THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1851.

An Apprentice to the Printing Business,

WILL be taken at this office, if application be immediately made. A boy from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, will be preferred. He must be of good moral character, and possessed of a thorough English education.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—Gen. WM. BRINDLE, to be Superintendant of new work on the North Branch Canal.

Hon. TIMOTHY IVES, to be Superintendant of new work on the Portage railroad and Western reservoir.

In making these appointments, says the Harrisburg *Union*, we think the Canal Commissioners have been peculiarly fortunate. Both gentlemen are well qualified for the position they have been appointed to fill, and there is every assurance that the important works in their charge will be pushed forward with the utmost despatch.

Hon. John Bredin, of Butler, died suddenly, at his residence in that Borough, on Wednesday last.—For the last twelve or fifteen years, Mr. Bredin was President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Butler district; and, at the time of his decease, was spoken of as a candidate for a seat on the Supreme Bench.

☞A gang of counterfeiters have for months infested the border counties of New York and Pennsylvania—their head-quarters being at Lancsboro', Pa. Five of the gang have been arrested, and their spurious bills and plates taken. They are supposed to be a branch of the Michigan scoundrels, and to have confederates in other States.

☞The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Old School) assembled at St. Louis on the 15th, and was opened with a sermon by the Rev. A. W. Leland, D. D., of South Carolina, Moderator of last session. The Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., of Kentucky, was elected Moderator, and the Rev. W. D. Howard, of Pa., Clerk pro tem.

The Cotton Factory recently erected at Harrisburg, commenced operations last week. The trial of the machinery was highly successful, and showed that every thing was in complete working order. The establishment presents the highest evidences of excellence in all its departments.

THE READING CONVENTION.

The *Republican*, a sterling Democratic paper, printed at Clearfield, the home of Col. BIGLER, deprecates, in strong language, any expression by the Reading Convention, in regard to the Presidency.—All the Democratic papers of the State, so far as we have noticed, take the same view of the subject.—From the article in the *Republican*, we take the following extract:

"We observe that one apprehension exists among a number of Democratic editors, that an attempt will be made at Reading to go beyond the duties committed to the charge of the delegates, by declaring the preference of the Democracy of the State on the Presidential question. This would be unfortunate, for many reasons. Our party have not acted on this question in their primary meetings, and for any convention, called for a special and plainly understood purpose, to go beyond that, and proclaim the choice of Pennsylvania for either of the Presidential candidates would be highly imprudent. It would be of no advantage now, to either of these candidates, and might eventually do much harm. But especially would it tend to injure the prospects of our approaching State election. We will most probably have a strong ticket, but not so strong as to warrant the hazard of a single vote. Instead of doing anything to embarrass our candidates, by dragging into the contest things properly belonging to a future and very different struggle, it should be the aim of every good Democrat, whether he is the friend of Buchanan, or Cass, or Houston, or any other man, to secure the redemption of the State from the hands of the Whigs, as the first and greatest object, and which can only be done by a united, vigorous, and determined effort. Our party is strong—our candidates will be strong—and we will enter the campaign under the most flattering auspices.

But notwithstanding all these advantages, we would hazard all if an attempt should be made to commit the party on the Presidential question a year in advance. The triumphant election of our ticket next fall, will add much to the strength of our party for the following year. How foolish and wrong would it be then, to omit any thing calculated to give strength and popularity to our party in 1851? We hope, with much confidence, to see wise and prudent counsels prevail at Reading.

The Latest Fashion for Ladies.

Mrs. Bloomer, who edits the *Lily* in an interior town of New York, thus describes her apparel:

"Our costume is as yet by no means perfected; there is a lack of harmony in the dress we now wear, which is nothing different from the reigning fashion except that our skirts have been robbed of about a foot of their former length, and a pair of loose trowsers of the same material as the dress substituted. These latter *extend from the waist to the ankle*, and may be gathered into a band and buttoned round the ankle, or, what we think prettier, gathered or plaited up about two inches in depth, and left sufficiently wide for the foot to pass through, and allow of their falling over the top of the gaiter. They may be trimmed to suit the taste of the wearer.

