THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset.
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia.
ELLIS LEWIS, of Lancaster.
JOHN B. GIBSON, of Cumberland.
WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1851,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing the time for holding the Delegate Elections and the assembling of a County Convention to form a ticket. A general attendance of the Committee is earnestly requested.

THREE OF THE COMMITTEE.

July 3, 1851.

☞The following named gentlemen compose the Standing Committee of the present year:

Upper Allen, Michael Cocklin; Lower Allen, H. G. Moseur; Carlisle, E. W., Dr. Baughman; W. W., Hugh Gaullagher; Dickinson, John Hocker; East Pennsborough, Jacob Kauffman; Frankfort, Jacob Nickey; Hopewell, Robert Elliot; Hampden, David Humo; Mifflin, Isaac Christlieb; Monroe, Levi W. Weaber; Mechanicsburg, Col. Jos. Ingram; North Middleton, Abraham Lamberton; Newville, John Highlands; Silver Spring, G. H. Bucher; South Middleton, M. K. Moul; Southampton, Jacob Clippinger; Shippensburg Borough, Benj. Duke, Esq.; Shippensburg Township, D. D. Duncan; West Pennsborough, G. M. Graham.

Campaign Subscribers.

In order that correct information may be disseminated, during the election campaign, to the greatest possible extent, we have put down the price of the *Volunteer* to a mere nominal sum. We will furnish it from the 1st of August until after the election in October, at the following low rates.—Under the new postage law, subscribers in Cumberland county will receive it free of postage:

For one copy, from 1st Aug. to Nov.	$ 37½
Five copies, to one address,	1 50
Ten " "	2 50
Fifteen " "	3 50
Twenty " "	4 50

Send in your orders, friends!

TO-MORROW is the "glorious fourth." The day will be *observed* generally by our citizens. A more patriotic people we *never did see!* How the day will be honored cannot now be told, as the arrangements are kept perfectly quiet!

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Our subscribers at Mechanicsburg, Newville, Shippensburg, and Newburg, are informed that after this week they will receive their papers at their respective Post-offices, FREE OF POSTAGE.

JAS. H. GRAHAM, Esq.—The Gettysburg *Compiler*, an able Democratic paper, edited by our valued friend, STABLE, thus refers to our respected townsman, Mr. Graham:

JAMES H. GRAHAM, Esq., of Carlisle, it seems quite certain, will be the Democratic candidate for President Judge of the Cumberland, Perry and Juniata district; and one better suited for the place, either from extensive legal acquirements, sound judgment, or uncompromising integrity, it would be hard to find throughout the entire Commonwealth. We are glad to learn that his elevation to the Bench of that district is almost beyond a peradventure.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The examinations of the Common Schools of Carlisle took place during the last week. The schools of our borough, we are pleased to be able to add, are in a prosperous and flourishing condition. Great credit is due to the Directors and Teachers for the progress of the scholars in the various departments of education.

After the examinations of the different schools had been concluded, the scholars, their teachers, and a large number of our citizens assembled in Education Hall, on Friday evening, to hear an address to the young, by the Rev. Mr. JOHNSTON, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this place. The evening was excessively warm, but yet the large room was crowded by children, ladies, and gentlemen, all anxious to hear the Rev. gentleman upon a subject so appropriate and important. In his lecture, Mr. J. was not only interesting, but highly instructive. He took a high and noble position, and fully sustained his well-earned reputation as a finished and eloquent public speaker.

On Saturday evening the Male and Female High Schools had an exhibition in the Hall accompanied with excellent vocal music by the scholars. The spacious saloon was again crowded to overflowing, and all were delighted with the exercises. The addresses were highly creditable to the speakers, and were received with enthusiastic admiration by all present. The following, interspersed with music, was the order of exercises:

Prayer—by Rev. Mr. Devinney.
Salutatory Address—by Geo. W. Neidich.
Compositions—Female High School.
Physical and Mental Power—Thomas A. Richards.
Aborigines of America—Charles M. Worthington.
Compositions—Female High School.
The Memory of Joy—William S. Fleming.
Diplomas Conferred.
Valedictory Address—Wm. H. Harkness.
Remarks of Visitors.
Benediction.

JOHN M'CURDY, late editor of the "Fulton Republican," who was obliged to relinquish that situation on account of his blindness, has, we observe, become the editor of the Shippensburg "*News*," in place of Mr. BOMBERGER, who retires.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—The Democrats of Westmoreland held their County Convention on Tuesday, to make nominations for the next general election.—The following ticket was chosen: J. BURRELL, Esq., for President Judge; JOHN MCFARLANE, State Senator; and Messrs. GUFFEY and BIGELOW renominated for the Legislature. Resolutions in favor of Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN for President, were passed unanimously. His friends were elected Delegates to the 4th of March Convention Harrisburg in 1852, viz: Col. MARCHAND, Senatorial; and J. W. COULTER and A. MCKINNEY, Representative.

