THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 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. Moser; Carlisle, E. W., Dr. Baughman; W. W., Hugh Gaullagher; Dickinson, John Hocker; East Pennsborough, Jacob Kauffman; Frankfort, Jacob Nickey; Hopewell, Robert Elliot; Hampden, David Hume; 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.

☞ Our subscribers at the White House, Lee's Cross Roads, Kyle's Store, and Centreville, on the Walnut Bottom Road, will hereafter receive their papers at their respective Post-offices.

OUR MARKET.—Our market, at present, is very good, being well supplied with all the vegetables of the season. New corn, tomatoes, beans, new potatoes, cucumbers, beets, squashes, berries, and in fact almost any thing, in the vegetable line, which this season of the year produces.

COW KILLED.—A valuable cow belonging to Mr., Wm. Breese of this place, was killed by the cars on Monday last. Cow killing appears to be a favorite business with the engineers on our rail-road, for it is a daily occurrence. We think our citizens should have some remedy for the loss they sustain.

BARN BURNT.—We learn that the barn of Mr. G. L. Line, in Dickinson township, was struck by lightning during the storm on Sunday morning the 12th inst. which with all the grain of this years harvest, was entirely consumed. This is a heavy loss to Mr. L.

OUR PAVEMENTS.—We are very glad to see the disposition manifested by property holders in our town to respond promptly to the Ordinance adopted by our Town Council, requiring all bad pavements to be taken up and relaid with brick. In all parts of the town we notice that beautiful new brick *pavements have been put down recently*. In Main street *Messrs. Moore, Keepers, Gardiner, Bostem,* and *Mrs.* Duncan and Mrs. Neidich have put down pavements that are alike creditable to themselves and our town. A number of other property holders will follow the example of their neighbors as soon as they can obtain brick. This is the spirit we like to see. After our town is well paved, it will present a very different appearance to what it now does.

In adopting the Ordinance requiring property holders to pave, the Councilmen knew they assumed a responsibility that had been evaded by their predecessors, and therefore expected a good deal of abuse from certain men, and in this expectation they were not disappointed. As a member of the Council we voted for the Ordinance, and shall vote for enforcing it if necessary. Four-fifths of our citizens are opposed to bad pavements and in favor of good ones. This being the case, the duty of our Town Council is plain, and we for one shall discharge that duty without flinching. We hope and believe, however, that no compulsory measures will be necessary on the part of the Council to have their Ordinance obeyed and respected. Our citizens in all parts of the town have caught the spirit, and are determined to have good pavements.

GEN. SCOTT.—The Richmond Republican (Whig) says—"We fully and emphatically endorse the declaration of the Savannah Republican, that our Northern brethren 'may nominate Gen. Scott, (and possibly elect him, though we doubt it,) but that no party at the South can take any part either in his nomination or election.'"

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—On the 28th of this month there will be an Eclipse of the Sun, commencing at 9 o'clock, 21 minutes, in the morning, and continuing 1 hour and 47 minutes. Nearly 4 digits of the northern limb of the sun will be darkened. The eclipse will be total between the 60th and 62d degrees of north latitude, in North America, in Greenland, and Sweden in Europe.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

The Democrats of Dauphin county assembled in *County Convention* at *Harrisburg*, on *Monday last*, for the purpose of placing in nomination a County Ticket. Dr. LEWIS HECK, of Middle Paxton, was nominated for the State Senate, and Lieut. ISAAC S. WATERBURY and JAMES HORNING were nominated for Assembly. Strong resolutions in favor of Gen. CASS for the next Presidency were adopted by nearly a unanimous vote, and the delegates to the next State Convention were instructed "to vote for no man as a delegate to the National Convention but an open, decided, and unwavering friend of Gen. CASS."

We have no acquaintance with Dr. HECK, the candidate for the Senate, but have heard him frequently spoken of as a most exemplary man, and true Democrat. Our friend RICHARD M'CALLISTER, Esq., was Dr. Heck's competitor for the nomination. The vote stood Heck 20, M'Callister 23, Maj. John M'Claughlin 3. From our knowledge of Mr. M'Callister we had hoped that he would have received the nomination. He is a man of fine abilities, is deservedly popular with the people, and would have been an honor and an ornament to the Senate. His friends, we know, will cordially support Dr. HECK, the nominee of the Convention, and thus assist to redeem that Federal district.

Our much esteemed friend, Lieut. ISAAC S. WATERBURY, is one of the nominees for Assembly. We sincerely trust he may be elected. He served his country faithfully as an officer in the Mexican war, and is entitled and should receive the confidence and support of the people of Dauphin County. He is a most worthy and deserving young man, and a Democrat of the right stripe.

THE HERALD--THE STATE DEBT.