"Instead of the whalebone bodice, the dress should be made with a sack front, entire from the shoulder to the knee, and a tight back, with the skirt gathered in as usual; or cut the whole in the sack style—fitting the form to the waist—and then let it swell out, giving sufficient fullness to the skirt.—Shawls must be abandoned, and a sack or mantilla take their place; a nice fitting boot or gaiter, and a round hat would make the whole unique. Our dress is thus far a mere experiment, and not what we think it should be. It takes time to revolutionize one's wardrobe, as well as one's opinions."

In connection with the above, the following from the New York *Evening Post* will not prove uninteresting to the ladies:

THE NEW COSTUME.—A young woman, dressed in the latest female fashion—straw hat with broad brim and round crown, a large cape and trousers—last evening in company with a gentleman, promenaded the saloon of the steamboat Isaac Newton, on her way from Albany to this city, and attracted the attention of the passengers, which was probably what she most desired.

THE PENNSYLNANIA RAILROAD.—The Mountain section of this road is to be put under contract immediately, between Altona and Pringle's Point, 25 miles. Proposals will be received from the 9th to the 12th of June next, at Johnstown and Summit, for the grading and masonry. The road within this distance will cross the Allegheny Mountain, encountering some of the heaviest grading offered in this country. In addition to a number of extensive cuttings, embankments and culverts, there will be one tunnel 1,200 yards in length at the summit of the mountain, and another 200 yards through Pringle's Point. The Pittsburg Gazette in communicating these facts, says by the first of July, then, the grand work of levelling the Allegheny Mountain will be fairly commenced, and when it is finished, there will no longer be any obstruction from this cause, between the waters of the Ohio and the Delaware, and Philadelphia will be brought within fifteen hours of pleasant riding of Pittsburg. By that time, also, we shall have a continuous railroad highway to the Mississippi, and most probably to Chicago. Who can estimate the effect of this vast line of travel opening up between the East and the West, and bringing the extremities of our country into a mere neighborhood distance.

The Locusts are begining to appear in numbers.

THE COMING ELECTION.

The Reading Convention, to nominate candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, assembles on Wednesday next. Col. WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield county, will, beyond doubt, receive nearly a unanimous vote, as the candidate for Governor. The Democrats of the several counties have declared for him in a voice approaching unanimity. No man in the State enjoys the confidence of the people to a greater degree than Col. BIGLER. In his own district, where he is known to all, he enjoys a popularity truly enviable. He is respected by all—beloved by all.

And well is Col. BIGLER entitled to the confidence and respect of the people. From a poor boy, he has, by his own energy, perseverance, and honesty, surmounted all obstacles, and established a character and a name of which he may well feel proud. Such a man deserves the full confidence of the people.—Such a man the people want in the executive chair.

That Col. BIGLER will be triumphantly elected, we have never for a moment doubted. But yet, to "make his calling and election *sure*," it behooves the Democracy of the State to be up and doing. We must organize in every county, town, village, and township. We must "stiffen up the sinews of war," and prepare to meet the cohorts of Federalism as in days of yore. Our Democratic friends must not rely too much upon their own strength. This has been the rock upon which the best hopes of the Democracy have on more than one occasion been wrecked. In the approaching campaign, particularly, our friends should be active, vigilant, and persevering. Our political opponents, as heretofore, will resort to any and every expedient, to elect their candidates. Backed up with all the patronage afforded by both National and State administrations, the Federalists will enter the campaign with many advantages over the Democracy. A bad cause requires desperate and reckless means to be employed to sustain it, and our opponents, knowing this, will, as in former times, resort to all kinds of deception, in the hope of deceiving the people.

In our next we hope to be able to announce the nominees of the Reading Democratic Convention, and shall then take occasion to urge our friends once more, to organize for the approaching contest.

A BOLD, RECKLESS TRAITOR.

"My counsel is, secede from the Union of these United States. 'At every hazard, and to the last extremity secede.' If I was now about to draw my last breath, with that breath I would exhort you to secede."—*Rhett's Speech before the Southern Rights Association.*

For twenty-five years, says the Ohio State Journal, this traitor has been plotting treason against the Union. All the movements with which he has sympathized and acted, have been aimed at this end. Robert Barnwell Rhett stands forth, by his own confession, before the American people, a hoary headed traitor. His design and aim and labor is, to destroy the Union of these States. He boasts of it. He proclaims it from the house top.