AVOIDANCE OF THE PORTAGE PLANES.—The Harrisburg *Keystone* states that an allotment has been made by the Canal Commissioners of the work on the State road to avoid the inclined plains of the Allegheny Portage Railroad.

NEXT CANAL COMMISSIONER—GOV. JOHNSTON.

"The Canal Commissioner annually selected to assist in the expenditure of so large a sum, should be no ordinary man. A dishonest officer might use his position to plunder the Treasury and aggrandize himself. An ignorant officer would be incompetent to see that others, subordinate or equal to him in office, discharge their whole duty with honesty and fidelity. Checks in such a body as the Canal Board are desirable and necessary. They cannot be too numerous or great. One of the most effective is, a representation in that Board of each of the political parties of the State. Such an arrangement would destroy much of the opportunity for wastefulness, and would result in the saving of large amounts to the State Treasury."

We take the above extract from Gov. Johnston's speech, delivered before the Federal State Convention at Lancaster. When the Whigs were in power in this State, and when the three Canal Commissioners were appointed by the Governor, how did it happen that "a representation in the Board of each of the political parties of the State" was not recommended *then*? During the Ritner dynasty three full blooded Whigs composed the Canal Board.—*Then*, indeed, was "wastefulness" practiced—aye, the people's money was squandered by thousands, and used for base political purposes. If Gov. Johnston *had the power vested* in him to appoint the three Canal Commissioners, is it at all likely that he would select a Democrat as one of the Board? Not he. But he uses the language of a hypocrite to induce the people to believe that he would like to see the Canal Board composed of men of different politics! The dishonesty of this profession "sticks out a foot." Why did not Joseph Ritner, when he appointed his three Canal Commissioners, select one from the Democratic party? When our Federal opponents answer this question, the people may be induced to believe them honest in their present professions.

Now, in our opinion, it would be a serious injury to the State to have the Board of Canal Commissioners composed of men of different politics. It invariably creates jealousies and a division of sentiment in regard to the business of the Board. We need only instance the fact that during the three years that Mr. Power (a clever man but a violent Whig,) was a member of the Canal Board, there was less harmony and more wrangling in the Board than ever was known before. Two Democrats and Mr. Power composed the Board. Mr. Power was ever vigilent—not in the discharge of his public duties—but in his efforts to foment discord between his democratic colleagues. This was his business—his only business. He felt that he had no responsibility resting upon him, and if he succeeded in getting the Democratic Canal Commissioners at loggerheads, he felt that he had discharged his duty—to his party at least, if not to the State.

Let the Canal Board then be composed of three men holding the same political views, and the interests of the State will be more scrupulously guarded than they would be if the Board contained men of different political views. Gov. Johnston, had he the power, would place three Whigs in the Board to-morrow, notwithstanding his present professions. We hope to see our Democratic brethern of the State pull together for CLOVER; he is the regular nominee of the democracy for the responsible and highly honorable office of Canal Commissioner, and he deserves, and should receive, every Democratic vote in the State.

DICKINSON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The annual Commencement of Dickinson College took place in the M. E. Church on Thursday of last week. The house, we learn, (for we were not present,) was crowded, and the music, by the Independent Blues Band, of Baltimore, excellent. The following, interspersed with music, was the order of exercises:

Prayer—by the President.
Latin Salutatory—Philip Myers.
Foot-Prints of Genius—W. B. McGilvray.
The Land of the Free—W. C. F. Reed.
Lamartine—G. H. Lowe.
Melioration of Man—I. S. Diehl.
Traits of the American Woman—D. W. Edmonston.
The National Monument—J. S. Thomas.
The Love of the Beautiful—W. H. Engel.
The Destiny of America—J. M. Kimberlin.
The Progress of Humanity—W. L. Boswell.
The Statesman—F. Macartney.
Valedictory Oration—A. F. Musselman.

The addresses of the young men we hear highly spoken of, and the exercises throughout as creditable to the students and the College.

The degree of A. B. in course was conferred on George B. Day, Israel S. Diehl, Decius W. Edmonston, William H. Engel, James M. Kimberlin, Geo. H. Lowe, William B. McGilvray, Amos F. Musselman, Philip Myers, Caleb S. Pennewill, William C. F. Reed, Martin T. Rohrer, and James S. Thomas.

