THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, APRIL 29, 1852.

Presidential Electors.

SENATORIAL.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne.
WILSON M'CANDLESS, of Allegheny.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT.

ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICTS.

1. PETER LOGAN, Philadelphia.
2. GEORGE H. MARTIN, Philadelphia.
3. JOHN MILLER, Philadelphia.
4. F. W. BOCKIUS, Philadelphia.
5. R. McKAY, Jr. Delaware.
6. A. APPLE, Bucks.
7. N. STRICKLAND, Chester.
8. A. PETERS Lancaster.
9. DANIEL FISHER, Berks.
10. R. E. JAMES, Northampton.
11. JOHN McREYNOLDS, Columbia.
12. P. DAMON, Tioga.
13. H. C. EYER, Union.
14. JNO. CLAYTON, Schuylkill.
15. ISAAC ROBINSON, Adams.
16. HENRY FETTER, Perry.
17. JAS. BURNSIDE, Centre.
18. MAXWELL McCASLIN, Greene.
19. JOSEPH McDONALD, Cambria.
20. W. S. COLAHAN, Washington.
21. ANDREW BURK, Allegheny.
22. WM. DUNN, Mercer.
23. JOHN S. McCALMONT, Clarion.
24. GEO. R. BARRET, Clearfield.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM SEARIGHT, of Fayette.

In the House of Representatives, on the 19th instant; Mr. BONHAM read in place a bill, authorizing the confinement of prisoners, now in the Cumberland county jail, in the prisons of either Dauphin or Franklin, while the new jail in Carlisle is building, which was read a second and third time and passed.

MR. BONHAM'S SPEECH ON THE SUBJECT OF BANKS.—We have read with much interest, Mr. BONHAM'S speech on the subject of Banks and Banking, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 15th inst. It is a most masterly and interesting speech, and contains a vast amount of highly valuable information. It is very elaborate, and occupies over 12 of the broad columns of the Harrisburg *Keystone*.—We shall publish the speech in numbers hereafter.

THE PENNSYLVANIAN.—The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, it appears, has cut the acquaintance of the country press, ourselves among the rest, by refusing to exchange. It ungratfully kicks the ladder by which it ascended from beneath it. Having gained some reputation by the puffs of the country press, it now turns its back upon its best friends! Be it so—we shall try to get along without it, as we can't afford to subscribe.—*Fulton Democrat.*

We have received the same treatment by the *Pennsylvanian*. To say the least of it, it is a small business on the part of that paper, to refuse an exchange with the Democratic country papers of its own State. If the *Pennsylvanian*, however, can get along without the country papers, we, for one, can get along without it. We never have, and never will "pay the difference" for an exchange with any paper, much less with one that we consider, in every respect, inferior to our own.

Address of the State Central Committee.

At the late meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in the city of Philadelphia, a very able address to the Democracy of the United States was submitted to the consideration of the members, and it was unanimously adopted. Our readers will find it in another column. It sets forth the claims of Pennsylvania in the person of her distinguished citizen. It is a document worthy of the perusal of our brethren in every State in the Union.

Death of Judge Coulter.

Hon. RICHARD COULTER, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, died at his residence at Greensburg, on Tuesday the 20th inst., after a brief illness of a few days. He had left Philadelphia (where he had occupied his seat on the Bench during the entire winter) about two weeks ago on a visit to his family. It will be recollected that Judge Coulter had the longest term, and had nearly fifteen years to serve.

The vacancy on the Supreme Bench will be filled by the Governor, until the next General Election, at which time the people will have to elect a Judge to fill the balance of the term.

It is rumored that the Governor has tendered the appointment, to supply the vacancy, to Hon. THOMAS S. BELL, late of Chester county, but now, we believe, a resident of Philadelphia.

☞ Gov. BIGLER'S Veto of the Bank Bills appears to be one of the most popular documents ever emanating from the Executive Department. The Democracy greet it not only as sound and incontrovertible in doctrine, but as the precursor of a wholesome era in currency and banking, and many of the Whigs, casting aside partizan feeling and prejudice, do not hesitate to approve it.

GIRARD'S BEQUEST TO NEW ORLEANS.—The Mayor of New Orleans, in his late message, directs the attention of the corporation to the necessity of disposing of seventy six slaves, part of a legacy bestowed upon the city of New Orleans, by Stephen Girard of Philadelphia, subject to an interest for a term of years which has just expired.

A COURT DISPERSED BY A MOB.—Grayson Co., Va. has been the scene of an outrage, such as seldom occurs in any country where law is supposed to govern. A man, named Cornut, was lynched for tampering with the slaves. He instituted a suit against the parties, who afterwards held a meeting and passed resolutions, notifying the court and lawyers not to undertake the case, upon pain a of a coat of tar and feathers. The court, however, convened at the appointed time, when a band of armed men marched around the court-house, fired their guns, by platoons, and dispersed the court in confusion. There was no blood shed. This county and the county of Wyeth have held meetings and passed resolutions, sustaining the movements of the citizens of Grayson.