How have we fallen since the days of Jefferson and Burr, in our treatment of those who conspire against the Union. Burr was arrested and tried for treason. It was supposed he was laboring to separate the Western and Southwestern States from the Union, and to conquer and attach a part of Mexico thereto. The country was in arms at the outrage. Again, the Hartford Convention, during the late war with England, assembled to consider the grievances to which the commerce and business of New England were subjected by that measure; and, therefore, the charge of treason was raised against them, and for thirty years the odium of "Hartford Convention," was enough to damn any man who had any thing to do with it, so jealous did our people appear on the subject of the perpetuity of the Union. Now, however, the tone is changed. Now, disunionists and political fanatics, both at the North and the South, can talk of the Union as a thing of no value; indeed, as a bond of servitude, to be broken asunder at the first convenient moment. Now, treason can stalk rampant through the streets of Charleston, and there are none to molest it. Now, papers can be established at Washington, the seat of Government of these States, and openly advocate the dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a Southern and slave-holding confederacy. Now, so noted and distinguished a man as Mr. Rhett, a Senator from South Carolina in the Congress of the States, can proclaim his infamous purposes through the land, and nobody heeds it. South Carolina may threaten secession, and nobody is alarmed. The Legislature may call a Convention to take steps for a seperate and independent government, and the press of the nation note it in a short paragraph, as an ordinary item of news of the day.

Why is there this feeling of indifference? Why this listless disregard of their threats? Is it because the public mind has gradually become familiar with such talk, and thus pass it by when it should be heeded; or is it that the people of the Union have no idea that any such steps will be taken, and that all this puffing and gasconade of the Palmetto chivalry is mere wind, designed for some ulterior object, and as such, perfectly harmless, and beneath their notice? This is a difficult question to solve. It is evident that *somebody* is deceived. Either the people of South Carolina are badly humbugged by their leaders, or the people of the Union are deceived about their real purposes. Time will soon determine the question. South Carolina is getting into a tight place. Her Rhetts depended much upon getting up a Southern Confederacy. They were so impudent as to *attempt* it, and failed, most signally; not one southern State uniting with them in their treasonable scheme. The only course left is for her to *secede alone!* Mr. Rhett thinks this is the only alternative, and he is urging her to the fatal plunge. Let her go. Let her try the experiment. Perhaps there will be no better time to test the strength and integrity of the Union. Let a government vessel be stationed off the harbor of Charleston, to intercept all vessels coming in and going out. Let all duties be collected for the port in this way. Let all the post offices in the State be discontinued. Let the mails be carried around them, either by sea or by land. And when all this is done, let us see how long they will hold out.

☞A grand *whig* demonstration against Collector Lewis, for saying that mechanics and workingmen "are well enough in their sphere, but by no means amongst the most respectable or influential of our citizens," came off at the Museum in Philadelphia, on Thursday evening last. Peleg B. Savery presided. From beginning to end, the meeting, which was large, was one continued scene of excitement, disorder, and violence. When the resolutions in condemnation of Mr. Lewis and demanding his removal by the President, were read, the greatest uproar occurred, the Lewis and anti-Lewis bullies having got themselves into a regular "knock-down;" but the police interfered, and took a number to the lock-up. The *Statesman* says that the "scene transcended, in point of moral, and even brutal violence, any of the innumerable turmoils and riots which almost fill the local annals" of Philadelphia.

Harmonious whiggery! This fight, as well as the reported want of concert in the cabinet at Washington, exhibits anything but a promising state of affairs for the opposition. Wonder if this is the "good time" which has been so long "coming?"

The weather for the last few weeks has been very favorable to the crops, being warm and interspersed with showers of rain.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic Judicial Convention, to nominate five candidates for the Supreme Bench, will assemble in Harrisburg, on the 11th of June. The delegates to this convention will have a responsible duty to perform, and we sincerely trust they will so discharge that duty, as to meet the full approbation of their Democratic constituents.

The object of that convention will be to select five names, (from the list of Democratic lawyers in the State,) to be placed before the people as candidates for the Supreme Bench. These five candidates, should be, not only Democrats, but men "learned in the law"—men well known for legal ability and purity of character.