The Carlisle *Herald* of last week takes an extract from an article in our paper of the week previous, in which we spoke of the State debt, &c. Our neighbor among other funny things, says:

"The *Volunteer* is in the habit of making large drafts upon the credulity of its readers, but the extract above is certainly the greatest insult it has lately offered to their intelligence. For we hold that intelligent readers are really insulted, when they are impudently asked to receive as truth what is notoriously a bald falsehood."

For the *Herald* to accuse us of "falsehood," is supremely ridiculous. Before that editor applies epithets to his neighbors, we would say to him, "examine thyself." For the purpose of convincing our readers of the fairness of the *Herald*, and the honesty of its statements, we invite attention to the following extract from an editorial article which appeared in a late number of that immaculate sheet:

"Two months after his induction into office—in August, 1848—he (Governor Johnston) paid the interest (of the public debt) promptly, without resorting to the Locofoco expedient of a loan."

Now, what object had our neighbor in view when he wrote the above? Nothing more nor less than to impose upon those of his readers who are too ignorant to reason, and induce them to believe that in two months Gov. Johnston, by some supernatural power, had raised money enough to pay the interest on the State debt! When our neighbor wrote the above sentence he *knew* that he stated a naked, unvarnished falsehood—he *knew* that he was making "a large draft upon the credulity of his readers," and he knew that men of sense would laugh at a statement at once so preposterous and false. It is notorious that the Governor had no more to do with the payment of the interest alluded to, than had the editor of the *Herald* himself. By the wise policy of Gov. Shunk, and the exertions of a Democratic State Treasurer, the interest has been promptly paid for many years. We would not insult the good sense of our readers to argue the falsity of the *Herald's* statement. And yet the editor can put on a sanctified countenance, and hurl epithets at us. Such a sheet should be frowned upon by the community at large, and regarded in the same light as the fellow attempting to fire the dwelling in which we live.

The *Herald* too, not long since, assured its readers that the State debt was not increased one cent during Ritner's administration! If we thought the editor made this statement in ignorance, we could readily excuse him; but we can't suppose that an editor of a public journal has so little knowledge of State affairs, and we must therefore believe that he made the statement knowing it to be false. Now we are prepared to prove from the records, that at the time of Gov. Wolf's retirement as the Executive of the State, the debt of the Commonwealth was $24,935,435 56, and that Ritner, during his three years administration, added to this debt the sum of *five millions, seven hundred and eighteen thousand, seven hundred and eighty-three dollars, and fifty-eight cents*, and retired from office leaving a debt against the Commonwealth of $30,674,219 14. Now let the *Herald* deny our statement if it can. And yet this same truth-abiding sheet had the boldness to tell its readers that the State debt was not increased during Ritner's administration!

If the debt of the Commonwealth has not been increased under Johnston, it is because a Democratic House of Representatives would not permit him to increase it. This is a fact, which cannot be controverted. Johnston, no longer back than last winter, tried his best to induce the Legislature to increase the State debt by borrowing from the banks *one million of shinplasters!* Will our neighbor attempt to deny this? Johnston, like Ritner, desired an increase of the State debt, and was only prevented from carrying out his designs by the obstinacy of the Democratic members of Assembly. But, *we have already said more on this subject* than we had intended. At another time we may take the trouble to show in *what way* the public monies have been expended under the respective State administrations, when we may give the items for which *five millions of dollars* were expended by Ritner, Stevens, & Co.

The Canal Commissioners and Free Tickets.

The Harrisburg *American* charges the present Canal Commissioners with having granted *free tickets* over the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad to Delegates and others to the late Democratic Reading Convention. We hope there is no truth in this charge—we believe there is no truth in it. And one thing we *know*, that the Delegates in the Reading Convention who honored us with their votes for Canal Commissioner, received no free tickets. Had free tickets been offered them, they would have scorned the offer.

Let the *American* substantiate its charge, and we will join it in denouncing the Canal Commissioners for having committed a gross wrong. Let it give the names of the Delegates who accepted these tickets, and the name of the Canal Commissioner who granted them. We want no mere assertions—we want the *proof*, and if the *American* knows all about this matter, as it asserts, it will furnish that proof. Until it does this, its allegations against the Canal Commissioners will be regarded as false, and put forth for political effect.

PARDONED.—President Fillmore has pardoned Mr. George Baldwin, who was convicted, last year, in the United States Circuit Court, in Williamsport, of robbing the mail at Great Bend post office, in Susquehanna county, and sentenced to ten years' confinement in the Western penitentiary.

BLOOMERISM.—The short dresses have appeared in Green Bay, Wisconsin, worn by squaws of the Menomonee tribe, and the editor of the Advocate thinks that "in their anxiety to reach the top of the mode, they carried matters a little too far"—the dress not coming below the knees at all.