☞ Gen. Scott has written two letters on Native Americanism—one against the foreigners, and the other favoring them. He desires to get foreign votes and native too. That's your sort. Nothing like *leather while humbug* is the only merchantable article in the Whig market.

FIGHT IN COURT.—In the Marine Court of New York, a witness thinking the remarks of one of the lawyers was personal, so expressed himself, when a regular fight took place. The Judge fined both parties $10.

THE STORM.—East, west, north and south, the late storm has done its work of destruction in property. There have been, however, as far as we can learn, but few lives lost. The N. Y. Tribune says:

Many of the fishermen on Croney Island have lost their boats, nets and tackle. The shad fishery in the bay and river has been much retarded. In addition to seven buildings demolished in Fifty-third st., three three-story frame houses being erected in Fifty sixth st., near Second avenue, were blown down. Many chimneys in various parts of the city have also given way to the repeated blasts of the gale. The high tides have overflowed cellars in some places, damaging property to a considerable amount.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

That the Democrats will have it in their power to triumph next fall in the election of a President of the United States, appears quite evident. In all quarters there are indications of restored harmony in the Democratic ranks. Would-be dictators may bluster and threaten that if this man or that man be not nominated, what they will do—but the people—the Democratic masses—heed them not, and treat these braggarts with merited contempt. The true and honest Democrats of the State and nation are ready to support any man—come from what State he may—who is right on the Compromise measures, and who is distinguished for honesty and true democracy. We, for one, declare our readiness to support, with zeal and energy, the nominee of the National Convention. When the convention names the man, we shall then, but not till then, buckle on our armor for the battle. This should be the determination of every good Democrat. This thing of wrangling and contending in regard to men, or rather in regard to who should receive the nomination, may be practiced by demagogues and office-seekers, but the *disinterested* Democrats of the country—those who support the *principles* rather than the *men* of the party—have no feeling in common with these political trimmers, and know little and care less concerning their trickery.

We were disgusted as well as amused, a few days since, when we read the remarks of the editor of a democratic journal, published in one of the western counties in this State. The editor alluded to is a most zealous—more zealous than discreet—friend of a certain candidate for the Presidency; and, in a *learned* dissertation on the subject, his bump of combativeness must have "stuck out a feet," for he appears to intimate, in words portentous with terrible meaning, that he would just as soon annihilate the whole Democratic party at one fell swoop, as not, if it does not nominate *his* candidate for President! And in regard to those Democratic editors in this State who neglect or refuse to hoist the name of *his* candidate to their masthead, this political gladiator recommends that they all be turned out of the party at once! Bravo! little fellow! Your "spunk" is to be admired, but your suggestion, we apprehend, will not be carried out—*that is, very soon.*

But, badinage aside, is it not ridiculous, to say the least of it, for Democratic editors (who of all others should desire union and harmony,) to pursue a policy so suicidal? Every one has a right to express his preference in regard to the Presidency, but in doing this he should be careful to say nothing calculated to offend those who may be opposed to him in opinion. This is the true policy—the only policy to be tolerated; and the miserable quill-driver and scribbler who would dare recommend that those who disagree with *him* on the Presidential question, should be read out of the Democratic ranks, is a traitor to his party or a knave, or both.

As we said in the commencement of this article, the prospects of the Democratic party were never brighter than at present. If we are defeated in the Presidential contest, we will have ourselves and not the Whigs to blame. All that is wanted is union and harmony in the Democratic ranks.—With our principles boldly avowed, and the party perfectly united, we can bid defiance to all the cohorts of Federalism—we will be invincible. But, we *must* be united, and those who would attempt to disturb the peace of the party (as this western editor we were speaking of is now attempting,) must be treated with that indifferent contempt their base conduct deserves. They should not be heeded they had prepared for others. We care not how zealously the friends of Mr. Buchanan, Gen. Cass, Judge Douglass, Gen. Houston, and others may advocate and speak of the claims, qualifications, &c., of their favorite. This is their privilege.—Before a nomination we may advocate who we please, or nobody if we please, and no one has a right to question this privilege. But, in advocating the claims of our favorite, we should recollect that denunciation of other candidates and their friends, is but a sorry kind of argument, and generally resorted to by those only whose cause is bad. Such a policy is as foolish as it is absurd and dangerous. The different gentlemen spoken of for the Presidency, are all statesmen of the first character—they are all men of great moral and political worth—either of them we consider worthy of the support of the American democracy. Then why should there be any feeling on the subject of the Presidency? It arises, not from the masses, but from a few interested politicians who think more about their own political interests than they do of the principles they profess to advocate. Unfortunately every party is cursed and annoyed by these camp-followers—men who care little for the principles of any party, so that they themselves can be well provided for. But, we hope the delegates to the approaching National Convention—fresh from the ranks of the people—may administer a rebuke to these *disinterested patriots*, by giving no countenance to the frothy harangues they may utter in favor or against this or that candidate. Let the delegates of the people settle the matter themselves—let them nominate a good and true statesman—one whose opinions are known—a national Democrat—and he will be elected triumphantly, the predictions of a few croakers to the contrary notwithstanding. We go for the nominee of the National Convention, and for no one else, and until that tribunal assembles and names our standard-bearer, we shall remain cool as a cucumber, and not trouble ourself in the least in advocating the "claims" of any particular candidate.