The election of Judges is an experiment with the people of this State, and many entertain fears that the experiment will prove an unprofitable one.—Such may be the case; but the fault will be with the people themselves, if the election of Judges proves a failure. If the delegates to compose the Judicial convention are actuated by proper motives—if they, instead of selecting their "*friends*," select only those who are known for their eminence as lawyers and citizens, as candidates for the Supreme Bench, then every one will admit that to elect Judges is preferable to appointing them.

For the honor of our Supreme Court then—for the honor and success of the Democratic party—we hope to see the delegates to the Judicial convention exercise due prudence in selecting the five candidates for the Supreme Bench.

The amendment to the Constitution, recently ratified by the people, contains the regulation of details for the election of Judges of the several Courts of the Commonwealth. It has not been printed in the pamphlet laws, and as every body is interested in its provisions, a general republication seems to be demanded:

The Judges of the supreme court, of the several courts of common pleas, and of such other courts of record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, in the manner following, to wit:

The Judges of the supreme court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large, the President Judges of the several courts of common pleas, and of such other courts of record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges; and the associate Judges of the courts of common pleas, by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the supreme court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, (subjected to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election,) the President Judges of the several courts of common pleas, and of such other courts of record as are or shall be established by law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they so long behave themselves well; the Associate Judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they so long behave themselves well; all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient grounds for impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth, next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the Judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new Judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme court, shall hold their offices as follows: One of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years, the term of each to be decided by lot by the said Judges, as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor; that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The Judge whose commission will first expire, shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each Judge whose commission shall first expire, shall in turn be Chief Justice, and if the commissions shall expire on the same day, the Judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies happening by death, resignation or otherwise, in any of the said courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the supreme court and the President Judges of the several courts of common pleas shall at stated times, receive an adequate compensation fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office: but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the supreme court during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth; and the other Judges during their continuance in office, shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.

New Constitution of Maryland.

The first Wednesday in June is the day fixed for taking the sense of the people of Maryland upon the new Constitution, and if adopted, it is to go into operation on the fourth of July next. The new is certainly an improvement on the old one, and if a majority of the people of that State *desire* reform, it will carry.

The following are the main features of the new Constitution:—Biennial sessions of the Legislature, and each session limited to the 10th of March; State elections hereafter to take place on the first Wednesday of November; Delegates to serve two years, and Senators to be divided into two classes, the first to go out of office in two years, and those elected in 1853 to serve four years, so that one-half will be chosen every other year, at the election of delegates. Ministers of the gospel are not allowed to hold seats in the Legislature; Divorce bills are prohibited, and a majority of the whole number of both Houses is required to pass a law. Principals or seconds to a duel, debarred from holding any office of trust or profit. Imprisonment for debt is abolished, and power is given to the Legislature to pass laws to protect the property of the wife from debts of the husband, and to exempt a homestead worth $500 from levy and sale by execution. The compensation of State officers, except the Governor, limited to $3000. Judges are to hold office ten years, and each Court is to have a Clerk to serve six years. Bank stockholders are brought under the individual liability principle. Voters required to reside in the State twelve months, and in the county or election district six months. Any person convicted of bribery at elections to be deprived from holding office or voting forever thereafter; and the same disqualification to vote provided against any person over twenty-one years of age, who may be convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, unless pardoned by the Governor.

The reformers generally favor the new Constitution, believing it to be the best that could have been framed under the circumstances; whilst a considerable portion of the Whig press are making a dead set against it. The chances, we think, favor its adoption.

The Washington Monument.

The Board of Managers of this noble undertaking suggest that collections be taken up in its aid, throughout the Union, on the approaching anniversary of our national independence. The occasion, remarks the Philadelphia *Sun*, is a happy and suitable one to assist in completing the magnificent work, so purely national in its character. The structure is now eighty-four feet from the surface; and, including materials, workmanship, necessary offices, workshops, machinery, etc., has cost, so far, only about $125,000, and the whole cost of the obelisk, when completed, is estimated at $552,000, which, it is anticipated, will not fail to be contributed by the patriotic people of the United States, to an object so noble, and which is to evince their gratitude and veneration for the great benefactor of their country.

CLIPPINGS OF THE WEEK.

YOUNG LADY SHOT BY A BOY.—A young lady, daughter of Mr. Hastings, of Jamaica, Vt., while on a visit at the house of a friend in Londonderry, was shot by a boy, under very distressing circumstances. The boy took up the gun and snapped it once or twice without effect. He then, playfully pointing it at the girl, said "I'll shoot you, sis," and snapping it again, the whole charge lodged in her forehead.