WASHING THE GUTTERS WITH LIQUOR.—The Bangor (Maine) *Whig* states that the City Marshal, on Friday last, by order of the Police Court, rolled out from the basement of the City Hall, ten casks of liquor, seized under the new liquor law, and destroyed the liquor by turning it into the gutter.—The empty casks were then safely returned to their owners.

BLUE ROSE.—The horticulturists of Paris, says a correspondent of the New York *Express*, have succeeded by artificial crossings in obtaining a natural rose of a blue color, which is the fourth color obtained by artificial means—the yellow, or tea rose, the black, or purple rose, and the striped rose, being all inventions and the result of skilful scientific gardening.

BLACKBERRY SYRUP.—The following is a correct receipt for making a syrup for dysentery and looseness of the bowels. It is said to be an excellent and agreeable medicine, particularly for children:

2 quarts of Blackberry juice,
½ oz. Nutmeg, powdered,
½ oz. Cinnamon, "
½ oz. Alspice, "
¼ oz. Cloves, "

Boil them together to get the strength of the spices and to preserve the juice. While hot, add a quart of 4th proof French brandy, and sweeten it with loaf sugar. Give a child two teaspoonsful three times a day, and add to the quantity if the disease be not checked. Increase the dose according to the age.

There are two difficulties of life—men are disposed to spend more than they can endure.

THE JUDGESHIP.

In another column will be found a very able article on the subject of our next President Judge, taken from the *Perry County Democrat*, to which we would call the attention of our Democratic readers. The attempt now making by the Whigs to run Mr. WATTS as an independent candidate for Judge, is a mere political trick. Democrats cannot be deceived into the support of a decided political opponent, by any stratagem whatever, notwithstanding the efforts of the two or three *Arnolds* in this county and in Perry, who profess democracy, but who are Federalists in disguise. The true democracy of Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata understand these political traders, and laugh to scorn their puny attempts to disorganize. For Judge WATTS, as we said on a former occasion, we have the highest respect—he is a good citizen, and a good man; but yet we have Democratic lawyers in this district who are in every respect his equals. Why then, should any Democrat support Judge Watts, who, it is notorious, is the head man of the Federal party in this county? If he desires to run without a nomination, he can do so, but this circumstance should not deceive any Democrat. Should he happen to be elected, his election would be *heralded* forth as a Whig triumph, and it would be a Whig triumph. We are glad, therefore, to know that the Democrats of this Judicial district understand the motives of the three or four professed Democrats who, had they the power, would elevate a Whig to the Judgeship. This attempt at disorganization has also attracted the attention of Democratic papers in neighboring counties. Below we give the views of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, a paper edited by our former townsman, Capt. SANDERSON, and the *Valley Spirit*, a most able Democratic journal printed at Chambersburg, and edited by our friend COOPER:

The Carlisle *Herald* (Whig) is very anxious that the Judgeship should not be made a party question in the Cumberland district. Oh dear! Wonder how it would be with that very moderate party print if the district had a Whig majority? Guess the "boot would then be on the other leg."

It's no go, Mr. Beatty. The motive is too transparent to deceive the sterling Democracy of that district. Judge Watts is an out and out Whig, and, although a very clever man, if he runs at all, must run as the Whig candidate—and make up his mind to be beaten by our excellent and talented friend and true-hearted fellow Democrat, JAMES H. GRAHAM, Esq., than whom a more honest or deserving man does not exist, by at least 1200 majority!—That's just as certain, as that the second Tuesday of next October will in due time arrive.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

JAMES H. GRAHAM, Esq., one of the most prominent members of the Carlisle Bar, is very generally spoken of as a fit person to receive the Democratic nomination for President Judge of the Cumberland, Perry and Juniata District. He is an experienced Lawyer and a well tried Democrat, and richly deserves the compliment of a nomination and an election. Juniata county has already instructed for him, and we have no doubt that Cumberland and Perry will give him a support he will have reason to be proud of, notwithstanding one or two *Arnolds* in our ranks are endeavoring to wheedle Democrats into the support of the Hon. Frederick Watts.—There were good Judges before Mr. Watts' birth, and there will be good Judges after his burial; and we hope that no Democrat will be so foolish as to be misled by the efforts the Whigs are making to create the impression that he is the only man in the District who is qualified to preside over its Courts. Jimmy Graham will do just as well. There will be as much legal knowledge on the bench when he gets there as there is now, though there may not be as much *aristocracy.*—*Valley Spirit.*

Johnson on the Pardoning Power.