The Georgia Union Convention.

CHARLESTON, April 25.—The Constitutional Union Convention of Georgia, brought its sessions to a close on Friday last, at Milledgeville. The following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the Constitutional Union Party *will not give its support to any candidate for the* office of President or Vice President of the U. States, unless the Convention nominating such a candidate shall declare its acquiescence in the measures of *Congress known as the Compromises*, and its determination to consider those measures as a final adjustment of the matters embraced by *them*.

Resolved, That this Convention will take no action in relation to the approaching Presidential election.

Resolved, That another Convention of the Constitutional Union Party be called after the Democratic and Whig Conventions have made their Presidential nominations, for the purpose of considering said nominations, and to take such action in relation to the Presidential election as shall be deemed proper, and that said Convention be held at such time as the President and Vice President of the Convention shall hereafter appoint and make public.

THE FISHERIES.—The Plymouth (N. C.) Villager of the 7th inst., says the fisheries are in bad luck, many of them are not paying expenses, and the probability is, that unless the run of fish shall increase very soon, many of them will sustain heavy losses. They are catching very few on the Roanoke, and less on the Sound.

GOV. BIGLER AND THE BANKS.

On our first page will be found Gov. Bigler's veto message, returning to the Legislature eleven bank bills. To use the language of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, we have read nothing for a long time that afforded us more real gratification, than the message of Gov. Bigler vetoing the batch of new Banks which had been run through the Legislative mill. It is a state paper worthy the best days of the Republic, and does infinite credit to the head and heart of our Democratic Executive. Our banks now, generally speaking, are in a sound condition, with an aggregated capital and circulation sufficient for all useful purposes, and any considerable increase at this time would operate injuriously to the whole system, and in the end prove disastrous to the public at large. We had our misgivings all along that the money power would prove an overmatch for the Legislature, but we had on the other hand an abiding faith in the firmness and integrity of the Governor, and we felt sure that he at least, acting as a Tribune of the people, would be proof against all the machinations and corrupt appliances that would be brought to bear at Harrisburg, and would fearlessly maintain the proud position taken by the patriotic Simon Snyder, and his no less distinguished predecessor, the lamented Francis R. Shunk. We have not been disappointed. William Bigler has proved himself to be the man for the crisis, and we record the fact with delight, and exultingly point to the message as a document of more importance to the welfare of the people than any that has been promulgated since the days of the celebrated veto of the United States Bank by General Jackson.—Speculators may rail at the Governor for thus spoiling their calculations, but the great body of the people will sustain him. Let him but continue the course he has commenced, firmly and fearlessly, and his administration will redound to his own fame, and to the prosperity of the Commonwealth.

THE WHIG PARTY DISSOLVED!—A REGULAR SPLIT AND FLARE UP.

The Whig members of Congress held an adjourned meeting or caucus at Washington last week, for the purpose of reconciling—or attempt to reconcile—recent difficulties, and to name the time and place for the Whig National Convention. Baltimore was chosen as the place, and Wednesday, the 16th of June, as the time, for holding the Convention. Mr. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, offered resolutions sustaining the Compromise measures—and these being ruled out of order, Mr. Marshall just put on his hat, remarked that such a caucus was no place for a Whig to remain in, and left the concern. The following proceedings of what subsequently occurred we gather from our exchanges:

After the withdrawal of Mr. Marshall, Mr. Gentry, with much feeling, said he would make one more effort to save the unity of the whig party, and offered a resolution, which in substance declared that in fixing the time and place for holding the National Convention, *the whigs did not commit themselves unless* the comprimises were finalities.

A *long debate* ensued, in which Messrs. Outlaw, Campbell, Brooke, of Mississippi, Strother, Moore, of Louisiana, Ewing, Cabell and Clingman participated.