SHOCKING DEATH BY HANGING.—We learn from the Canton Weekly Register, that a little girl at school, near Macomb, in McDonough county, Ill., came to a sudden and most shocking death last week, by her school mistress putting a handkerchief around her neck and raising her from the floor until her neck was dislocated. The teacher had accused the child of stealing a piece of money, and threatened to hang her if she did not confess the crime. The child persisted in its innocence, she proceeded to put her threat into execution, with the above mentioned result.

The Democrats of the city of Reading are busily engaged in making arrangements for the reception of the Delegates to the State convention to be held in that city on the 4th of June. They purpose giving them the right kind of a welcome.

GREELEY IN LONDON.—Amongst the numerous representatives of the American press now in London, is Mr. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, who, says a letter of May 9th, may be seen almost daily at the exhibition, promenading with some distinguished character, and "the shocking bad hat" and old "white coat" do not give John Bull a very correct notion of our members of Congress.

OHIO.—On Tuesday, the 17th of June, the electors are to determine whether the new constitution shall be adopted, to take the place of the old.

Several cases of small-pox have recently occurred in Lancaster. The papers are urging the citizens to attend to vacoination in time.

Jewelry is becoming quite fashionable again. One of our cotemporaries says he met a lady the other day who had a farm on each wrist, a four story house round her neck, and at least six life memberships to the Bible Society attached to each ear.

The Paris Constitutional says—"The number of passports demanded by persons intending to go from France to visit the exhibition in London, already amounts to 240,000."

On leaving Wilmington, N. C., every vessel is searched and smoked to prevent slaves from escaping on board. The captain is obliged to pay three dollars for having his vessel smoked.

F. K. Boas, Esq., of Harrisburg, is recommended in the Democratic Union, as a candidate for the State Senate, in the Northumberland and Dauphin district, now represented by R. M. Frick, Whig.

The Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota, and formerly a resident of Harrisburg, Pa., was last week honored by a public dinner whilst on a visit to that city, by his old friends and school-mates.

The Scientific American says that a man in Orange county was found one night climbing an overshot wheel in a fulling mill. He was asked what he was doing. He said he was trying to get up to bed, but somehow or other the stairs wouldn't hold still.

A Silver and Lead mine has just been opened in Chester county, about two miles from Phœnixville, from which ore has already been taken, which, after analysis, has been found to yield 33 ounces of pure silver to the ton, and 50 per cent. of Lead.

On the 2d inst., an interesting son of Mr. Valentine Messinger, of the village of Freemansburg, Northampton county, aged about one year, lost its life by the clothes catching fire, while the mother was engaged at washing. The little sufferer lingered several days after the accident happened.

It is estimated that the cost of the fuel annually required in the United States for mechanical and manufacturing purposes—mainly for the generation of steam—cannot fall short of $50,000,000.

The London News publishes the names of all the exhibitors at the Great Fair, with a list of their contributions. They occupy some thirty or forty solid columns of that paper.

Lieut. Adams and Lieut. Edwards, Third Artillery, stationed at Fort Moultrie, S. C., have had a hostile meeting at Sullivan's Island. After an exchange of shots, by which Edwards was slightly wounded in the back, the difficulty was reconciled. A lady was at the bottom of the misunderstanding, as usual.

A snake, evidently of the Whig school, has been caught near Louisville. The Democrat says it is of the chamelion order, as at times it appears of a clear white color, again you look, and it is of a beautiful pink color. This is a great curiosity in the way of sna-ike.

"Mother," said a little boy the other day, "why are orphans the happiest children on earth?"

"They are not—why do you ask?"

"Because they have no mothers to spank 'em."

A young woman, waiting maid to the lady of the editor of the N. Y. Herald, has been arrested on a charge of stealing diamond jewelry from Mrs. Bennett, valued at one thousand dollars.

The Ohio Statesman calls Cincinnati the *meat*ropolis of the west, and insinuates that notwithstanding the abundance of hogs, their "sassengers" are mostly made of dogs!

The Circuit Court Room at Milwaukie, was the scene of a sorrowful event on the 16th inst. James Holliday, Esq., one of the most esteemed members of the bar of that city, whilst pleading a case, was suddenly taken ill, and before he could be removed from the Court, expired. His death is said to have been caused by rheumatism of the heart.

