THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, JULY 22, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. Franklin Pierce,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Col. William R. King.

Of Alabama.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

William Scaright,

Of Fayette County.

Presidential Electors.

SENATORIAL.

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

DISTRICT. ADDITIONAL DISTRICT.

1. [illegible]
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. DAVID FISTER, 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.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN

COUNTY MEETING.

The Democratic Republicans of Cumberland county are requested to assemble in the Court House, in Carlisle, on Monday Evening the 23d of August, 1852, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of interchanging opinions on the approaching election.

A general attendance is earnestly requested.

MANY.

July 22, 1852.

Sacrilegious Robbery.—We learn from the *Democrat*, of last week, that some two weeks since, "the Catholic Church of this borough was entered by some villain or villains, who effected an entrance through a window in the sacristy which looks into a desolate part of the grave-yard. After rummaging among the vestments, and finding nothing to suit their taste, they left them scattered on the floor and went into the body of the church. Here they opened the Tabernacle on the altar and took therefrom a chalice worth about twenty dollars, and also a [illegible] in the church, nothing of great value is left there, or the rogues might have had a richer prize.

We sincerely hope that the perpetrators of so great an outrage may be apprehended and dealt with the severest rigor of the law. The pecuniary value of the articles stolen is of trivial importance in comparison with the wanton desecration of things sacred."

☞The Constitution of the United States says Congress shall establish "a *uniform* rule of naturalization." Gen. Scott recommends an alteration in the present law, "giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship who shall serve one year in time of war in the army or navy." Now he either wants a continual war to naturalize foreigners, or exclude them from the rights of citizenship altogether. The law on the subject must be *uniform*—none other would be constitutional.

☞The *Valley Spirit* and *Sentinel*, of Chambersburg, have lately been united. One of the good results of the union is a large and beautiful paper.—The editorial department of the new paper is under the control of Jas. M. Cooper, Esq., the editor of the Spirit. Mr. C. is a very able writer, and will as heretofore, do good service in the Democratic cause.

Spunky.—The Boston *Bee, Whig*, declares that it does not hoist the flag of any party which "spits upon the whig platform," and goes for no man who writes such stupid letters as Gen. Scott.

Car Load of Hogs Burnt.—As a train for the East approaching Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., on Sunday week, one of the cars, freighted with 103 live hogs, was found to be enveloped in flames. A spark had communicated to it, and before it was discovered the fire had attained such a head way that the car was nearly consumed, and every hog on board perished in the flames.

The Massachusetts Free Soil Convention, at Worcester, has adjourned, after adopting a Platform, approving of abolitionism, demanding the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, approving of internal improvements, granting public lands to actual settlers, the Kossuth non-intervention doctrines, &c. Mr. Fillmore's administration was condemned. Delegates were appointed to the National Convention to be held at Pittsburgh, August 11th, and the Convention recommended John P. Hale for the Presidency and Salmon P. Chase for the Vice Presidency.

New Loan for Pennsylvania.—The Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has advertised for a loan of five millions of dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent., and the principal redeemable in not more than thirty-five years.—The interest coupons, payable semi-annually in specie or its equivalent, at the State Treasury, in Harrisburg, and to be subject to no taxation whatever. The sums borrowed are to be applied to the payment of the six per cent. loans, that are payable at the option of the Commonwealth, after 1846 and 1847, and the cancellation of certificates.

Why Don't Gen. Scott Resign?—This question is repeatedly asked, but the Federal press is unable to reply. Graham has resigned. Scott, however, exhibits his love of office, by holding on, deeming the certainty of a salary of ten thousand dollars per year of more importance than the uncertainty of twenty-five thousand. The fact is, Gen. Scott loves office and emolument. He is unwilling notwithstanding his epicurean propensities, to give up a good place "for a hasty plate of soup."—Why don't Scott resign, is then no longer a problem: because he knows he will be defeated.

"IN FAVOR OF ECONOMY."