The Easton Argus in a long and able editorial upon this subject, gives a few instances in which Gov. Johnson has exercised the pardoning power in that county. If Johnson has not pardoned, which we very much question, as many convicts as some of the Executives that have preceded him, all must admit that his subjects have been for offences of the very worst character. *The editor says:*

How does Governor Johnson stand upon this question? He has pardoned out of the Penitentiary more than one half of the convicts sent from this county, excepting those that have been sent within the last six months. And among those pardoned are Stehner, who was convicted of rape upon a child 11 years of age, and sentenced to 6 years and 6 months. Craven, for the killing of Zink, sentenced to four years. Mills, for the shooting with intent to kill, and the wounding of Buss, sentenced to two years and six months. Smith convicted of perjury in falsely and maliciously charging the crime of adultery, upon one of the most respectable citizens, together with several others who were convicted of larceny, and the like offences. What motive can demand such an exercise of Executive Power? Can it be possible that money has been employed for these purposes, or is it to secure votes. Surely justice does not require this, but bleeds under the operation. In our opinion, the only excuse that can be given, is, that the Governor is so tender hearted that he cannot bear that these poor fellows should be compelled to suffer out their time as fixed by law. This is the construction given to the Constitution, by one sworn to support it and who despises the veto power. There are two veto powers in the Constitution, the one prevents acts passed by the *Legislature from becoming the law*, the other prevents the execution of the law by interposing a pardon. We leave the people to judge which is the worst of the two.

PRESENT TO MRS. CALHOUN.—Mrs. Calhoun, widow of the late John C. Calhoun, has received and accepted a present of a check for $30,000, which sum a number of the friends of her deceased husband had collected at the time of his death, and which they had intended to increase to $80,000, had he lived, to enable him to visit Europe for the benefit of his health. Before his death, however, he refused to accept the generous offer, as also subsequently did his four sons, to whom it was tendered for the benefit of his estate, which alone is valued at $150,000, while his debts amounted to only $25,000.—*Exchange Paper.*

Very liberal and patriotic, that. Mr. Calhoun died, leaving an estate worth $125,000 clear of encumbrance, and as an act of *sympathy* his friends add $30,000 to this amount. When a really poor man dies, however, no difference what services he may have rendered his country, it is a difficult matter to collect enough to purchase him a pine coffin. Such is the world.

THE MODEL HUSBAND.—Mrs. Smith has company to dinner, and there are not strawberries enough; she looks at Mr. Smith with a sweet smile, and offers to help him, (at the same time *kicking him gently* with her slipper under the table,) he always replies, "No, I thank you, dear, they don't agree with me."

A TEMPERANCE CHURCH.—Dr. Tyng, of New York, at a recent anniversary, said that of the six hundred members of his church, he had not known a single person who either drank liquors or offered it to others. And he never saw, in any of their dwellings, any of the paraphernalia of drinking.

BEAUTIFUL DESCRIPTION OF THE SABBATH.—Mr. Robertson, a distinguished Scotch advocate, thus describes the Sabbath. It occurred in a speech made on a capital trial:

"It was a murder perpetrated on this poor man, who had finished his week of labor in the toilsome occupation to which Providence destined him, and who was entitled to lay his head, for one night, on his peaceful pillow, and to look forward to the return of that day, when even the weary artisan is entitled to repose of body and rest of mind, that he may dedicate to his God one day of the week, and pass some hours without bodily fatigue, if not without mental solicitude."

Benevolence is daily more and more generally acknowledged as the true rule of conduct. The maxim, "Live and let live," will soon be superseded by a still nobler principle of action, "Live and help live."

From the Perry County Democrat.

JUDGE WATTS AS A CANDIDATE.

In the Carlisle *Democrat* of the 10th inst., we notice a correspondence between John Ritter and John Arnold of this county, and the Hon. FREDERICK WATTS, of a rather singular character, in regard to the latter being a candidate for President Judge of this Judicial District. The letter addressed to Judge Watts, we doubt not, was got up under the influence of certain individuals of our Borough, either through a desire to distract and weaken our party in the coming contest, or an unfriendly feeling towards the gentleman who may probably be our candidate for the same office. Be their intentions, however, what they may, we shall not notice them further at this time. Our present object is to take exceptions to a certain passage in the reply of Judge Watts, which evinces a desire to place himself on what he evidently supposes a loftier position than is occupied by any other candidate in the State. He says:

"The high regard I entertain for the administration of justice, *forbids* that *I* should place myself in the attitude of a party candidate; and you judge me rightly, therefore, when you suppose that *I* would decline such a position."