The Detroit Advertiser states that the dwelling of Gen. Cass, in that city, was accidentally set on fire from a stove pipe in the bath room on the 18th inst. By the prompt assistance of the citizens, it was extinguished before much damage was done.

The Cincinnati papers announce the death of a colored man in Claysville, Ky., at the advanced age of 121 years. Another aged colored person, a female slave, died last week in the District of Columbia; she was 105 years old.

Mrs. Ann Innes, mother of Mrs. John J. Crittenden, died in Franklin county, Ky., on the 11th inst., aged 91.

Mrs. Partington is said to be dangerously ill, and it is feared that the newspaper press is going to lose her valuable services as a contributor. Poor old lady, she has a hard time of it.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR!

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNS'A:

It will not be forgotten that the State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania has fixed Harrisburg as the place, and the 23d, 24th and 25th of October next, as the time for their ANNUAL EXHIBITION. There is no State in the Union whose climate, soil and the habits of whose people afford more ample resources than our own for a creditable exhibition of their skill and industry. There is nothing raised, grown or manufactured upon the face of the earth, which is not more or less interesting in the study and science of Agriculture. The Farmer, the Horticulturalist, the Inventor, the Mechanic, are all cordially and earnestly invited to contribute and partake in the interest which will be excited by the occasion; and especially do we invite the aid, countenance and presence of our mothers and daughters, upon whose handy-work and good example we are so dependent for all the domestic comforts of life.

Arrangements are now being made for enclosing the grounds, and providing separate and safe places for all animals and articles which shall be presented for exhibition. All the canals and rail-ways of the State will be open free of charge for their transportation to Harrisburg; and visitors will come and go on them at one half the usual rates.

The young men of the State are reminded that the PLOUGHING MATCH will afford them an opportunity for the display of their skill, the training of their teams and the fitness of their implements.

While we address this communication to the people of our State, it will not be understood that it is designed to exclude the citizens of other States; much less to avoid the honorable competition which their contributions may afford. Now is the time to prepare. By direction of the Executive Committee.

FREDERICK WATTS,
President of the State Agricultural Society.

Carlisle, May 28, 1851.

☞Papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

For the Volunteer.

THE BIBLE CAUSE.

The Managers of the Cumberland County Bible Society to the Citizens of Cumberland County.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the clergy of Carlisle, who held a meeting last January, in Education Hall, at which the agent of the Pennsylvania Bible Society was present, it was determined by the Board of Managers to attempt the exploration and supply of the county, by an agent visiting every family, and meeting the wants of all who were found destitute, either by sale or donation.

The Board accordingly appointed Mr. E. A. Brady, as their agent—directed donations to be solicited—invited the co-operation of the clergy—called for the aid of the Bible societies in the county—ordered a supply of Bibles from Philadelphia, and commenced last January the work of exploring the county. It has since steadily progressed: six townships have been gone over, and the seventh is now in a course of visitation. About three hundred dollars worth of Bibles and Testaments have been already sold or gratuitously distributed, and donations collected exceeding one hundred dollars. The agent has traveled in the six and a half townships which he has traversed, upwards of a hundred families destitute of a Bible, all of whom have been supplied. Some not only buy cheerfully, but give something towards the work, others pay a trifle for a book, and to others we have to give it gratuitously, but with one solitary exception, all have willingly received the Bible, and in one way or other, about four hundred Bibles and three hundred Testaments have been put in circulation in the seven townships, not including any of the towns, which have yet to be visited.

Here are facts deserving the consideration of our benevolent citizens! Can it be possible that the written word can be extensively diffused among our population, and not produce some salutary results? Is it not probable that many of those who are found destitute of the sacred volume, seldom, if ever, go to the house of God, and in what other way can we hope the truth will ever be brought within their reach? Many also who would never think of looking into an old book which may have lain long neglected in the garret or on their shelves, will be induced not only to purchase, but peruse in their families, the beautiful and cheap editions brought to their doors. Besides is nothing gained by the calling the attention of the head of every family throughout the county to the importance of the study of the Bible, by the judicious remarks of our agent? The Board are determined to go on and complete the work; and we again appeal to THE CLERGY, to present the subject to their congregations, and take up a collection, however small, to assist in the effort. We call on the *local Bible Societies* not only to give the agent their countenance, but their efficient aid; we look to *the benevolent and charitable* among our citizens, every one of whom can do a little, and the wealthy in the church can do much, and will, we trust, give with liberality. To the ladies of Cumberland county, we need make no appeal; they are ever ready to assist in distributing the Bible, both by their contributions and personal services, and indeed we would have little hope of accomplishing satisfactorily, the great purpose of visiting every family in the county, and supplying the wants of the destitute, did we not feel confident of their willingness to help on with the blessed work!