The degree of A. M. in course on T. M. Biddle, W. L. Boswell, I. A. I. Creswell, Wm. Daniel, J. S. Deale, H. W. Harman, J. W. Heisley, Wm. Ing, C. W. Keesee, F. A. Macartney, J. W. Marshall, S. A. Rawlings, B. F. Snow, T. A. Thomas, J. Wilson, H. M. Wilson, J. O. Winner, A. W. Wright, C. B. Young and E. H. Webster.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Chas. Collins, President of Emory and Henry College, Va., and the degree of L. L. D. on Professor Gerardus Beekman Docharty, of the New York Free Academy, and Job R. Tyson, Esq., of Philadelphia.

While on this subject we may be permitted to say that the editorial fraternity of our borough have been treated rather cavalierly by the College and the students. It is expected by those connected with the College that the different papers of our town will "notice," in an article of considerable length, the Commencement exercises; but yet the different editors have no seats appropriated to their use, but are expected to take chance with the crowd, and after having been squeezed almost to death (if the squeezing operation was performed by the ladies we would not object,) they are to go home, change linen, and write a very pretty article about the interesting exercises they witnessed. Now, for our part, we are not so ready with the pen as to be able to do this. If those who desire us to notice the exercises cannot appropriate to our use a comfortable seat, where we will have room to make the necessary notes we desire, we cannot and will not trouble ourself concerning the matter. We venture to say that our neighbors of the *Herald* and *Democrat* entertain the same views we do on this subject, and, like us, have often felt anxious to notice, at length, the Commencement exercises, but could not, for want of *personal* knowledge. We throw out these hints to the College, with the remark that whether our suggestion is heeded or not is all the same to us.

THE STATE LUNITIC ASYLUM, at Harrisburg, is completed according to contract. It is 400 feet in length, and three stories high. It has cost about $100,000. The *Union* says, although this structure is entirely plain, it presents a most beautiful appearance. The trustees will now immediately commence furnishing the building so that towards fall it will be ready for the reception of patients. There are now two wards building under separate contract with HOLMAN & SIMONS, for noisy and incurable patients, under an appropriation made last spring.

ONE HUNDRED able bodied lawyers wanted in Minnesota, to break prairie land, split rails, and cord wood. Eastern and southern papers please copy.—*St. Paul Pioneer, June 5.*

At Louisville, a colored woman appeared in Bloomer costume. It did not create much surprise, and was set down to the *imitative* instinct of the animal.

THE FEDERAL STATE CONVENTION.

The Federal State Convention which met at the city of Lancaster on the 24th ult., placed in nomination the following ticket:

Governor, William F. Johnston; Canal Commissioner, John Strohm, Lancaster county; Judges Supreme Bench, George Chambers, Franklin; R. Coulter, Westmoreland; J. W. Comley, Montour; Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia; and Wm. Jessup, Susquehanna.

The editor of the Reading *Gazette*, who happened to be in Lancaster, during the sessions of the Convention, and who witnessed the proceedings, thus speaks of it. "Gov. JOHNSTON," says the *Gazette*, was re-nominated unanimously, as every body expected, although there appeared to be considerable difficulty in the way of his accepting the honor. Immediately after the nomination, which was made about 2 o'clock, P. M., a Committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor, apprise him thereof, and invite his attendance in the Convention. The Committee retired, and further proceedings were suspended, in expectation that he would soon be brought in. But the convention waited and waited, until an hour had passed, and yet no Governor made his appearance. At length it was whispered about, that he refused to accept the nomination until he knew what platform he would be expected to mount. Accordingly, the convention adjourned for an hour, to await the report of the committee on Resolutions. At 4 o'clock, it re-assembled, and the committee through its chairman, Mr. Attorney General DARRAGH, reported the series. The adoption of the resolutions was immediately moved, when JOHN M. SCOTT, Esq., rose and offered the one which was marked as No. 8 in the set laid before the committee (but by that body stricken out) as an amendment. It was in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the provisions of the Constitution in reference to the rendition of fugitives held to service or labor, demand, and shall receive from our party a faithful, manly, and unequivocal support."