This, we perceive by our exchanges, expresses *the opinion and desire of* the Whig party, and every Whig candidate in all the *Democratic districts* through the State. But it is somewhat singular that the sentiment is not endorsed *by any Whig district*. In Allegheny, and the district composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, &c., (both of which give strong Whig majorities,) the party to which Judge Watts belongs has already nominated candidates, and are rallying their party forces to combat, for that position which *here* it appears "a high regard for the administration of justice" forbids their doing. These facts cause this great expression of regard to be somewhat suspected. Its insinuation against the gentleman who may be the candidate of the Democratic party, is also as evident as it is unkind. If Judge Watts had merely said that he declined the position of a party candidate, we should have found no fault with his expression; and he might safely have left his friends to suppose that his motives were pure. But to attempt to force the community to believe that "a high regard for justice" would not permit any man as honorable as himself, to occupy the position of a party candidate, is giving (whether intended or not) a concealed thrust at him who may be his opponent, that would have come with a much better grace from another pen. We do not think that the candidate of the Democratic party, should he be elected, will for a moment be suspected of carrying any party bias with him on the bench, merely because he was supported by the party. He will be at least no more likely to carry those feelings with him, than one who occupies *nominally* the position of an independent candidate, but with the knowledge and expectation that his *main* support, at least, must come from the Whig party, of which he is a leading and active member. We think it will be hard to find greater danger from the one source than from the other, however "high" the "regard" may be, "for the administration of justice."

Why did not Judge Watts think of this objection when he received the nomination for the seat he now occupies as a member of the Whig party, from a Whig Governor? Could a Democrat have received that nomination? Was he not emphatically the candidate of the Whig party, presented for the confirmation of the Senate? And has any one suspected that Judge Watts ascended the bench with party feelings on that account? Certainly not! It would be an insult to his integrity to suppose so for a moment. Then Judge Watts should have had charity enough for an honorable opponent to suppose that he could, if elected, take the judicial seat pure and unsuspected, although he may have been the candidate of a party. Could Judge Watts have added to the end of his letter,

"That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me,"

with the hope of his prayer being answered, and at the same time of being elected; or, was the intention to leave out the latter clause.

The sentence alluded to, also makes a sweeping insinuation against the tickets of both *Democratic and Whig parties for the Supreme Court.* The great jurists that are nominated on each of those tickets can have, according to the position he assumes, very little regard for the administration of justice. If this is the fact, and the sentiment expressed is endorsed by the Whigs of this district, we shall expect to see *them*, at least, for the preservation of their consistency and integrity, repudiate all political connection with the Lancaster nominees for the Supreme Court, and Judge Baker, Mr. Beatty and Col. M'Clure will of course take their names from their party masts as *candidates* of the *Whig party*. The dagger strikes too deep! Let us see, however, if the Whig papers do not applaud the high position Judge Watts has assumed through a high regard for the administration of justice; and at the same time plead for their *party* candidates for the Supreme Bench on *party* grounds, and because they are *party men.*

THE ORIGINAL GALPHIN.

From the Hopkinsville, (Kentucky,) Press.

GEORGE GALPHIN.—The *Whig* quibbles about our statement that a revolutionary soldier of this county knew Galphin, and knew him to be a tory. Does the *Whig* deny our statement? If he does, we will prove it. Probably that will satisfy him.

The old soldier to whom we referred is a man of the strictest veracity, and is known so to be by the whole county. No one will dispute his word, or any statement he makes. In politics he is a Whig. He heard Thompson's speech here about Galphin having been a revolutionary hero, and having fought with Marion and Sumpter, and he says there is not a word of truth in it.

George Galphin married the sister of the old soldier's father, and he therefore had an opportunity to know him. He says he knew them all, and they were the rankest and bloodiest tories in Georgia. They spared neither life nor property, sex nor age. They headed a band of scoundrels, who murdered and plundered with the barbarity and ruthlessness of savages.

As a member of a band of American patriots, our old soldier says he has often sought for the Galphins; and he declares that although connected with Galphin by the ties of blood, yet he would have killed him as soon and as willingly as he would have killed a mad dog.

George Galphin had abandoned his wife, by whom he had two sons, and had taken up with a negress, by whom also he had two sons, and abandoning her he took up with an Indian squaw, who bore with him two sons. He lived with the Indians, traded with the mand cheated them out of a large fortune. When the revolution broke out he joined the British, and with his six sons, and his Indian allies, and the various cut throats and scoundrels whom he gathered about him, he was the scourge and terror of the whole country around him.

This was the kind of man whom Mr. Thompson now holds up as a revolutionary hero, and whom he classes with Marion and Sumpter, as the model of an American patriot. His heirs are the men to whom General Taylor's cabinet gave $100,000 out of the public treasury for his losses and sacrifices in the cause of American liberty! And it is this act of public plunder which Mr. Thompson is now defending all over the State! We leave it to the people to say whether Mr. Thompson is a fit person to place at the head of our State Government.

PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT.—We learn that it is in contemplation to offer to each of the 13 original States, a place in Independence Square, Philadelphia, where they may rear befitting Monuments to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. There is no spot in the wide Union more appropriate for such a truly patriotic object.

FOURTH OF JULY IN HAVANA.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Havana, July 5th, says that on the anniversary of American Independence, the citizens of the United States assembled in various parts of the city, in celebration of the day, and were joined by the native inhabitants of the place.

A SCREW LOOSE.

We stated last week that the Hanover *Spectator*, a spirited and influential Whig paper of York county, had repudiated Governor JOHNSTON. Below we make an extract from its leading article in justification of its course. After going on to show conclusively, from his acts, that the Governor is in favor of the continued agitation of the slavery question, and, per sequence, a friend of the Abolitionists, and therefore an enemy of the glorious Union, the Spectator says:

"For these and for many other reasons, that we have neither time nor space to particularize, we repeat the expression of our regret that, the Convention in alluding to national matters, instead of planting itself upon the 'platform' of Mr. Johnston, did not take its stand side by side, with the oldest and ablest statesmen of the party—their own gallant and patriotic Clay, and the immortal Webster. Had they done this, things would have looked better. Then we should have met the Democratic party in our State elections, upon fair and equal terms. To a man, the Whig party would have gone into the contest cheerfully, and with the hope of victory. But as it is, our hearts and arms are paralized by the consciousness that, if we conquer, the conquest will not be worth the cost of the sacrifice, at which it is obtained. We will not say at the sacrifice of honor. We will not say at the *debasing* sacrifice of *soliciting* abolition votes—but certainly at the sacrifice of giving countenance and support to this miserable faction, by joining with them in the cry of 'agitation.' Do we not thus recognise their consequence as a political body? Do we not thus sanction the means by which they hope to accomplish their ends? Do we not thus *permit* them to occupy our *platform*' and to mingle amongst us?

Of course if we are thus intimately thrown together—if we *fraternize* with them, we must treat them politely—listen respectfully, and nod an occasional assent, to what they say. And all this would have to be endured by *us* without the satisfaction of telling them what we really think of them, and how we despise them.

Now as a Whig—as an original, *ingrain* Whig, we must submit our individual protest against an association so utterly and hopelessly degrading.—We will NEVER consent to be found in political association with men whom, in our heart, we believe to be traitors to their country.

Although then we cannot stand upon Mr. Johnston's *'platform'* and on this account must object to him as our candidate for Governor, we have no hesitation in saying, that we shall vote with the utmost cheerfulness for Mr. Strohm and some of the candidates for the Supreme Court. Mr. Strohm is well known as a gentleman of superior intelligence and exalted character, whilst the candidates for the judgeships are perhaps the very best that could have been selected. We do not know that any of these gentlemen are *agitators* and are unwilling to suppose that they are. If we believed them such, we would not vote for them. We would not vote for Henry Clay himself, if for such reasons as are assigned, it were possible for him to desire continued agitation of the slavery question.

As to what the Convention has said about Gen. Scott, we care but very little about it. Of one thing we are satisfied, and that is that the 'recommendation' has entirely *extinguished* his prospects for the next presidency. We hope yet to see Clay, Webster or Fillmore elected. In our immediate neighborhood Mr. Webster would be decidedly preferred to any other man. The Whigs are almost if not quite, unanimously for him. They desire by voting for him to testify their gratitude for his services in behalf of the Constitution and the Union. We verily believe that the choice of Mr. Webster as our next president, would tell more to the credit of the American people, than any thing that has been done since the election of Washington."

GENERAL LAWS.

On an examination of the "Laws of a public and general nature," passed by the Legislature of 1851, and published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, we find several enactments of some importance, and we publish them for the information of our readers:

DISORDERLY CONDUCT AT POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MEETINGS.

SEC. 11. That the provisions of the fourth section of an act passed 16th March, 1847, to restrain disorderly conduct at religious meetings, be and the same are hereby extended to *political* and *social meetings.*

SEC. 12. That any justice of the peace or alderman shall have power to depute any person to act as constable, in case of the absence of the proper officer, to arrest any offender of said provisions of said act.