JAMES HAMILTON, *President.*

S. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

Carlisle, May 28th, 1851.

☞Judge Bredin, of Butler, Pa., died suddenly, of an affection of the brain, at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 11th inst. He was President Judge of his District, and was a prominent Candidate of the Democratic party for the Supreme Bench.

CHOLERA.—Our exchanges from the South and West bring us intelligence of a number of fatal cases of this terrible disease, along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.—JOHN D. CREIGH, Esq., of San Francisco, to be a Commissioner for taking the acknowledgment of deeds and depositions in the State of California, to be used in Pennsylvania as evidence.

☞The Harrisburg Cotton Factory was put in operation on Monday week. The *Daily American* says the trial of the machinery was highly successful, and showed that everything was in complete and working order.

A DECIDED SENSATION.—A lady, with the Turkish pantaloons, made her appearance in Chesnut street, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, and created a great sensation among the staid denizens of that phlegmatic city.—The Ledger says that as the neat little lasting boot threaded its way through the crowd, the universal expression was "decidedly pretty."

Methodist Church Case.—Interesting Trial.

This case, instituted by the Methodist Episcopal Conference, South, against the Methodist Book Concern, in New York, was taken up in the U. S. Circuit Court, in New York, on Monday. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Daniel D. Lord, of New York, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Webster is also one of the counsel on the same side. Hon. Rufus Choate, of Mass., and Geo. Wood, Esq., of N. Y., appeared for the defendants. The Hon. Thomas Ewing was also present, he being counsel for defendants in a similar suit against the branch Methodist Book Concern of Cincinnati.

Mr. Lord, in opening the case, stated that the stringent measures operating in the Methodist church in this country, whereby its members were prohibited from owning slaves, led in 1844, to the proposition for a division, which was acceded to, and consequently, a seperate and distinct organization took place in 1845, denominated the Methodist Episcopal Church South, that the Methodist Book Concern in New York, worth about $750,000, was established with a view to furnish Books to ministers of the church, who sold them to members and others, and the proceeds after paying the expenses of the establishment, were to be devoted to the maintenance of travelling and superannuated ministers, widows and orphans, &c., that the said church South was declared to be composed of the Methodist churches in the slave-holding States; that it was fully understood that the annual conference at New York in 1844 agreed to the measure, but it was subsequently urged by the church North that the measure of division was unconstitutional, and that the churches at the South were seceders, and not entitled to a participation in the profits of the establishment, and have refused to allow a division of said establishment, or to pay to the Church South its appropriate share, agreeably to the division. The present suit, in consequence, is instituted, as if the Church South are declared to be seceders, they lose sight of all the Methodist churches and other property in the South.

The complaint states that the church is a voluntary institution and unincorporated. It consists of 1 Bishops, 4,828 preachers—and in bishops, ministers, and members under the organization in the United States, 1,190,960. Of these about 639,000 belong to the North and 465,000 to the Church South.

It was stated by Mr. Lord, in opening, that the stringent measures prohibiting Ministers and members of the Methodist church in question to slaves, prevented the action of the church in slave-holding States and a seperation became necessary. Previous to this it was shown that exceptions had been taken to a minister named Harding, at Baltimore, and to Bishop Andrews, of Georgia, who had become by marriage or descent owners of slaves, and who could not by the laws manumit them.

One of them held by Bishop Andrews had been devised with directions that she should be sent to Liberia, but she would not go, and the Bishop, although nominally her owner, exercised no acts of ownership over her, and she went where she pleased. Mr. L. made remarks in relation to the facts.

Mr. Lord then read the complaint. After which Mr. Johnson (a son of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson) read a portion of the answer, and Mr. E. L. Fletcher concluded the reading of the same. The reading of the application was dispensed with, and Mr. Lord proceeded with his argument.