This was the signal for a long, discursive, and exciting debate, in which the discordant elements at work among our opponents, were exhibited in a strong light. Various expedients were resorted to, in order to stave off a direct vote upon the resolution. Mr. HOFFMAN, of Berks, moved that it be laid on the table, until the main resolutions were disposed of, but at the solication of Mr. BELL, afterwards withdrew the motion. An amendment was subsequently proposed, to the effect that Pennsylvania would consent to assist the South in protecting her slave property, if the South would in return, yield the North adequate protection to her manufactures. But this met little favor, and was denounced in several quarters, as a proposition at once base and mercenary. Mr. BOYER, of Montgomery, said that "if it were right to aid in executing the Fugitive Slave law, no bribe should be solicited from the South; and if it were wrong, no bonus, in the shape of a high tariff, would make it right." Mr. SCOTT, the mover of the resolution, made an earnest and eloquent speech in favor of maintaining good faith with the South, by a strict observance of the terms of the compact entered into at the formation of the Union; and JACK OGLE, (as he is familiarly called) of Somerset, spoke on the same side, in an exceedingly witty and pointed speech, which kept the convention in a continual roar of laughter. He wanted to know whether the Whigs were going to endanger the Union merely to propitiate a few thousand Abolitionists, who were greater tyrants than the most cruel slaveholders of the South! About a dozen speeches were made on the other side, all of them strongly tinctured with free-soilism and Abolitionism. The Fugitive Slave law was denounced as "inhuman and unchristian," and many expressions of abhorrence were uttered at the idea that free-born Pennsylvanians should cringe to the South, and turn slave-hunters at their arrogant command. These sentiments were warmly applauded, and it was evident that the Free-Soilers were largely in the majority; but still the National Whigs fought their ground bravely, and there is no telling when the debate would have ended, had it not been cut short by a motion, from Hon. SAMUEL BELL, of the previous question. The call was sustained by a vote of 71 to 48, and under a decision of the chair that the previous question cut off the amendment as well as all debate, the main question was put, and the resolutions as reported, were adopted—yeas 92, nays 27. So the National Whigs were floored—the Compromise measures were condemned—FILLMORE, WEBSTER and CLAY were rebuked—and SCOTT and JOHNSTON carried the day for free-soil and Abolitionism. Then, and not till then, it was announced that the Governor would honor the Convention with his presence in the evening, and accept in person, the nomination previously tendered him.

We made one of a crowd—certainly not larger than our ordinary town meetings—which stood in front of the old Lancaster Court-House, to hear Gov. JOHNSTON's speech. It was nearly two hours long, and so labored and tiresome, that it was with the utmost difficulty the "faithful" could raise a few faint hurrahs to help the Governor through.—He spoke about the Tariff at some length, reiterating all the stale arguments which have lost their point, and grown tiresome, even to the most loyal Whigs. He next claimed for himself a good deal of credit for having "perfected" (not "originated," as his papers claim) the sinking fund system, which will eventually—he did not say how soon—pay off the State debt. He then passed to the consideration of the project broached last winter, to abolish the Board of Canal Commissioners, and place the Public Works entirely under the control of *one man*, with the title of Superintendent, &c., which was urged mainly upon the ground that the Canal Board is composed of Democrats. He made an attempt to show that the Northern section of the State is indebted to him for securing appropriations for completing the unfinished improvements in that quarter. Finally, the Governor "came to the p'int," and took up the adjustment measures of the late Congress. He positively declared that *he would never have voted for them*; and, as for the Fugitive Slave law, although it demands obedience while it remains a law, he would use his best endeavors for its amendment or repeal.—He excused his refusal to sign the bill repealing the obnoxious section of the Act of 1847, by urging that, although they who passed it called it an important measure, they did not think proper to send it to him until at the last hour of the session; and, without venturing an opinion as to its justice or expediency, or intimating what were his intentions concerning it, he said that his rights as Executive allowed him to retain any bill passed at the close of one session until three days after the commencement of the next, and he was determined to stand upon those rights. This ended Governor JOHNSTON's speech, and in it the doom to which he and his party are destined, was foretold as plainly as an embarrassed manner and the consciousness of a position directly antagonistic to the best men in the Whig ranks, could speak. OGLE was then called for, and charitably came forward with one of his characteristic speeches, to arouse the Governor's hearers from the dullness and apathy into which they had been talked. His success was only partial.

JOHN STROHM, of Lancaster county, received the nomination for Canal Commissioner. He was one of the fourteen "bloody hand and hospitable grave" Mexican sympathizers in Congress, who voted against granting supplies to our gallant army in Mexico, in order to thwart the administration in its efforts to bring the war to a successful and honorable termination. This "unfortunate vote" as it was styled by Mr. GIBBONS, of Philadelphia, did Mr. STROHM's business in the Whig Convention of 1850, when he was a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and received but 15 votes; and if we do not mistake the patriotism of the people of Pennsylvania, it will "do his business" just as effectually at the ballot-boxes.

