

THE VOLUNTEER.

CAHLETS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1850.

John H. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

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

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
of Millin County.

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

Democratic County Meeting.

The Democratic Republicans of Cumberland county are requested to assemble in the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Monday evening the 29th of August next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of exchanging opinions on the approaching election &c. A general attendance is earnestly requested.

Aug. 15, 1850.

Democratic Ward Meetings.

The Democrats of the West Ward, are requested to meet at the public house of Robert Laird, on Friday (tomorrow evening) for the purpose of electing in nomination Delegates to be elected on Saturday next, in County Convention on Tuesday the 20th to form a County Ticket.

The Democrats of the East ward will meet at Heiser's Hotel, on the same evening, and for the same purpose.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Aug. 15, 1850.

DELEGATE ELECTION.

It is to be hoped that the members of the Democratic party will not forget the election of delegates to the County Convention on Saturday next. This is too frequently forgotten, or considered as a matter of no importance, whereas it is one of the most essential things to the prosperity of a party, and the success of its measures. If the delegate elections are not attended to, improper persons may very easily be selected by designing and corrupt persons, and the consequence of this frequently is that improper nominations are made which result in either the defeat of the party, or the tampering and often the sacrifice of measures to the promotion of individual interests. It is certain that those who think it too much trouble to attend the delegate elections, feel very little interest in the cause of democracy. Their professions may be loud enough and they may probably stand well in the estimation of the party; but their actions and practice are the only things that can give infallible demonstration of their devotion to the cause. We do then most earnestly enjoin it, on every Democrat, to be active and vigilant in the discharge of that most important duty, the selection of delegates. Remember that much depends on the men you send—that a United States Senator is to be voted for by the persons your delegates may select as candidates for representatives—that conferees are to be elected, to meet others, to nominate a State Senator—that a Congressman is to be nominated—that a Commissioner and Prosecuting Attorney are to be nominated, and various other offices. As a good citizen and a good Democrat, see then that these matters are properly attended to.

ANOTHER WARNING.—On Thursday afternoon as the train of passenger cars was passing through our streets a melancholy accident occurred. A young lad, about twelve years of age, son of Mr. George Masonheimer of this place, had jumped on the cars at the lower end of town, and attempted to jump off at the public square. He cleared the car, but fell in the act, and he was caught in an instant by the car wheel, and the two wheels of the last burthen car attached, passed over him, mangle him in a most horrible manner. His head was almost severed from his body, and he received several other injuries either of which would have proved fatal. This is another warning to parents, not to permit their children to go on the cars, as they are passing along the streets. Our blood has been frequently chilled, and our hair has almost stood on end at the many narrow escapes we have witnessed with our own eyes, from most fearful accidents in this way. We sincerely hope that this sad bereavement to Mr. Masonheimer may be a profitable warning to the rest of our citizens, and that hereafter parental authority may be able to keep the children of the town from constantly running into such eminent danger to life and limb.

ANOTHER BARN BURN.—On Tuesday evening of this week, the barn of Mr. George Washwood in West Pennsborough township, about seven miles west of Carlisle, on the state road leading to Newville, was struck by lightning, and the whole barn and its contents consumed. We have not learned whether Mr. Washwood was insured.

Gen. Cameron's visit here was purely a business one. We have the authority of one of the officers of the bank for saying that his visit here was at the solicitation of the gentlemen himself on business connected with the institution—that he came here on Friday evening, and left on Saturday morning. The general is too shrewd a man not to take advantage of the old age, of killing two birds with one stone. If he came here on Friday evening and left on Saturday morning—it did not prevent him from riding out with one of his especial friends to pay a visit to one of the delegates to the late Williamsport Convention, merely to enjoy the morning air, and for the benefit of his health, we presume. He was back, in time to take the eleven o'clock train, but all great men, Napoleon and Gen. Cameron, among the number, are noted for the celebrity of their movements, and their powers of combination in marshaling their forces, preparatory to engaging in battle. The Genl.'s business, by the way connected with our little bank, has been rather too intimate for the satisfaction of a large proportion of the stockholders of that institution, and they have had great difficulty in preventing him from electing directors and other officers to control the affairs of the bank, and indirectly manage the politics of the county. He has been so successful in Dauphin through such means, that he has concluded to introduce the Cameronian system of tactics west of the Susquehanna. We would be rejoiced to hear that his connections with the institution had ceased. The General had better pay us a flying visit again, to follow the deplorable recollection passed by the Standing Committee recommending the County Convention to nominate persons for members of the Legislature who will not give a pledge in writing, that if elected, they will support the Democratic candidates who may be nominated in Caucuses by the Democratic members of the Legislature, for the offices of United States Senator and State Treasurer.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