Mr. Outlaw said he wished to be understood that if the Compromise Resolutions were thrust out of the whig caucus, it was thrusting him out, and the whigs *whom he represented. Having said this*, Mr. Outlaw withdrew.

Mr. Moore, of Louisiana, said that such action ruled the Southern whigs out of the caucus; and *then he and his colleague*, Mr. Landry, withdrew.

Mr. Brook of Mississippi, said he would like to know *before he went to the Whig National Convention*, what company he was to keep; and he left also.

Mr. Strother said that the whigs of Virginia had, *in substance, instructed him* to leave the caucus when the compromises were thrown out; and he obeyed these instructions by taking his departure.

Mr. Cabell *said that the decision of the chair*, at the previous meeting of the caucus, had caused many ers came hoping for a reversal of such decision.—The confirmation of that decision would leave the caucus composed of only Northern men, and eight or ten Southern Whigs. He then left with Senator Morion.

Mr. Clingman, after some few remarks, left also with Mr. Williams of Tennessee.

Mr. Gentry gave utterance to some indignant remarks, and retired with others, so that of the Tennessee delegation there remained in the chamber but Messrs. Callom and Jones.

The excitement caused by this secession was intense. At this time there remained from the South only part of the North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee delegations, all the other Southern States being wholly unrepresented. Indeed, it had become almost exclusively a Northern caucus.

Mr. Morehead, of North Carolina, said he had staid behind only because he hoped the Whig Convention would adopt the Compromise, and it was certain that North *Carolina would vote for* only known compromise men.

Mr. Dockery said he endorsed his colleague to the fullest extent.

Mr. Cullom said no man could hope to carry Tennessee unless he was for the compromise.

Mr. Stanly defined his position at length, and said that unless the Whig party stood upon the Compromise, no candidate nominated by the party could receive the Southern vote.

Previous to the adjournment, Mr. Mangum said that he apprehended that a manifesto would be prepared by the Southern retiring Whigs, and in that case he desired the authority to reconvene the caucus, and the authority was given.

A Sharp controversy ensued between Messrs. Brooks, Stantly and Truman Smith and the caucus separated amid great excitement, about midnight.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The following Congressional Apportionment Bill passed the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on the 21st inst.—yeas 38, nays 35. We hope it may also pass the Senate.

1. Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, and Cedar, Lombard, Spruce and New Market wards, in the city of Philadelphia.
2. The city of Philadelphia, except said wards.
3. Kensington and Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia.
4. Spring Garden, Penn District, North Penn, Kingessing, West Philadelphia; Blockley, Richmond, unincorporated Northern Liberties, Arimingo, and Bridesburg, in the county of Philadelphia.
5. Montgomery county, and Bristol township, Upper and Lower Germantown, Upper and Lower Manayunk, Frankford, Roxborough, Byberry, Lower Dublin, White Hall, Oxford and Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia.
6. Chester and Delaware counties.
7. Bucks and Lehigh counties.
8. Berks county.
9. Lancaster county.
10. Lebanon and Dauphin counties.
11. Schuylkill, Montour and Northumberland counties.
12. Luzerne, Columbia and Sullivan counties.
13. Northampton, Monroe, Carbon, Wayne and Pike counties.
14. Bradford, Tioga, and Susquehanna, counties.
15. Lycoming, Centre, Mifflin, Union and Clinton counties.
16. Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria, Somerset and Bedford counties.
17. York and Adams counties.
18. Franklin, Cumberland, Perry, Juniata and Fulton counties.
19. Washington, Fayette, and Green counties.
20. Westmoreland, Indian and Armstrong counties.
21. Allegheny county, except the part lying east and north of the Ohio, and west and north of the Allegheny river.
22. Lawrence and Beaver counties, and that part of Allegheny county above excepted.
23. Mercer, Venango and Butler counties.
24. Erie and Crawford counties.
25. Warren, M'Kean, Potter, Forrest, Elk, Clarion, Jefferson and Clearfield counties.

Reading bad books is as dangerous to the mind as poison is to the body.

Editorial Clippings.

GOOD NIGHT.

FROM THE GERMAN OF KORNER.

Good night!
All the toil-worn now repose,
The weary day comes to a close,
Hushed are the busy not a few,
Till the morning wakes anew.
Good night!

Now repose,
Let the weary eye lids meet,
Now how quiet is the street,
Hark the watchman's hourly cry,
Tells time is passing by.
Now repose!

Sweetly sleep!
Now many many a heavenly beam,
O'er thy slumbers sweetly stream,
If of Paradise thou dream,
And its radiant splendors gleam.
Sweetly sleep!

