong Democratic district. We sincerely trust this difficulty may be healed without delay, and that the Democracy of those counties may present an unbroken front to the common enemy. It would be a lasting disgrace if such a district, with a Democratic majority of at least 2,000, should be represented in the next Congress by a Galphin Whig.

GEN. LOPEZ IN WASHINGTON.—Gen. Lopez, the renowned Cuban General, arrived in Washington a few days since.

MEETING OF THE PASSENGERS OF THE STEAMSHIP OHIO, OFF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

We copy from the Panama Echo of the 26th of June the annexed proceedings of a meeting held by the passengers on board the steamer Falcon, off Providence Island, between Havana and Chagres. It will be recollected that in May last, twenty five or thirty of the citizens of this town and county, took passage in the Steamer Ohio, from New York, to California, via Havana, Chagres, and Panama. At Havana the passengers were transferred from the Ohio to the Falcon, and the annexed proceedings were had on board the latter steamer, induced as it appears by the worse than brutal usage received by them while on their way from New York to Havana on the steamer Ohio. We would scarce venture to publish the annexed resolutions, doubting whether there existed brutes fashioned after the similitude of man, who could thus treat American citizens, were it not that the names of some of the citizens of our own Borough appear as officers of the meeting, whose integrity and veracity cannot be questioned.

Dr. Conger, of Cayuga county, New York, was appointed chairman assisted by seven or eight Vice Presidents, among whom we observe the name of our countryman, James Hofer, Esq., late sheriff of this county, and on the Committee who reported the resolutions we find the name of Geo. Z. Bentz, of this place.

We observed, some few weeks since, that a proposition or memorial had been presented by our representative in Congress from this District, Hon. James X. McLanahan, in reference to the treatment received by the passengers on this M. O. Roberts' line of steamers, between New York and San Francisco. But we had no idea of the extent of the brutality which had been, and is daily being perpetrated by this monster Roberts, and his captains, cooks, and sailors, upon the respectable and confiding portions of our citizens. We therefore most sincerely hope Mr. McLanahan will not permit the matter to sleep, nor be deterred from performing a duty he owes his constituents by a most perfidious attempt at an apology for the base and brutal conduct of those connected with this Roberts line, which has faintly exhibited itself in a certain quarter. What! Apologize for the wretches who would attempt to feed their fellow citizens on a mass of animal and vegetable garbage revolting to thought and smell of human beings and animals alike? By the crew of a South Carolina Bazaar. What!!! Apologize for the robbers who have sold tickets giving a number of berths as high as 491 when the vessel admitted only 150. What!!! Apologize for the many homicides that have been perpetrated by inducing worthy, confiding citizens to buy tickets in the Roberts line under the solemn assurance that the detention on the Isthmus would not exceed 10 or 15 days, when it was known they could be detained from two to three months, and very probably during that time fall victims to want and disease. Surely no man with a full knowledge of all these facts, as we know them from undoubted authority, will attempt to act the apologist of such human sacrifices.

We say then to our friend McLanahan, go ahead and fear not. Let your clarion voice sound the infancy of this man Roberts and his company of captains, cooks and scullions, through the halls of Congress, and let the unthought, free, and untrammelled press of our Republic take up the sound and carry it through every city, town, and hamlet, from the mountains of Vermont to the golden sands of California.

But it may be said what has Congress to do with this matter? or what redress can Congress afford to the injured? Probably they can afford no redress to our much injured fellow citizens—we suppose they cannot. But this Roberts line, we believe, carries the U. S. Mail. They certainly have upon their tickets, in blazing capitals, UNITED STATES MAIL LINE, and this has a tendency to deceive the confiding and unwary, consisting of the U. S. Mail line the most certain, safe, and trustworthy. Congress can certainly deprive them of this motto which they use to attract the unsuspecting into their snare-trap. Take from them at once, we say, the U. S. Mail. Uncle Sam ought neither to have commuted his contract with scoundrels. Give the contract to Messrs. Howland & Applewell, the only honest and reliable line between New York and San Francisco, and against which we have heard no complaint, on the contrary they treat their passengers like human beings, not like brutes, and their no detention beyond the time mentioned when the ticket is purchased.

But we annex the resolutions, to which we have referred, without further comment, and ask for them a careful and attentive perusal. Although not penned in the classic style of a Stael or an Addison, they are the honest and truthful sentiments of honest but injured men, who know their rights and who have the courage to expose and denounce the villain who have inflicted the injury upon them.