The object of party organization in political affairs is carried into effect, is to promote the progress of principles, which those of one political faith deem essential to the prosperity and happiness of themselves and the people at large. If that object be kept steadily before us and acted on, there is no serious danger of discord, dissensions and defeat, but if it be lost sight of in the struggle for the elevation of men, without regard to their known soundness of views, then we as Democrats in a state of decadence, and have lost all the moral power connected with unity of action and energetic party organization. Party then becomes simply a machine which ambitious and designing men seize hold of to raise themselves to power, regardless of consequences. The best of men may be sometimes mistaken, but when so, their real honesty and sincerity are so apparent, that we forgive their faults and mistakes from a conviction of their manly and honorable intentions. But there is such a thing as a hardened duplicity in politics, the errors of which are habitual and constant, and which it is the duty of all good Democrats to resist and overcome whenever found, and especially whenever and wherever it has grown arrogant and bold in the assertion of its hollow pretensions. The occasional mistake in the one case is the exception, the uniform pervasiveness in the other is the general rule, and the motives of action in the latter are not how will the pure and genuine principles of Democracy be advanced, but how will the people be hoodwinked and overreached and they be prevented from carrying into effect that too radical measure. Such men are what are strictly called conservatives, and who from a nominal connection with the Democratic party, are endeavoring to carry into effect Federal measures, by means of Democratic machinery, and their most appropriate place is where their measures and their political associates would more nearly approximate.

INDIRECT TAXATION IN THE FORM OF A TAXIPEE.

Is it the interest of the people to pay additional taxes, in the form of increased duties, to enrich a few manufacturers, at the expense of the masses?—This is the great question now at issue between the Democratic and Whig parties. It is, says the Key-stone, the one upon which the politics of the State must finally turn. The Democrats must meet it boldly. It is a question not to be evaded. Those who call themselves democrats, but who go with the whigs on this question and condemn the Democratic policy, are giving aid and comfort to the whigs and doing more to promote their success than any other class of politicians. If the question is met as it ought to be, and the sophistries and deceptions which the whigs attempt to palm upon the people, as arguments and facts, fully exposed in their naked deformity, their result cannot be doubtful. Truth and justice must prevail.

The time has gone by for yielding any thing to the unjust demands of special classes, who require the power of the government to be exercised for their peculiar benefit. Such a demand is unreasonable and unjust, and will not be submitted to, unless the majority are willing to have their pockets picked to establish a kind of manufacturing aristocracy, to tax the people and control the government. What ever may have been the policy of the government in its earlier days, when the policy of other nations destroyed, the freedom of commerce and we were comparatively weak and destitute of many of the essential elements of natural defence, the circumstances of the country and of the world, make it the interest of our people at this time, to encourage liberality and reciprocity in trade, and the most enlarged commerce.

Why should a country like the United States, with cheap and fertile lands and all the elements of wealth, with the most energetic population on the face of the earth, seek to put itself in by prohibitory duties, in the face of foreign competition? What have we to dread from foreign competition? Are we afraid of the necessities of life becoming too cheap, and that our people will live to be miserably poor? Suppose the fact to be as stated, that many of the articles which we use can be imported cheaper than they can be manufactured at home, what harm does it produce to the great body of the consumers? Does it injure the poor man to cheapen the necessities of life and enable him to support his family on a smaller amount of labor? Is it the fact that he can buy a yard of cotton cloth for a half as much as he could for fifteen cents, and other necessaries in proportion, an injury to him? If so, all labor saving machinery ought to be destroyed and forever prohibited. If increased labor and less production is the object to be attained, then all the advances in the arts and sciences, and in mechanics of every description, have been, instead of a blessing, a curse to the human family and the rest of mankind.

According to the doctrine of the protectionists, the discovery in our quarries of railroad iron in bars ready to lay down on the tracks, would be a great injury to the country, because they would be got without the same amount of labor which they now cost. These people seem to forget that the proper object of all labor is production, to supply the wants and comforts of the human family, and that whenever it is so directed as to produce the greatest amount of these supplies, it is most wisely directed.

There is, perhaps, not a country on the face of the globe, but can furnish some article which will contribute to the comfort of man cheaper than any other country. Hence, unrestricted commerce, by which nations can exchange their products with each other without being taxed for this natural right, is advantageous to all. The whole system of restrictions and prohibitions, which has long demoralized and disgraced the civilized world, and which either in gross ignorance of the general laws of commerce, or in the wicked and selfish propensities of man, as an intelligence and commerce have advanced, and the rights and interests of the people have become better understood and more respected, these shackles have been broken, until even the haughty and tyrannical government of Great Britain has been forced by an enlightened public opinion, to cast them off.

The policy of the government of Great Britain anterior to the recent change in her financial system, and the modification or repeal of her corn laws during the Peel administration was most oppressive upon the laboring and producing classes. Her system of primogeniture and entail, her rotten clause establishment which robs labor of a tythe of its products, and her immense national debt contracted in the prosecution of unjust and aggressive wars against the rights of humanity, have all tended to oppress the masses and pamper a profligate aristocracy.