A REWARD OF $500.—The Bank of Virginia, at Portsmouth, offers the above reward for the arrest of John Stevens, who broke jail at that place, on Saturday night week. He was confined on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the Bank in January last. He is thus described:—Is about *five feet six inches high, is slightly built*, of fair, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, with a scar about three-fourths of an inch long over one of them, with dark brown hair straight and cut short.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—A portly gentleman, rather good looking, and well and neatly dressed in broadcloth, has been found murdered near Tamaqua, Pa. Nothing was found upon his person except two silk handkerchiefs, marked "I. T," supposed to be the initials of his name.

STEAMER BURNED.—The Pocahontas, from Arkansas, bound to New Orleans, with 2,860 bales of cotton, was burned to the water's edge on Tuesday week. Ten persons were either burned or drowned, including a former Sheriff of Arkansas, lady and three children, a cabin boy, two firemen, and a chambermaid. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The former was insured for $14,000.

GOOD PAY.—The pay of Louis Napoleon, as President of France, is twelve millions of francs a year, ($2,130,000) which is about $192,500 per month, equal to $6,330 per day. So Louis Napoleon gets in four days more pay than our President gets in a whole year; his pay for one day is more than the annual salary of any of the members of our Cabinet! There is something, after all, in being President of France. It is a strange characteristic of Frenchmen that they let one man—and that man Louis Napoleon too—hold such an office with such pay, at his pleasure.

LEATHER INSPECTOR.—W. M. Armstrong, has received his commission as Inspector of Leather for the city and county of Philadelphia, from Gov. Bigler; and has appointed Andrew Noble, of the Northern Liberties, and William Flake, of the city, his deputies.

LUMBER.—The Susquehanna river is now in fine rafting order, and large quantities of lumber coming down—*twice the amount*, it is stated, that had arrived by this time last year.

A BIG FISH.—A catfish was caught in the *Schuylkill*, a few days since, with a set-net by Richard Swaincott, of Norristown, which measured 20½ inches in length, 4½ inches between the eyes, and weighed 4½ pounds. This is not quite so large as the cat-fish used for towing flat-boats on the Ohio river, but is a very sizeable article for the Schuylkill.

NATURAL PHENOMENON.—In Charleston, S. C., there is a natural phenomenon on exhibition, namely, a common house cat nursing a rat with her kittens. It is stated that the rat was brought into the family circle about ten days ago, very young, and has received the parental attention in common with its legitimate offspring.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—Among the last marriages recorded in the Vienna Zeitung, we stumbled over Herr Liebesel, Kaiserlich Koniglehoadriter, Oberhofstaatsgerichtsranthscanzlei unterinspectiodsstitut and Sandy Lachenmayer, Kaiserlich Konighliche Tabacketrafixsenwartschafsinhber Tochter.

PROPER AGE TO MARRY.—It has been decided by an eminent physician, that twenty-one for a female, and twenty-eight for a male, are the proper *ages for the earliest marriages.*

ARISTOCRATIC WIT.—To ridicule the Secret Ballot Law in the Rhode Island election, one hundred of the nabobs of Newport turned out in *white kid gloves*, and put the envelopes containing their votes into the box with *silver sugar tongs.*

BOLDLY SAID.—The Danville (Ky.) Tribune, a zealous whig organ, seeing so much said of Gen. Scott's popularity, puts in a disclaimer, so far as Kentucky is concerned, and after this *order*:

"While General Scott is a great military leader, his overgrown vanity, and poor civil *qualifications* do not entitle him to the suffrages of the American people, for the highest office in their gift. We are *not for Scott, with or without* a nomination. His nomination would be the death knell of the Whig party."

The only money they use in the back part of Oregon, consists of live stock—a hog paying for a dollar, a sheep paying for fifty cents, turkeys twenty-five cents, and young dogs for a shilling each. If Smith *owes Jones* $1,12½, he sends him five hogs, and receives for change one sheep, one turkey, and one pup.

The New York Express says, that the money market of that city "continues abundantly supplied with *floating capital seeking employment*, and this state of monetary affairs will probably continue for some considerable time."

In commencing business, young men should make up their minds to the following facts, that their profit will always be a little less than they anticipated, while their expenses will *invariably* be a deuced sight more.

Louis Napoleon is afflicted with a severe complaint in his head, which at times, causes great pain. It is stated that if these attacks should continue, he will be altogether unable to transact any public business.

The Maine Liquor Law was rejected in the New York Assembly, on Friday, by a vote of 69 to 45.

Of the mechanics of Paris, thirteen in every hundred are unable to read and write.

An "April shower" seems very much like throwing cold water upon one's ardent desires for warm weather.

A Lawyer stole a note in Centre Stafford, N. H., and was fined $97 for it. A lawyer has no right to steal from anybody but his client.

There has not been a *couple divorced* in the State of South Carolina since the revolutionary war. Who says South Carolina isn't in favor of *union* and *compromise?*

The next Whig National Convention is to be held at Baltimore, on the 16th of June.