Resolved, That the representations of M. O. Roberts in relation to the fare or table provided for the steamer passengers, asserted by him to be reasonable, wholesome, fair, and served up in respectable style, in a cleanly apartment, well ventilated, and last, though not least, served by civil, obliging and attentive waiters, is, in such, every particular, a gross and intentional fraud.

Resolved, On the contrary, that the garbage, or mass of animal and vegetable matter, dignified by the title of "food," and set before us for consumption, and which, alone considered unfit for the stomach, and revolting to the sight and smell of civilized men, or human beings, and that the apartment in which, and the vessels upon which our disgusting messes were served, were filthy, unwholesome and nauseous in the extreme—only surpassed in this catalogue of impurities—by the brazen faced impudence, the overbearing tyranny, and—during which time, these passengers were to have been gentlemen, whose business it was to have catered to our comfort, and obeyed our wishes!

Resolved, That the sleeping arrangements are so made, that the passengers are obliged to sleep on a filthy mattress, without sheets or pillow, and in many, very many instances, an entire absence of bedding, and that the passengers are obliged to sleep in their artificial calculations, gave orders (upon the several tickets) for berths as far up as 491, when the steward of the ship was forced to put in the passengers on the deck, and the passengers, their principal room in that way, being in the first and second cabin!

INTERESTING LETTERS.

We have been furnished with the following letter from Mr. George Z. Bentz formerly of this town who writes from Panama, on his way to California.

PANAMA, July 4, 1850.

Well, here we are in Panama, on this fourth day of July. This day twenty four years ago two millions of freemen declared to the world they would no longer be slaves, and by their heroic achievements secured liberty to all Europe. This day has been celebrated with becoming respect by the Americans—from the windows of their houses in Panama is floating the breeze the flag of our Union. From sunrise minute guns were fired throughout the day. We were made to assemble at the circus tent of Col. Mann, of N. York, where an oration was to be delivered. I of course wanted to hear and see what was going on. The ceremonies were opened with prayer, and it was sung "Land of our fathers." The declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Tracy, an oration delivered by Mr. M'Laughlin, and national songs were sung by four vocalists from the State—the whole concluded with a collection for the Western Hotel, and a number of toasts drank, &c. The invited guests were the agents of foreign consuls, the Governor of the Province of Panama, (Juan Manuel Davila), the General in chief of the New Grenada Army, and the Alcalde of this city.

It is not necessary to go into a detail of our travels, as you have doubtless read my former letter. We had a pleasant passage from N. York to Chagres, making the voyage in less than 13 days. We arrived at the city of Chagres on the morning of the fourth of June, and were detained 16 hours in being transferred to the Falcon, Havana was in a complete state of alarm. It has a fine harbor, and is the terminus of the entrance of strong forts well garrisoned. The city is very beautiful, its population is about 30,000, we could not land on account of the disturbed state of the island. It was reported that four of our patriots had been tried by a Court Martial and shot. We arrived at our anchorage near Chagres on the night of the 3th of June; as we left the ship in small boats for the city, the Crescent City was seen in the distance. As we enter the Chagres river, to the left, is an ancient fortification, the castle of San Lorenzo. It was built by the early Spanish Conquerors about 250 years ago—at present it is in a very dilapidated condition, but in the hands of Americans would be an impregnable fortress. A few soldiers garrison the Fort, we had scarcely landed in Chagres when we were met by our acquaintances from Carlisle, H. M. J. E. P. M. P., who came down in the Crescent City. Mr. M. intended to return home on account of sickness, a very wise resolve, as it requires a human chap to go through. We left Chagres and ascended the river, which was very high and dangerous, we were four days in reaching San Francisco, and were to cross by land at this point. Here one of the Mechanicburg boys left for home, said he could not stand the journey. Two days of our hardships in the mountains satisfied his ambition, we reached San Francisco on the 17th of June. On inquiring about a passage up to San Francisco we learned that tickets on steamers were selling for \$300 steers. Three steers were in port, viz: the New World, Panama, and the Isthmus, but all had left from the 17th to 20th June; Gov. Ritter's son left this in the Isthmus, at \$0 Mr. Plank of our county, hepaid \$300 for a steerage ticket. We have purchased tickets for the steamer Northern, a vessel which left N. Y. 28 days ago, and is daily expected at this port, we paid \$150 for a steerage passage. The Mechanicburg and Lisburn boys left here 15 days ago in a Sail Vessel. From the best sources of information, we have ascertained that sail ships at this season will not be able to make a voyage to San Francisco in less than 100 days, owing to the danger of being becalmed. Mr. Plank told me he was 33 days in making a Voyage from N. Y. to Chagres, Mr. James Leiby arrived here a few days ago from New Orleans, and he left the N. Y. to Chagres, Mr. Leiby came out to Chagres in a Sailing vessel he was 22 days at sea. We are contented and all the Carlisle Boys together, it costs about 9 cents per night for lodging and we can live at \$5 per week. Our house is an old Rookery. We pay \$10 per month rent for it. From the price we lease for, you would suppose that it was a comfortable building, but not so. The furniture is a palace in comparison to it. The furniture consists of a rude lounge made in the olden time. The lands of New Grenada are very fertile and the inhabitants live upon the spontaneous production of the soil. I thought as I passed over the rich lands of this country, how long will those forests be the abode of wild beasts and the home of an ignorant, superstitious and idolatrous people. Nature has done everything, and man nothing. When we compare the people with our own countrymen, how thankful we should be that Heaven had ordained that we should be born upon a soil where Religion, civilization, society, the pursuits of life and happiness are respected and encouraged.