Previous to every important election, the Whigs make great professions of "honesty" "economy," &c., but no sooner do they obtain power than robbery and peculation commence. The Whig National Convention, for the purpose of again deceiving the people, adopted a resolution in favor of "economy in the administration of the Government," and yet some of the men who were delegates to that Convention and who voted for this resolution, were parties to the Galphin and Gardiner robberies, by which they made themselves rich at the expense of uncle Sam's treasury. Compare Whig *professions* with Whig *acts*, and you will then be able to judge the motive in view when they declare they are in favor of "economy." The following is merely a portion of the pyramid of frauds erected by the Galphinites during the present administration:

BARRON, $30,000!
GARDINER, $100,000!!
CHICKASAW, $112,000!!!
GALPHIN, $120,000!!!!
HARGOUS, $800,000!!!!!

The footing up of this makes the nice little sum of *one million one hundred and sixty two thousand dollars* that have been stolen from the people to enrich the Whig Gulphinites. Speaking of this matter the Cleveland *Plaindealer* truly remarks, that the people are beginning to see that under the present Federal Administration, there has been too much plundering of the Treasury; too much Gardinerism; too exclusive an administration of our national affairs upon these seven principles, which form the basis, of the party in power—namely, the five loaves and two fishes. They have seen the Galphin operation carried out under the Taylor dynasty, whereby a member of the cabinet received from the National Treasury an operation carried out under the Fillmore administration, whereby they have good reason to believe that a member of the cabinet got upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS from the People's Treasury, for his own private purposes. They have seen the allowance by this Administration, of the Barron Pension Claim, by which the friends of those who are invested with power, have illegally and improperly received thirty thousand dollars, on a pension claim which had been long before adjusted and settled under the half pay law. The Chickasaw Claim, by which eminent bankers in Washington city received from the Treasury ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, of a fund belonging to a tribe of Indians known as the Chickasaws. The Hargous Claim, under which EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS was paid from the Treasury, when in fact those most conversant with the claim are of the belief that Mr. Hargous could not justly demand more than eighty thousand dollars; and for carrying which claim through, the counsel employed received one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and as is believed by most, a member of the cabinet received THIRTY THOUSAND as council fees for his services. The Logget claim by which other large amounts pillaged from Government by speculators who oftentimes have bought up these demands for merely nominal sums. These are some of the reasons among others why the country elsewhere, is so dissatisfied with the party in power—the spoils party only held together "by the cohesive power of public plunder."

The above is a large heap of Whig principles put up at random from a large lot still on hand. They are enough to nauseate at the present time, and when our whig contemporaries have fully explained them, we have a few more of the same sort left to which we will call their attention.

General Scott's Bullying Disposition.

When Gen. Jackson sent Gen. Scott to Florida, to put down the Seminole Indians, his conduct became so insolent, and his course of policy so exceptionable the command of the army in other hands. When the Mexican war broke out, Gen. Scott quarrelled with the administration of President Polk, because they would not send him to command Gen. Taylor's army, and afterwards, when they determined to despatch him on another route of operations, by the way of Vera Cruz, he wrote his "hasty plate of soup" letter, declining, lest there might be a "*fire in his rear.*" After he arrived in Mexico, he quarrelled with Gen. Worth, Gen. Pillow, Col. Harney, Gen. Patterson, Col. Duncan, Major Burns, Commodore Perry, Nicholas P. Trist, and we cannot tell how many more. Indeed, his miserable wrangling in the face of an enemy, and in an enemy's country, nearly brought our army into disgrace.

With such a disposition, what would Gen. Scott be when President of the United States?

Gen. Scott in New Hampshire.

Never was there a more signal failure in the history of New Hampshire politics than the boasted Whig ratification affair at Concord on the 5th. So says the *Patriot*. Notwithstanding that was the day for the Fourth of July celebration, and notwithstanding two weeks notice had been given of the meeting, not enough Whigs could be got out to make a respectable meeting in the State House yard, where it was to have been held, and it had to be held, to avoid the sorry show of numbers, in the Depot Hall—where scarcely 250 persons, including Democratic spectators, could be collected to ratify Scott and Graham. Gen. Leslie Coombs refused to speak at the meeting, and the audience had to be entertained by such domestic orators as could be induced to do so, on short notice.