It is estimated that 125,000 lbs. of butter are used daily in the city of New York, costing $41,250. Butter is now selling at 37½ cts. per lb.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The State Central Committee met at the Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia, on the 17th. Wm. Curtis, of Philadelphia, and Wm. Henry Welsh, of York, were appointed Secretaries.

Several communications were received, and resolutions were adopted requesting the officers of the Committee to call on the Democratic Electors and Delegates for the usual pledges for publication.

The Chairman submitted the following address, which was read and unanimously adopted:

To the People of the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The Central Committee of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania appointed by the Convention which assembled at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March last, have thought it due to their constituents and to their brethren throughout the Union, to address you on a single point relating to the question of the next Presidency.

The choice of the party in this State, has been very emphatically expressed. Pennsylvania is now as she has been for ten years past, in favor of James Buchanan. Some of the Whig presses, however, and a few of Mr. Buchanan's personal enemies, have endeavored to create the impression abroad that he is not popular here. Some have gone so far as to assert, that if nominated he could not carry the electoral vote of this State.

The purpose of this address, is to give that assertion a distinct and emphatic contradiction. In our own names and in the name of the great party which has made us its representatives, we pronounce all such statement wholly false.

The present attitude of the Democratic party in this State, is of itself, when rightly considered, a standing and most eloquent proof that the allegation referred to cannot be true. Mr. Buchanan has not been brought forward as a cadidate by his enemies. The earnest and sincere attachment of his fellow citizens, who are urging him will not be doubted.—Is it likely, that with such feelings, they would seek to expose him and themselves to the mortification of a defeat? Still more absurd would be the opinion that a people as true hearted and zealous in the support of democratic principles, as those who compose the great body of his friends would be willing to endanger the success of the party by the nomination of a weak candidate. When has the Democracy of Pennsylvania been wanting in fidelity to their brethren? When have we tried to destroy the hopes of our political associates, or attempted to impose on them by any false pretence whatever? We feel that we can confidently, if not proudly, claim for our party in this State, a character too high to be suspected of uncandid, double dealing. Besides, our motives for desiring the nomination of the strongest man in the Union, are as powerful as those which operate on other minds. We are embarked in the same ship with you, and have as deep an interest as any of you in choosing a pilot who will take us safely through the perils of the voyage. It is because we believe that Mr. Buchanan's availability is greater than that of an other man (though not for that reason alone) that we urge his nomination.

If we are entitled to the credit of *sincerity*, it remains only to show that we are *not mistaken* in our judgement. We claim to know what the state of public feeling on this subject is. It is not possible that nine-tenths of the party can be laboring under a delusion about so plain a fact, as the popularity of one of our own citizens, who has been the subject of more or less discussion in public and private for a quarter of a century. To say that three fourths of a Convention, fairly chosen from among the people, and coming together from all parts of the State, misrepresented their constituents in mere ignorance, is only a little less degrading than the the assertion that they have done so by design.

Again: it is known to every tolerably well informed man in the country, that there is no reason to be found in Mr. Buchanan's history or character which would have the tendency to make him unpopular. His great talents are acknowledged. He has been faithful to every trust with which he has been charged. His private integrity is unsullied, and his walk and conversation blameless, while his public career has excited universal admiration. It is true he has been the subject of some vituperation and abuse. But this has been the fate of all distinguished Democrats. Those who have been the people's greatest favorites have been the most calumniated. It is the rough brake which virtue must go through. To say that the people of this State will be at all influenced by the petty slanders which personal malice or political hostility can coin so easily is an insult upon their intelligence and justice so gross, that we have a right to repel it with indignation. We have yet to learn that any of Mr. Buchanan's competitors for the nomination have escaped this universal fate. But when we do ascertain that either of them has passed through life unassailed by detraction we are prepared to express our conviction, that such a man is unfit and unworthy to be the candidate of the Democracy for the office of President. "Woe unto him of whom all men speak well." Among the many elements of popularity which Mr. Buchanan combines, not the least is the character of the opposition to him. It is not based on any charge, which if true, would prove him to be wanting in honesty, ability or fidelity to the Constitution, and shows only that he has been fearless and faithful in the performance of his political duties. It is absurd to believe that a man cast in such a mould, could fail to enlist the enthusiastic support of a people like ours.