The 4th section of the act of 16th March, is as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act, if any person or persons shall be guilty of disturbing any congregation, society or meeting, assembled *for the purpose of religious* worship, or assembled for the purpose of transacting any business pertaining to religious worship; or, if any person or persons shall be guilty of encouraging, aiding, or in any way countenancing any such disturbance, on conviction thereof before any judge, justice of the peace or alderman of the proper city or county, wherein the offence shall be committed, shall pay a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, and costs, at the discretion of the judge, justice or alderman trying the same, for the use of the city, township or borough wherein the offence shall be committed. If any person or persons convicted and fined for disturbing any meetings as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to pay the fine and costs imposed upon him, her or them, it shall be the duty of the judge, justice or alderman trying the same, to make out a mittimus, directed to any constable in the county wherein such offence shall be committed, committing the person or persons so offending to the jail of the proper county; and it is hereby made the duty of the person having charge of such jail, to receive and keep such person or persons in close confinement till the amount of the fine and costs are fully paid and discharged.

EXEMPTION IN FAVOR OF WIDOW AND CHILDREN.

SEC. 5. That hereafter, the widow or the children of any decedent dying within this Commonwealth, testate or intestate, may retain either real or personal property, belonging to said estate, to the value of three hundred dollars, and the same shall not be sold, but suffered to remain for the use of the widow and family, and it shall be the duty of the executor or administrator of such decedent, to have the said property appraised in the same manner as is provided in the act passed the 9th day of April, 1849, entitled "An act to exempt property to the value of three hundred dollars from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent:" *Provided*, That this section shall not affect or impair any liens for the purchase money on such real estates and the said appraisement, upon being signed and certified by the appraisers and approved by the Orphans' Court, shall be filed among the records thereof.

PROTECTION OF FENCES.

SEC. 12. That if any person or persons, from and after the passage of this act, shall maliciously or voluntarily break down any post and rail or other fence put up for the enclosure of lands, and carry away, break, or destroy any post, rail, or other material of which such fence was built, within this Commonwealth, and being legally thereof convicted before any justice of the peace or alderman, within this commonwealth, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, one-half thereof to be paid to the informer and the other half to the support of the poor of such county, township, borough or ward where the offence has been committed, together with costs of prosecution; and in default of payment, such person or persons shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days for the first offence, and sixty days for the second: *Provided*, That either of the parties shall have the right of appeal in the same manner as in civil cases.

AMERICAN STANDARD.—We have received the first number of this paper, (the new Native American organ,) published at Harrisburg, by G. P. CRAF, Esq. It presents a neat appearance, and its editorials are written with ability.

The Journeymen Printers are to hold a National convention at Baltimore, on the 12th of September.

From the Huntingdon Journal—July 17.

GREAT FLOOD!

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY!

One of the greatest and most alarming Floods ever remembered took place in the Juniata River and its tributaries, this morning, (Wednesday.) Rain commenced falling at noon on Tuesday and continued on steadily and gently until about 10 o'clock P. M., when it came down in a perfect torrent. It really seemed as though the windows of Heaven had been opened up, for it did not descend drop by drop but came upon us like a mighty flood. We never saw so much electricity in the atmosphere: for two hours it was nothing but flash after flash of lightning and peal after peal of thunder.

The whole heavens seemed to be one sheet of flame in wild commotion, and the revbrations of the thunder among our hills gave one the idea of a mighty battle going on between the fiends of an infernal world. The flood is nearly as great in this vicinity, as that of 1847, but far more destructive to property. Never has such a scene of devastation and destruction been witnessed on this River! Most of the farmers along this section of the valley of the Juniata have had their entire crops swept away; all having been completely over-flowed by the rushing flood. As we write the broad bosom of the River, (now extending from the Canal to the base of Piney Ridge) is completely covered with grain in the shief, lumber of all kinds, barrels, boxes, furniture, wrecks of bridges, stables, cattle, hogs, &c., &c., all rushing down the roaring flood. Citizens residing near the canal in this place and the neighboring villages of Portstown and Smithfield were driven, in the dead hour of night, from their dwellings to seek shelter elsewhere. It was indeed a most frightful and distressing scene to behold.

STONE CREEK.—We have just conversed with an old gentleman, who has lived on this stream for fifty years. He says it is three feet higher than *he ever* know it to be before. Great destruction is the consequence. Bridges, and fences, and grain, are all destroyed. Many Saw Mills are rendered useless.

So with *Shaver's Creek*, a gentleman from there states that it is also three feet higher than ever before known by the oldest inhabitants.

THE CANAL.—A large portion of the towing-path above this place has been swept away. The towing-path bridge across the River at Petersburg has been carried off. Below this much embankment has been washed out at different points. The aqueduct across Mill Creek glided off its piers about 4 o'clock this morning. We do not think, from all we can learn that the *damage to the Canal is very great*, yet we presume it is sufficient to prevent navigation for three or four weeks.

RAIL ROAD.—Much damage has been done to the structure. East of this place it has sustained but trifling injury. A few culverts and some embankment between this and Mill Creek have been washed out. West of this, however, the damage must be very considerable. One span of the bridge at Petersburg and the whole of the large bridge across the Little Juniata at Neff's Mill is swept away. It is supposed that many of the Railroad Bridges above are entirely gone.