The ticket for the Supreme Bench, is respectable in point of talent, but deficient in the elements of popularity upon which all expectations of success must be based. The scheme for forming a mixed ticket, which some influential Whigs seriously entertained, found no favor in the Convention—a Resolution with that end in view, submitted by Mr. HOFFMAN, having been ruled out of order amid loud expressions of disapprobation.—The candidates are all Whigs. Mr. MEREDITH is an able jurist, but his course at Washington, in support of Collector LEWIS, makes him objectionable to a great many Philadelphia Whigs, and his sanction of the infamous Galphin claim has placed him in bad odor among the honest and thinking portion of the party in the interior. Messrs. COULTER, COMLEY, CHAMBERS and JESSUP, are lawyers of fair standing; but with such men against them as Judges BLACK, CAMPBELL, LEWIS, GIBSON and LOWRIE, who have already attained high distinction at the Bar and on the Bench, the Democrats of Pennsylvania may go into the contest with no fears for the result.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT LANCASTER.

The Democrats of the city and county of Lancaster held a very large and enthusiastic meeting, in Lancaster on Saturday last, at which Dr. LEVI HULL presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Our friend Capt. SANDERSON, editor of the *Intelligencer*, as Chairman of the Committee, reported a series of strong and spirited resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. BUCHANAN addressed the meeting at considerable length, in a most happy and eloquent manner. He spoke of the strong claims of Bigler, Clover, and the Democratic candidates for the Supreme Bench, and urged it, as a duty incumbent upon every Democrat, to yield a willing and hearty support "to the whole ticket." He also referred to the slavery question, and pronounced an eloquent eulogy upon the Union. "Should Pennsylvania become an Abolition or Free Soil State," said Mr. BUCHANAN, "then farewell to the Union. But it was said the Union was in no danger; and men cried peace, peace, as did the ancient false prophets, when there was no peace. Look at South Carolina, which had already in February last, elected delegates to a State Convention, with an express view to separate secession. In case she should carry her purpose into effect, which he trusted in Heaven she would not, no man could predict the consequences. Throughout the other slaveholding States, he believed a large majority would finally acquiesce in the compromise; but upon one express condition. That condition was, that the Fugitive Slave Law should be faithfully executed. In all the Union meetings, without exception, throughout the slaveholding States, this condition had been solemnly announced. He would cite the proceedings of the State Convention, held in Georgia in November last, as an example of what had been done at all the other Union meetings. He read from two of these resolutions: "That the State of Georgia, in the judgment of this Convention, will and ought to resist, *even as a last resort*, to a disruption of every tie, which binds her to the Union, &c., &c., any act repealing or materially modifying the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves;" and "that it is the deliberate opinion of the Convention, that upon the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Bill, by the proper authorities, depends the preservation of our much loved Union." To say then that the Union is in no danger, in case this law should be repealed or materially modified, is to pronounce that all the Southern States, without exception, have proclaimed a falsehood to the world. And yet we are to have a continued agitation in Pennsylvania for the repeal or material modification of the Fugitive Slave Bill; and this transcendently important question of union or disunion, is directly involved in our approaching Gubernatorial election. The late respectable Whig Convention which assembled at this place, had, by an overwhelming majority, voted down a proposition which looked to the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. So bitter had been the hostility of Governor Johnston to this law, that he had refused to approve a Bill repealing a section in our act of 1847, denying to the Government of the United States, that right of courtesy which belonged even to foreign nations, to have fugitives, who had violated their laws, confined for safe keeping in our jails.

Mr. BUCHANAN then expatiated at length upon the constitutionality, justice and necessity of the Fugitive Slave law. He said that the Constitution of the United States was a solemn league and covenant between independant State sovereignties, and that it never would have existed without a solemn pledge that fugitive slaves should be restored to their masters, and that if this pledge were violated by one of the parties, the other would feel themselves to be released from its obligations.

Mr. BUCHANAN said that the Southern States had acquiesced in the Compromise, expecting that it would produce peace, and yet it now appeared that the agitation was to continue for the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave law. Every thing on earth that a Southern man held most valuable, the lives of those most dear to him, as well as his property, were to be endangered by this agitation in the North; when all he desired was, to be let alone and permitted to live in peace.

Pennsylvania could finally decide this question.—She is emphatically the Keystone of the Union.—Let a majority of her citizens sternly decide that the Constitution and Laws shall be faithfully executed—that the Fugitive Slave Bill shall neither be repealed nor essentially modified—that the use of our jails shall be afforded to the citizens of our sister States for the safe keeping of their fugitives from labor whilst awaiting their trial,—and the danger will then have passed away. Let her citizens decide differently, at the approaching election, and the consequences may be disasterous.