Thus far we have dealt in arguments *a priori*—in reasons which show how utterly *improbable* it is that our candidate can be other than the most popular man among us. But the the history of Pennsylvania for the last twenty five years, *proves it an incontestable fact.* He was five times chosen to the House of Representatives, in Congress, the last time under circumstances which made his election a triumph to the friends of Jackson, such as no other man in the State had achieved. No appointment which President Jackson made gave more pleasure to the people of the State than that which showed his confidence in Mr. Buchanan by making him minister to Russia. He was three times elected to the Senate of the United States, an honor which Pennsylvania has never conferred on any other man. His appointment as Secretary of State by Mr. Polk, was well known to have been made with the warm concurrence and approbation of General Jackson, and if anything could have increased our affectionate regard for the hero and statesman of the age, his uniform endorsement of Mr. Buchanan would have had that effect. But better and more direct evidence than all this of Mr. Buchanan's standing at home is afforded by the action of the people on the very question of the Presidency. Mr. Buchanan's *friends* in Pennsylvania have three times presented him as a candidate for that great office, and each time they were sustained by the full tide of public approbation. The greatest and best men of the nation have been set up against him, and vigorously pressed by their supporters. But in the primary meetings of the people, and in the County and State Conventions, no name has stood for a moment before the competition of his. We fearlessly assert that since the days of Washington, there has lived but one man in any part of the Union who could rival Mr. Buchanan in the affections of his own State.

We have not addressed you for the purpose of proving that his claims to the Presidency are entitled to your respect. If you doubt his talents, his patriotism and his honesty, our appeal at this time of day would be in vain. If his life of labor in your cause *and ours, has made* no favorable impression on the country, it is too late to create a reputation for him now. He comes before you either with something better than a manufactured character, or else with none at all that is worthy of your attention. We ask you to subject his life to the severest inquisition that justice will allow, and if he does not sustain it, reject him. But we demand that he shall not be struck down by paltry slanders and, least of all, by the absurd falsehood which charges him with want of popularity.

If the National Convention shall decide against our candidate, we cannot promise that our people will bear the decision without bitter mortification; for their State pride is thoroughly aroused. If the man they now offer to set aside, they have no hope of succeeding at another time. If Pennsylvania must wait until she presents a more unexceptionable man than Mr. Buchanan, she must wait forever.

Still the Democracy of this State will be true and faithful to their party, and their country. It will not be their fault if the rule of our opponents is to be perpetuated. Whatever the Convention may do, the Democrats of Pennsylvania will be at their posts ready to perform their whole duty, and to present as they have always presented, a living rampart between the Constitution and its foes. But if they are permitted to do battle under the leadership of their own *fellow citizen*—the well tried friend, whom they know, and trust, and love—it will energize their efforts, and add thousands to their majority.

His nomination would give them an opportunity not only to vindicate him, but to demonstrate how false is the dishonoring charge against themselves, of being so ignorant, so unjust, or so ungrateful, as not to appreciate a man whose merits are acknowledged by all the world besides. The hearts will throb to meet the encounter on such terms.—*There will be a rapture in the strife which is to be* crowned with a victory like that.

Adopted by the State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, on the 7th April, A. D. 1852, and published by order of the committee

W. L. HIRST, *Chairman.*

WM. CURTIS, W. H. WELSH, } *Secretaries.*

A resolution was passed requesting the delegates elected to represent Pennsylvania at the Baltimore Convention to issue an address to their fellow members of the Convention and to the Union.

The committee resolved to meet at Barnum's hotel, in the city of Baltimore, on the 1st day of June *next, at 9 o'clock A. M.*

GREAT FLOOD AND LOSS OF LIFE.

PITTSBURG, April 19.

On Saturday last the head waters of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers commenced to rise. The latter, at Brownsville, yesterday morning, rose at the alarming rate of two feet per hour. At this city, at 10 o'clock last night, the water commenced rising at the rate of 7 inches per hour, increasing during the night with unexampled rapidity. This morning the piers of the Monongahela bridge were covered, the water being 30 feet deep and still rising. The water at Mark Point steam mill was within 6 feet 10 inches of the great flood of 1832, and as the water was advancing rapidly, it was feared the flood would exceed that of 1832. It has been raining incessantly since Friday night, and the rain still continues to swell the current. Several rafts were destroyed upon the piers of the Allegheny bridge yesterday.

The piers of the aqueduct have been seriously broken by the crashing timber. A number of men were seen on parts of rafts floating down, and many lives doubtless have been lost. A raft, without sweeps, struck against Mechanic street, shattering the piers, and all on board perished in sight of the thousand spectators who lined the shores and were unable to render assistance. A fragment of a log raft, with one man upon it, descended the torrent and managed to escape the two upper bridges, but struck upon the St. Clair bridge. The intrepid navigator seeing his peril dropped the steering oar, and with a running jump cleared the broken timber and alighted on the pier, *amid the shouts of the excited* spectators. He coolly remarked to those on the bridge who assisted him, that it was a "pretty close fit."

The lower part of Allegheny city is covered with water, and the families are removing their furniture in boats.