WATERSTREET.—The damage done at this place was very considerable. The Grist Mill of Mr. Mytinger was carried entirely off, and made a complete wreck. A small warehouse shared the *sattie fate*. The large Store House at that place although much injured is still standing.

MCCONNELLSTOWN.—This is a small village located 5 miles South west of Huntingdon, having a small stream called Crooked Creek passing along its margin. Last night it became as a mighty river carrying destruction and desolation on its bosom. In its fury it carried away three dwelling houses, barely giving the inhabitants time to escape in their clothes; four stables two tan houses and the contents of the vats. Also a number of out buildings. All the farms in this neighborhood and Hartslog Valley suffered wonderfully.

APPALLING.—EIGHT LIVES LOST.—A most distressing scene occurred at Shaversvill (a little Village about 1 mile west of Waterstreet) this morning about 3 o'clock. There is a little rivulet runs through the town, so small as to have always been regarded as too insignificant to have a name, which on this occasion became swollen by the mountain torrents to such an extent as to enter the dwelling of Wm Rinkead Esq. The family, seven in number, together with a Miss Heilman, were all asleep when the alarm was given that they were in danger. It was too late though, the water rose so rapidly as to surround the house in a few moments and when they attempted to escape it was only to find a watery grave. The house was soon afterwards carried away.

Mr. K. & son were from home at the time of this sad occurrence. A wife and six children all, all gone! "How incrutable are thy ways, O God."

Whig opinion of Gov. Johnson.

It is becoming every day more apparent that Gov. Johnson cannot receive the cordial support of even his own party. His file leaders have given great dissatisfaction not only in this State but elsewhere.—To show this we select from numerous articles the following, which appeared in the Louisville (Ky.) Courier, a Whig paper:—

"PENNSYLVANIA WHIG CONVENTION.—This political body which assembled a few days since, have renominated Johnson, the present Governor, *for re-election, with a full ticket for other officers.* A true *national* Whig introduced a resolution in effect that the Fugitive Slave Law should be enforced and sustained as an essential element to the Compromise measures. *The resolution, to the shame and disgrace of the majority of that Convention, was given the go bye by a vote of seventy odd to forty eight.* We regard this dodging operation, of the Pennsylvania Whig Convention, tantamount to a surrender of the State into the hands of our opponents. These are not the days, nor this the crisis, for either equivocation, or hesitation on the part of either candidates or political parties, where the Compromise measures are the subject of discussion or consideration. *There is no such thing as a neutral, middle, or indifferent ground.* There are but two sides to the question, *and those who are not unconditionally, unreservedly for them are against them, and in favor of dissolution.* This is the view we take of this, and thus believing, *have no hesitation in denouncing the course of the Convention upon the revolution in question*, as tending to anarchy and revolution, and as being at war with the true interests of the country.

Quote the Second Line.

The Butler county Whig, in speaking of Gen. Seth Clover, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, says:

"If the Whigs can't beat him, they may as well "hang their harps on the willows."

And since the nomination of John Strohm of Lancaster, as his competitor, who voted against supplies for our army while in Mexico, Mr. Butler county Whig might have quoted the second line of

"Hang their harps on the willows,"

which says,

"And off to the wars again."

There to fight the battles of their country, at seven dollars a month! while this same John Strohm the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, in Congress at eight dollars a day! voted to withhold their provisions. Yes, you may as well "hang your harps on the willows!"—*Lewisburg Democrat.*

Alas! Poor Harry Clay!

The New York Herald (Whig) gives Governor JOHNSTON the cold shoulder in the following spicy paragraph, which also administers to Whiggery a severe rebuke for its desertion of Mr. Clay:

"John Tyler shed briny tears—'tears of heartfelt sorrow'—when at Harrisburg, in 1840, Mr. Clay was set aside to make room for General Harrison: And when, in 1848, Old Hal was superseded by Old Zack, it was enough to make 'angels weep,' let alone John Tyler. But what are we to think of this Lancaster proceeding? SCOTT nominated as the 'most deserving,' and not a word for CLAY, the idol, the life and soul of the Whig party for nearly thirty years! Oh! black ingratitude of shuffling gamblers for the spoils. What a dirty business is this—what a low, contemptible game, the game of *using* SCOTT as a decoy duck for Governor JOHNSTON! But we shall have lame ducks enough (defeated Whigs) before this business is over. Let us watch like good shepherds that the sheep go not astray, and pray without ceasing for this thrice consecrated and glorious Union."

☞Never laugh at your own remarks; it may be a very agreeable exciting, but it invariably spoils what you are saying.