He did not dread the dissolution of the Union, because he believed that the kind Providence which had protected us in our infancy, and had hitherto blessed us as a nation, would incline the hearts of our people to do justice to each other, and to obey, in good faith, the Constitution and the Laws, and this would render our Union perpetual.

Edward D. Yates a clerk in the Philadelphia Post-office, was arrested on Friday, on the charge of purloining money and letters from the office.

MORE WHIG CONSISTENCY.

If the Whig party can lay claim to consistency in any thing, it is in being inconsistent. Of this tendency the Lancaster convention affords some striking instances, prominent among which stands the nomination of John Strohm for canal commissioner, by the same convention that nominated Winfield Scott for President.

Of course Gen. Scott is indebted for his nomination to his brilliant services in Mexico; it is by the laurels he has won in a war which was denounced by his present supporters as unjust, unholy, and unconstitutional, that they expect to elevate him to the presidency; and yet the same men who thus nominate him, place in nomination with him a man who voted in Congress to withhold the supplies that were necessary for the support and success of Gen. Scott and his army; and so far as his power went, endeavored to compel them to retreat ingloriously from what is now the field of their fame, but what if he and those who thought with him could have had their way, would have been the scene of their dishonor and disgrace.

No other party but the Whig party, would dare to perpetrate so glaring a piece of inconsistency; true, it is nothing for the leaders of *that* party to do, but we are much mistaken if it is not more than the mass of the party will endorse.

The men whose admiration of the military character of General Scott, and pride in his achievements on the battle fields of Mexico, impel them to support him for the highest office in their gift, will never be induced to give their support to the man, who, by his vote in Congress, denies him the means of vindicating his country's honor and establishing his own fame, and aimed to leave him no choice between inglorious flight or equally inglorious defeat. They cannot swallow Scott and Strohm both, and we opine there are ten who will reject the latter, to one who will prefer him to the former.

They have been as inconsistent in relation to measures as to men. They pass a resolution declaring that the government and people of Pennsylvania are loyal to the national constitution, and are ready *at all hazards to carry its provisions into effect*, and that "to assert otherwise is a libel on the fair fame of the citizens of the commonwealth," and refuse by a vote of three to one, to declare "that *the provisions of the constitution* in relation to the rendition of fugitives held to service or labor, demand and shall receive from our (their) party *a faithful, manly and unequivocal support.*"

They pass a resolution declaring "that the adjustment measures of the last Congress, shall be faithfully observed and respected by the Whigs;" and nominate by acclamation a candidate for governor, who declares, in a speech which they rapturously applaud, hostility to the most important of those measures, which he considers as "still within the reach of amendment, not necessarily an absolute and perfect law, but just as open to discussion and modification as the tariff of 1846," the *repeal* of which formed the burden of his speech. The force of folly can no further go. Inconsistencies so glaring as these, need no comment. It is impossible that the people of Pennsylvania, of any party or shade of opinion, can be deceived by so feeble an attempt to carry water upon both shoulders—such a perfect game of fast and loose, as has been attempted to be played by the Whig convention at Lancaster, which placed in nomination Wm. F. Johnston, Winfield Scott and John Strohm, thus taking sides for and against our own country in the Mexican war, and for and against the compromise and the provision of the constitution; virtually *for* and *against* the dissolution of the Union. There is no misunderstanding the position of Bigler and Clover on these all important questions; it is the position of the Democratic party, and can be occupied understandingly and consistently by every member of the party. It is impossible for any one consistent and honest man to occupy at the same time, the position of the Whig party as defined by their resolutions, and the position of their candidates as defined by themselves. So says the Harrisburg *Keystone*.

Mr. Barnum acknowledges to a friend, who is not given to exaggeration, that he has made $500,000 by the Jenny Lind concerts, and says that Jenny has realized not less than $350,000 in this country. The net proceeds of the ninety-four concerts do not lack $25,000 of a million dollars.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE CARS.—As the cars from the West were on their way to Philadelphia on Friday night, Mrs. S. W. Cattell, of that city, who had for some time been in delicate health, was suddenly seized with hemorrhage of the lungs, and died in a few minutes. The sad event happened when the train was about 40 miles from Philadelphia.

TRUE.—An exchange paper speaking of a subscriber who had taken the paper for a number of years, and then refused to pay for it, says: "He would steal a passage to Heaven in a secret corner of a streak of lightning and smuggle gold from the streets of New Jerusalem to buy stumps of half penny cigars."

BENEVOLENCE.—There cannot be a more glorious object in creation than a human being, repleto with benevolence, meditating in what manner he may render himself most acceptable to his Creator by doing the most good to his creatures.