The city of Panama is surrounded by high and strong walls, with Gateways at the East and West entrances. The houses are built after the manner of all Spanish cities. About 25 cathedrales are the principal buildings of the city. They were first erected some 270 years ago, by the early Spaniards, and they are fast going to decay and ruin. In early times these houses of worship would have been considered splendid structures, but the indolence of the people have suffered even the places of their devotion to go to ruin. A few rude pictures of Christ, the Virgin Mary, and the Apostles decorate the buildings. The morals of the city are far below par. A few days ago a poor unfortunate Chilian, was cruelly murdered by the natives, for a few dollars; this murder happened about 200 yards from our dwelling; the murdered man was carried in the door of the Cathedral, and the priests, with lighted candles, followed the deceased, were performing their functions over his lifeless corpse. From this he was taken to the place of burial, and there interred in all his blood; Sunday here is a day set apart for bull fighting, cock fighting, &c.

This city is unhealthy and many of our unfortunate countrymen have ended their visions of gold and El Dorado forever. The principal disease is Panama Fever and Diarrhoea. Whilst many of our fellows have been called to the Eternal sleep of death, in this foreign land, we are permitted to enjoy excellent health. The thermometer ranges from 80 to 110 in the shade, and this is the winter of the Isthmus—in Summer it ranges from 90 to 120—to day it stands 105°.

We can't do much winter in the mines, but will be there to make an early start in the spring. The steamer West Point has just arrived from N. Y. She saw nothing of our vessel and was out 8 months coming through the straits. In consequence of new vessels being put on the route, tickets for our ship have fallen to the original price, \$150. I may stay here a few weeks longer and then if no news arrives from our steamer, I will take a sail ship and be out one hundred days.

GEORGE Z. BENTZ.

Excution.—George W. Evans, a young man convicted of murder, was executed at Moon, Geo., on Friday week, in presence of an immense concourse of persons. He was born and reared amid profligacy and crime, which had combined to destroy the better impulses of his nature. The Moon Messenger says:

On the scaffold he warned the youth of the country to beware of his example, and shun the ways of wickedness which led to the ignominious gallows; and in alluding to the teachings of his own sinful mother, gave, faithful warning to the mothers of the land to look well to the habits and conduct of their children.

Friday is truly an unlucky and remarkable day with Prof. Webster. He committed the murder on Friday—he was arrested on Friday—the verdict of the Coroner's inquest was made public on Friday—the final decision of the Executive was given on Friday, and the execution of the prisoner is to take place on Friday.

Whig Pretensions to Political Morality.

The efforts of the Whigs to make political capital out of the occurrences at Williamsport, says the Harrisburg Keystone, come with ill grace from a party whose policy, for years, has been to seduce members of the Legislature from their fidelity to their constituents, by the influence of their monied institutions, and then to reward them with the highest places of honor in the Whig ranks. Who does not recollect the treachery of Penrose, Burden, Dickey and others, when they went for the United States Bank? Before this act, there was nothing too severe for Federalism to say of them. Since then, they have been the acknowledged leaders of the Whig party and have filled some of the most distinguished places in its gift. No longer ago than the last session, Whiggery was proud to open wide its mouth, in the House of Representatives, to swallow the doses administered by the factious, and somewhat eccentric doctor. He was the acknowledged leader of Whiggery, and looked up to by all the talent and decency party in the house, as the very oracle of the great Whig party.