But no part of her system was more unjust or oppressive than the corn laws, which taxed the very bread of life and made it so high, that the tenants who cultivate the soil, and the operatives in the manufacturing, could not afford to eat bread except of the coarser kind made of oats and barley, and even not enough of this to sustain life in a healthy condition. This system was adopted to protect the landed interest from the competition of foreign wheat, and to enable them to pay taxes to meet the demands of an extravagant government, to pay the interest on the national debt and to sustain the nobility and landlords in all their pride of idleness and luxurious extravagance. Since the repeal of the corn laws, these landed aristocrats have become as clamorous for a restoration of protection, as the manufacturers are in this country. They do not like the competition of the American farmer in their markets, any more than the manufacturer here does the competition of foreign manufacturers in the American market. They both want their respective governments to interfere for their protection, and to tax the mass of the consumers for their respective benefit. The claims of the one are as well founded as the other and neither has any just claim to such favor. There is as much justness in the English government in taxing bread to sustain their agricultural interest, as there is in the American government taxing the necessities of

life to sustain the manufacturing interest in this country. They are a part and parcel of the same cunningly devised system to cheat and rob the many for the benefit of the few. It is high time that the people, in this enlightened age, should teach to those people, that government was not made to oppress and rob one portion of the people, and that by far the greatest number to enrich another.

GOOD NEWS.

The bill of Mr. Pearce of Maryland, fixing the boundary between the State of Texas and the territory of New Mexico, has passed the Senate of the United States by a very decided majority. It is now the general opinion that every measure of the Compromise bill will be passed separately—that every single one of the measures will be passed. This will be good news for the country, and put to rest the everlasting question of slavery, which has been the hobby of every Demagogue North and South, for the last twenty years. The following is the vote on the passage of Mr. Pearce's bill:

Yeas—Messrs. Bagler, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Clomona, Cooper, Davis, of Mass., Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Foster, Green, Houston, King, North, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Shields, Smith, Spruce, Sturgess, Wales, Whitcomb, Winthrop—30.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Davis, of Miss., Dooge, of West, Ewing, Hale, Hunter, Mason, Moton, Newell, South, Turley, Underwood, Upham, Walker, Yulee—20.

Letter of General Garibaldi.

With the modesty which naturally accompanies true merit, General GARIBOLDI, the gallant champion of Italian liberty, during her brief hour of existence, declines the honor of a public reception in this city. His letter, which we publish below, will make a deeper impression on men's minds than the most pompous eulogies of welcome which could be devised. It is beautifully expressed, and reads like an epistle written by one of Plutarch's great men.—*N. Y. Post.*

HARRISBURG, 7th of August, 1850.

Gentlemen—I regret being obliged to announce to you that my continued ill health will forbid my participating in your proposed demonstration of Saturday next.

The slowness of my convalescence, and the uncertainty as to the time when I may recover, will not allow me to meet you in compliance with your kind and very flattering invitation. I hope you will allow me to repeat to you more earnestly, if possible, than before, the wish that I have often expressed, that my proposed demonstration may be altogether abandoned.

No such public exhibition is necessary to assure me of the sympathy of my countrymen, of the American people, and all true republicans, in the noble cause which I have suffered, or in the cause out of which they have flowed.

Though a public manifestation of this feeling might yield much gratification to me, an exile from my native land, severed from my children, and bereft of the overgrowth of my country's freedom by means of foreign influence, yet, believe me that I would rather avoid it, and be permitted quietly and humbly to become a citizen of this great republic of freedom; to live in a quiet and private way, and to wait a more favorable opportunity for the redemption of my country from foreign and domestic oppressors.

TEXAS PAPERS.

Our Texas papers of the 7th ult. have been received. We glean the following items of news from them:—The San Antonio Telegraph states:—On the night of the 11th inst., a party of Indians stole from the rancho of Mr. Lay, four miles from Seguin, nine horses; also, on the same night from Mr. Olin, six miles beyond Seguin, on the Guadalupe, seven horses and mules. The whites in the neighborhood of Seguin, a number of horses—the exact number we have been unable to ascertain. On the evening of the 7th, the horses of Mr. Keshin, living near the Cibola, about three miles below the town of Brownsville, were stolen. The citizens about the Springs were gathered on the morning of the 8th to pursue them. On Sunday the 7th, the Indians were on the Cibola, and on Monday a party of 15 or 20 men, from the neighborhood of Seguin, crossed the Cibola on horse back, in pursuit. It is probable they will join the party on the Springs and pursue them together.

On Monday last an express-traveler here, who reports that on Friday the 15th inst. two parties of Indians were committing depredations on the Cibola, about forty-five miles above this place. One party of fifteen had attacked the rancho of Mr. Castano, and killed one man and drove off his horses. Another party of ten or seven had been seen, a drove of horses, the majority of which, it is supposed, belonged to Mr. James Peacock.

We learn also that a party have been seen this city and their way over the country with a large number of horses.

On the 8th inst., Lieut. Underwood, with thirteen men, left Fort Merrill to escort the mail rider to Laredo, and on the evening of the same day, met a party of Indians on the Nueces, who fired on him from the opposite side of the river. He immediately crossed over and dispersed them. On the 12th inst., when within about thirty-five miles from Laredo, he met a party of nine Indians, well mounted, who fired on him with arrows, which being returned a sharp conflict ensued, which lasted about half an hour, when the Indians retreated. The condition of Lieut. Underwood's horses not permitting a charge, he dismounted his men and fought on foot. Lieut. Underwood and one man killed and seven wounded, among whom was Lieut. Underwood himself. One of the wounded men died a few days after at Fort McIntosh. 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