In Pittsburg, the dwellings along the streets near the river are also submerged. At the foot of Wood street the water is filling the cellars, and the merchants are removing their goods to the upper stories. The rivers below are overflowing and great devastation must occur to the *three towns in that section.* The wall on the railroad curve of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, near Beaver, has sunk one foot and is in great danger of falling, which will stop travel for some time.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

PITTSBURG, April 20, 2 P. M. At 5 o'clock this morning the water commenced receding, and has fallen about 6 inches. Up to that hour the water had reached within 3 feet of the flood of 1832. The damage to property cannot be exactly ascertained, but it is thought will exceed $400,000.

In the low grounds in Allegheny city, comprising the 1st and 4th wards, not less than 1500 families were turned out of their houses and driven into the upper stories. Along Rebecca street the water ran in torrents, being 6 feet deep. The water passed along Federal street, beyond Robinson, inundating the beautiful residence of Gen. Robinson, and cutting off all connection between the bridge and Allegheny city. Quite a profitable business was carried on by persons in skiffs transporting passengers from the bridge to the landing.

Pittsburg proper suffered little, although merchants along the river were put to serious inconvenience by the hasty removal of their goods. At the Point many persons were flooded out of their houses. In May street the water reached half way up to Penn street, filling all the first stories of houses, and compelling the families to move out in boats and rafts. In Marburg street and Duquesne Point alley, over 100 families moved out.

In Birmingham, South Pittsburg, Manchester, Lawrenceville, and the 1st, 5th and 9th wards, bordering on the Allegheny river, the water was several feet deep, stopping work in the foundries, machine shops and iron mills along the river.

In south Pittsburg the water was up to Carson street, and the turnpike, surrounding several iron manufactories, was covered.

About 50 feet of iron sheeting was torn off the dam of the Monongahela Navigation Company, greatly endangering the whole work.

Business yesterday was almost entirely suspended, the workshops being closed.

The Flood in Virginia—Great Destruction of Property—Whole Towns Swept Off.

BALTIMORE.—April 23.—We have the mail to night south of Richmond. The Virginia papers from the *western part of the State*, are filled with details of the disasters by the recent freshets on the various rivers and streams, and unless the reports are greatly exagerated, the destruction to property must have been immense. In some instances, entire villages and towns have been swept off, the inhabitants barely escaping; and many lives are supposed to have been lost.

Large quantities of produce in the warehouses awaiting transportation, have been greatly damaged or destroyed. In Morgan county the loss sustained is estimated at $100,000. On the Stanton and *Parker's turnpike* road no less than 15 bridges have been carried off.

The railroad running from Cumberland, Md., to the Allegheny coal mines, is also greatly damaged.

Marriages.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Morris, Mr. STEPHEN BOYER, of Kent county, Md., to Miss AGNES ADAMS, of Cumberland county, Pa.

On Thursday, the 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Morse, Mr. P. PERCY SHELLY, to Miss MARIA TIZZARD, both of this borough.

On Thursday, the 22d inst., by the same, SAMUEL EBERLE, Esq., to Miss FRANCIS GARVER, both of this county.

Deaths.

On Wednesday a week, at about half-past one, MARY ALEXANDER, wife of Prof. E. Wentworth, of Dickinson College, aged 31 years, 8 months and 20 days.

In this borough, on the 14th inst. Mrs. MARGARET AGNEW, widow of the late John Agnew, Esq., aged 63 years.

At President Furnace, Venango county, Pa. on the 15th inst., JOSEPH and CHARLES, only sons of Robert and Mary P. Elliott, aged 11 and 8 years.

On the 21st inst., of consumption, Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH, wife of George D. Craighead, of South Middleton township, in the 32d year of her age.

On the 16th inst., at his residence in Hampden township, Mr. FRANCIS MCGUIRE, aged about 65 years, an old and respectable citizen of Cumberland county.

Suddenly, on Thursday morning, the 15th inst., Mr. SETH LEACH, at his residence in the village of Fairview, East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county.

WM. H. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the office lately occupied by the Hon. James H. Graham.

Carlisle, April 29, 1852—3m

Sale of New & Splendid Furniture.

☞ THE undersigned will sell at public sale, at the residence of Prof. C. Wentworth, in West street, on Saturday the 1st of May, 1852, a large and splendid assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of Mahogany Sofa, Walnut Tables, Bureaus, Boston Rocking Chair, 12 splendid Hair Cloth Chairs, Parlor Carpet and Stove, Cooking stove, ten plate Stoves, Beds and Bedding, Looking Glasses, entry, chamber and stair Carpet, Venitian Blinds, Kitchen Furniture, &c. The above furniture is nearly now, and will be sold without reserve. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

W. GOULD, Auctioneer.

April 29, 1852—1t