Gov. Ritner was also a renegade from the democratic ranks, and so is Gov. Johnston. Nearly all the leaders of the party are made up of men who have been expelled from the Democratic party on account of their treachery and misconduct. Even the suspected author of the attempted bribery, is indebted to Whiggery for all the political distinction he ever received. How flattering this must be to the pride of the old line of Federalists and national republicans, to be placed in leading strings to such men as Ritner, Penrose, Burden, Dickey, Johnston, Cameron, &c. &c. &c.

The idea of the Whigs talking about bribery and corruption in the Democratic party, is truly ridiculous. Whiggery is made up of it. It owes its very existence to it. Take away from it the men who have been turned out of the Democratic party for their misconduct, and it would be literally annihilated. There would be nothing of it left. It therefore loves and cherishes bribery and corruption. It not only receives those guilty of it into its bosom, and gives them aid and comfort, but it makes leaders of them and implicitly obeys their commands.

The following article, which is copied from the Union Times, a paper published in Mr. Snyder's own county, will show the estimation in which the Whig candidate for Auditor General is held at home amongst those who have longest and best known him. That his father was honest and faithful to all his public trusts is but a poor guaranty for the son. It is an old and generally true saying, that the son of the Parson is the worst boy in the Parish. So it is undoubtedly in this case—for when a man has no other claims to public favor than the good character of his father, ten chances to one, that he is not much of a man himself. But to the article:

GALPIN SNYDER.—The Galphin Whigs met in State Convention, at Philadelphia, on the 10th inst. We perceive that the name of Henry W. Snyder, of this county, was brought before the Convention for Surveyor General, but falling in this, on the second ballot he was lucky enough to get the nomination for Auditor General, a position of the highest importance and responsibility, requiring talents of the most distinguished order, and for which Mr. S. is notoriously disqualified both by education and experience. Mr. S. is a brother of the Hon. John Snyder, son of ex-Governor Snyder, and for many years a warm and uncompromising Democrat, but conceiving himself wiser than his father, he eventually out himself loose from the Democracy of the county, and since 1838 has acted with the opposition. Disappointed in his ambition, was the cause of his apostasy. As far as our recollection extends, Mr. Snyder has never shown much talent as a leader, but has invariably been compelled to submit to the dictation of others, and occupy a secondary position in the ranks of his party. Although frequently up for nomination for Senator, &c., he has never as much as commanded a respectable vote in convention, owing to the antipathy of the Whigs against him occasioned by his reserved habits and aristocratic airs. He is disliked as much by the bone and sinew of the Whigs as he is disesteemed by the Democrats, and it is unpopular and detested. So far as the Democrats are concerned, we can freely say, that we look upon his nomination with perfect indifference. He's not going to "set the river on fire" through his popularity here. Some of the most prominent Whigs in the county will oppose him "tooth and nail," and we predict his triumphant defeat in his own hot bed which usually gives a Whig majority of 100.

THE DETERMINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.—It is related by Washington letter writers that President Fillmore has expressed a determination not to appoint any to the Cabinet from States that had representatives in the Nashville Convention. Right.

SHIPWRECK—Loss of Life.—A letter dated New York, July 22, says: "The ship Elizabeth, from Loughbor, bound for this port, went ashore on Fire Island on Friday evening, and went to pieces. Eight lives were lost."

We are with you once again! Laugh and be Merry. THE OLD FAVORITE—THE NIGHTINGALE ETHIOPIANS. RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends that they will have the honor of appearing before them in a few of their Inimitable Concerts, Since their return from the Canadas, where their concerts were attended by the elite and fashion. AT EDUCATION HALL, on Tuesday and Wednesday evening, August 6th and 7th. For particulars, see bills of the day. Admission 25 cents. Carlisle, August 1, '50.

Teachers Wanted. The School Directors of the School District of Silver Spring township, will meet at the house of G. D. Ducey, in Hagerstown, on Saturday the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of appointing teachers for said district. Nine male and one female teachers are wanted. None need apply but those who can come recommended as to good moral character and qualifications for teaching. Applicants will present themselves at the time and place above said, for examination. By order of the Board. J. O'LENNIN, Jr. Sec'y. August 1, 1850—3

Private Sale. The subscriber offers at private sale, a valuable lot of ground situate in the Borough on Pomfret street, and adjoining a lot of Joseph Sims on the east, and Mary Cauffman on the west, containing 60 feet front, and 240 feet deep, having thereon erected a two story plastered House and Kitchen, a two story Frame House, Frame Barn, Stable, and an abundance of fruit trees on the premises. The property will be sold low, and divided into half lots if necessary, to suit purchasers. For terms, apply to PHILIP RHODS, Agent for the Owner. August 1, 1850