THE TURKISH DRESS.—The editor of the Louisville *Journal*, in reply to the question, whether he is for or against the short dress for ladies, says: "Oh, we are decidedly a short dress man! It is not in our power to pass much time with the ladies, and wish, during our brief opportunity, to see as much of them as we can with propriety."

The sportsmen in England "go the whole figure," if we may judge from the large amounts lost and won upon their race courses. We observe it mentioned, that Sir Joseph Hawley had won, by betting, at the last Darby race, £200,000, independent of the stakes, which amounted to £5,000. One million and twenty-five thousand dollars gained by one man on one horse-race!

PROLIFIC.—The Kutztown *Geist der Zeit* notices a rare vegetable curiosity, in the shape of *forty-two* perfect stalks of rye which grew from a single grain upon the field of Mr. REUBEN SHARADIN, of Kutztown. Each stalk is from 5½ to 6 feet high, and bears a perfectly formed ear.

The colored Free Masons had quite a showy procession and celebration at Harrisburg on Tuesday. Lodges were present from Philadelphia, Carlisle, York and Chambersburg.

HORRIBLE.—A man in Greenfield, Hancock county, Indiana, recently shot his own daughter, killing her almost instantly. He was arrested, tried and found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

It appears that the man, Kennedy, had abused his wife so outrageously that she appealed to the law for redress; and the daughter, a married woman, was one of the principal witnesses against him. After the trial he was heard say that he would kill her, and even the afternoon before the tragedy, he was at the house of his son-in-law and swore he would have blood. In the evening, as they were sitting in the room, all at once the daughter who was looking towards the window, started and throwing up her arms moved towards the bed, when the sharp crack of a gun was heard, and she fell, shot through the temple. Her husband run to the door and discovered Kennedy making off. She lived long enough to state that it was her father she saw through the window with a gun.

Our farmers are busily engaged cutting their wheat, of which they have a good crop.

LETTER FROM GEO. W. BREWER, ESQ., OF FRANKLIN.

To the Editors of the Pennsylvanian:

GENTLEMEN—In the course of a debate in the Democratic Judicial Convention, on Thursday last, in reply to an unprovoked assault upon me by Mr. David Wilmot, of Bradford county, I said that he was pledged to support the nomination of the Democratic National Convention, of 1848, and had afterwards opposed it. Mr. Wilmot rejoined at length, utterly denying it, and going into certain details to prove his declarations. Since the adjournment of the Convention, a labored effort has been made to show that I failed in my charge against him, and that Mr. Wilmot fully vindicated himself. The purpose of this note is not to prolong or to re-open a discussion, but to place myself right before the Democracy of the State, and to show that I was fortified by abundant evidence in confirmation of the charge which he undertook specifically to deny. I would have made this statement on the spot, but for my indisposition to protract the labors of the Convention, already wearied out with debate, and because I did not, as I do not, believe that there is any national Democrat who doubts the entire truth of my charge.

There was a report of the debate in the Democratic State Convention of the 4th of March, 1848, (of which I was a member with Mr. Wilmot,) published in some of the Democratic papers; but I have not been able to procure a copy. It is, according to my own recollection, as it is to that of others, that Mr. Wilmot, in the course of the Convention of 1848, was pledged as I have asserted; and I think the report in question will make this clearly appear. He does not deny that he pledged Mr. Sanderson in the manner indicated, and that Mr. Sanderson was chosen a delegate to Baltimore on the strength of Mr. Wilmot's assurance to that effect. He gave this hostage to the Convention, because, as he declared, and as all who know Mr. Sanderson are aware, Mr. Sanderson was an honorable man, and would faithfully obey the instructions of the State Convention, and zealously support the National nominations. What is the converse of this proposition? If Mr. Sanderson supported the State nomination at Baltimore, and the general nominations after it, because he was an "honorable" man, then Mr. Wilmot was deeply dishonored by opposing them. Indeed, Mr. Sanderson was less committed to both than was Mr. Wilmot. Mr. Sanderson was not a delegate in the Democratic State Convention in 1848. Mr. Wilmot was; and he was bound by its proceedings, as every "honorable man" will admit. It is quite true, that knowing himself, as he did, he would not trust himself to go to Baltimore, for fear he might break his pledge, and so tarnish his reputation; but it is no less history that what he feared he might do in the early stage of the campaign, he subsequently did to the utmost of his ability. I said he was pledged to the nomination of the Democratic National Convention in 1848. That pledge he violated—violated wantonly and deliberately—and in a manner discreditable to himself. Among the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention of 1848, of which he was a member, *and for which he voted—for they were adopted unanimously—and while he was in his seat—were the following:*