A Whig Meeting—"but not by any means the most respectable."

Under the above quaint heading, the *Pennsylvanian* published the following highly diverting account of a Whig indignation meeting held in Philadelphia on Thursday evening, for the purpose of calling Mr. Collector LEWIS to account, for the "insulting and aristocratic doctrine" proclaimed in his recent letter to the President. It would seem, from this description, that the harmonious hosts of Whiggery are in a state of glorious confusion, just now:

The meeting last night at the Museum of those "who are all well enough in their sphere," was a little bit the funniest, the noisiest, and at the same time, the biggest demonstration we have had for a long time in Philadelphia. In ordinary times, if the large saloon of the Museum is anywhere near full, the turnout is thought to be very good; but on this occasion it was not only completely filled, but the entries, stairs, nooks and corners were all thronged, to say nothing of the outsiders who filled *North* street, from Chestnut street to the Washington Theatre. There were a great many parties and interests present, including the "Lewis men," the "anti-Lewis men," Mayor Gilpin's Police, who fairly distanced the proudest achievements of the "Martial Police," and a large body of Democrats who occupied the outer circles of the "sphere," but were by no means the most indifferent spectators of the fun. PELEG B. SAVERY, Esq., the whig Senator from this county, a gentleman who is "respectable" in any sphere, occupied the chair, the resolutions being read by Mr. SAMUEL LLOYD, of Penn District, who may be "well enough," but as yet, we have no vouchers as to how he rules at the big White House; but what the resolutions were about, or who were the Vice Presidents, there was too much "noise and confusion," to permit us to ascertain. As soon as the proceedings were fairly commenced, the stage was mounted by a body of the KELLYS, including JOHNSTON, JIM and JOHN, a rampant gentleman named BUCK, and several others from the *Court House* and Post Office delegations. This was the signal for a regular "knock down and drag out." Seventeen "most respectable" were arrested and taken to the Mayor's Office. Among them was one of the KELLYS, who had "pistols for two," but was obliged to go without his "coffee" till this morning, when he will take it at Mr. GILPIN'S levee. From this time out, the meeting was one continued scene of uproar and tumult, enlivened every now and then by the marching out of some unlucky wight, who, not knowing how far the proceedings were under way, would sing out "No!" when he should have answered "Aye," and *vice versa*. The "groans for LEWIS" and the "cheers for COOPER," and the "groans for COOPER" and "cheers for LEWIS," were proposed in such rapid succession, in different parts of the room, that it was impossible for any but the most active men to keep up; but all that was noticed to the Mayor's police, for they pounced without ceremony and without mercy upon every fellow who made his response in the wrong way and at the wrong time. But which was the right way and which was the right time, nobody but the police seemed to be able to make out.

General Foote has accepted the nomination for Governor of Mississippi. The friends of the Union in that State have presented him with a pair of high-blooded horses and an elegant carriage, with which to make his campaign in behalf of Union principles.

Marriages.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. A. H. Kremer, Mr. ANDREW FICKUS, to Miss ANN WURST, both of Frankford township, Cumberland county.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. B. Morse, Dr. JAMES M'CULLOCH, to Miss CAROLINE J., daughter of the late Dr. George D. Foulke, all of this place.

In Mechanicsburg, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. John G. Fritchey, Mr. CHRISTIAN WALTER, to Miss MARY ECKERT, both of Hampden township.

On the same day, by the Rev. John N. Heilman, Mr. DAVID ZUG, to Miss LUCETTA BITZER, both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. PETER J. WOLF, of South Middleton township, to Miss JANE E. WALKER, of York county.

On Tuesday last, by the same, Mr. JEREMIAH NAFTSINGER, to Miss JANE E. LINK, both of this county.

Deaths.

In this borough, on Sunday, the 25th inst., of Liver complaint, Mrs. MARY DAWSON, wife of Patrick Dawson, aged 52 years and one month. She was a kind and affectionate wife, a beloved mother, and a good christian; she was beloved by all who knew her, and her loss will be deeply felt by her husband and children.

Weep not in sorrow of spirit,
But joy that my time here is gone,
I hope that good part to inherit,
Where sorrow and sin are no more.

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my early days;
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

P. J. F.