Resolved, That this Convention pledge the faith of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, now more confident than ever in its giant strength, to support the nominations of the National Convention, for President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That we look upon Gen. Lewis Cass as a great and glorious man; and whilst we reiterate that the Democracy of Pennsylvania infinitely prefer their own great and pure man, Buchanan, to any other, *we proclaim to the world that the choice of the Baltimore Convention, when fairly made, shall be ours.*

That Mr. Wilmot opposed General Cass after being thus deliberately pledged to his support, is notorious. True, he waited some time before showing his hand; took care first to get the Cass votes in his district for Congress, by letting it be understood that he would not oppose the Democratic candidate for the President; and then, when elected himself, he began to write private letters against General Cass, which, being made known, he openly took the stump against the Democracy and labored night and day, to obtain votes for Van Buren. The gallant national Democrats of Bradford, Susquehanna, and Tioga, who were deceived and betrayed—the noble Democracy of the whole State who were defeated—will be surprised to hear Mr. Wilmot now assert that he was not pledged to support General Cass, and that he denies being held responsible for conduct which they have so often censured.

I make this statement not only on my own account, but because it is now the effort of the Whig press to show that I was "rebuked" in the Judicial Convention, when I made the charge alluded to against Mr. Wilmot. The telegraph has already carried out this assertion to different parts of the Union, and I feel that not to have it refuted will be to inflict a stain upon the escutcheon of Pennsylvania. It would be to place in a false position before the whole Union those who are so right, and so national, and so devoted to the Constitution—who have from the first most steadily opposed all the heresies of free soil and abolition, and resisted all the efforts of faction and fanaticism. When I made my charge against Mr. Wilmot, some of his friends protested against it, and as the body was not a political body and the President had repeatedly decided against political allusions during the discussions, I did not persevere in making the correction which I knew I could make, and which it was necessary for me to make after Mr. Wilmot's speech. But it is utterly untrue that the Democracy of Pennsylvania, through their representatives, rebuked me for asserting an historical fact, as I have established it to be, in regard to one who has done so much to overthrow the Democracy of the nation. Every member of the Convention that I have conversed with—and I have communicated with many—has voluntarily asserted that the interruption of my remarks did not extend to more than a half dozen of the hundred and thirty-three delegates present.

I hope the papers that have published the telegraph despatch alluded to, will give this letter to their readers, as an act of common justice.

Very truly yours,
GEO. W. BREWER.

Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia,
Saturday, June 14, 1851.

William M. Meredith.

The *Pennsylvanian* of Friday has the following just remarks about this gentleman, now on the Whig ticket as a candidate for Supreme Judge:

Mr. Meredith is highly vaunted by the *North American*. We grant that he is a good lawyer, but it is a circumstance bearing heavily against his pretensions for the Judiciary, that he will be a complete failure in the Treasury Department—to call his experience there by no harsher name—of which we have any tradition or remembrance. He was a great blunder from the beginning, and left office with most of the proud name he boasted when he went into it, utterly dissipated. His exhibitions since have gone to show his extreme disappointment, and his vehement party rancor. His speech against Mr. Jessup, in this county, was little else than a composed of high strung Federal notions, fulminated in the shape of an argument based upon some of the most extraordinary and aristocratic assumptions that ever fell from the lips of a Whig politician."

The Federal State Ticket.

The Democratic *Union* after making mention of the persons composing the Federal State ticket, says:

This is just the kind of ticket that it might have been expected the Whigs would nominate. JOHNSTON is of the HIGHER LAW, ABOLITION school. John Strohm voted, in Congress, against FURNISHING SURPLIES to our gallant soldiers in Mexico, and Meredith the head of the Judicial ticket, paid his brother cabinet officer, during Taylor's administration, the GALPHIN CLAIM, amounting to *one hundred and ninety thousand dollars*. A beautiful ticket this to ask the people of Pennsylvania to support.

HEART-RENDING ACCIDENT.—On the 11th inst., as a number of men were engaged at hay-making up on the farm of Mr. DANIEL K. SCHNEIDER, near Rehrersburg, and while they were mowing across a ditch, the youngest daughter of Mr. SCHNEIDER, sprang forward, unobserved, from behind, and was pierced to the heart by her brother's scythe. She lived only 15 minutes after this sad occurrence.—The grief of her parents, and brother, in particular, by whose hand she was thus suddenly deprived of life, was deep and heart-rending. The child was in the 4th year of her age.—*Reading Gazette.*

Father Mathew is actively employed at Cincinnati, having administered the pledge to nearly four thousand persons since his arrival there.

Lady Franklin is said to be gradually sinking under her long and melancholy trial.