"The Cry is Still they Come."—Geo. W. Parkins, Esq., an able, eloquent and influential Virginia whig, before a very large democratic meeting in Halifax county, repudiated Gen. Scott and avowed himself for Pierce and King. The *Trenton True American* says that there is a Pierce club in Newark composed of 250 original whigs; and further that Hon. Wm. Wright of Newark, formerly a whig member of Congress, whig candidate for govenor, one of the whig candidates for Senator in 1851, &c., and Hon. Joshua Brick, heretofore a distinguished and influential whig of the first district—besides an innumerable quantity of less important men, have recently renounced whiggery."

☞ Old Tammany Hall New York, is again in a blaze of glory! The once divided, but now united and harmonious Democracy of Gotham, meet there nightly, to exchange congratulations, and devise measures to secure the overwhelming success of Pierce and King in the Empire State. There was a grand celebration at old Tammany, on Monday, when a letter was read from Ex-President Van Buren who heartily supports the nomination of Pierce and King. Huzza for little Matty!—he is welcome back to the fold of Democracy.

☞"Of all the American generals, living or *dead*, he is undoubtedly the greatest."

This is what a Washington letter in the Tribune says of Gen. Scott, and the remark is extensively copied and approved by the Scott papers. Thus the bones of revolutionary heroes, and the green turf above the grave of Taylor, are disturbed to minister to insatiable vanity.

The body of a beautiful white girl, about twelve years old, was discovered in a sack in the river below New Orleans, and the coroner's jury found that she died from strangulation after having been violated.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

That the Carlisle *Herald*, the organ of Federalism of Cumberland county, declared in 1846, that "the Mexican war was unconstitutional, unjust, and infamous."

Keep it before the American people, that Tom Corwin, a great whig luminary, at present Secretary of the Treasury, declared, "that if he were a Mexican, he would welcome the American soldiers with bloody hands to hospitable graves." And let it be remembered also, that the Carlisle *Herald* endorsed this wicked and treasonable sentiment.

Keep it before the American people, that Daniel Webster declared that "the Mexican war was not voted for by any body, but that the President (Polk) made it without any vote at all."

Keep it before the American people that the *Cincinnati Gazette*, (Whig) said:

"No man, no people, looking on upon the contest, can help sympathizing with the broken power of Mexico, and uniting in uttering a BITTER CONDEMNATION against our government."

Keep it before the American people that the *Xenia (O.) Torchlight*, (*Whig*,) said:

"That the Americans will soon overpower them (the Mexicans) there is perhaps little doubt. Yet, we must confess that our *sympathies* are with them. They fight for their country, their altars and their homes—we for *power*, and *plunder*, and extended rule. They are fighting for liberty—we to extend the area of slavery. They are in the *right*—WE IN THE WRONG. They may appeal with confidence to the God of battles; but, if we look for aid to any other than human power, it must be to the INFERNAL MACHINATIONS of HELL; for thus it would seem the Devil has governed and guided *our actions* in the premises."

Keep it before the American people that the *Easton Register*, (*Whig*,) said:

"[illegible] of the *that God will defend the right—must* [illegible] *success of our enemies.*"

Keep it before the American people that the *Tiffin Standard*, (*Whig*,) said:

"We learn from the U. S. Gazette, that Messrs. Saveny & Co., Iron Founders in Philadelphia, have received an order from Government to manufacture *one hundred tons of* CANNON BALLS! in the shortest possible time. These balls we suppose are for the purpose of shouting the *Mexicans for defending their just rights.*"

Keep it before the American people that the *New Hampshire Statesman*, (*Whig*,) said:

"No one is bound to enlist or volunteer in a war of invasion or conquest. Let every one keep aloof from this unrighteous, infamous, GOD-ABHORRED Mexican war, and it will soon come to an end. The prospect is, that the administration can get neither men nor money to carry on an aggressive war much longer. Thank the Lord for all that!"

Keep it before the American people that *E. D. Culver*, (*Whig*,) said in Congress:

"My constituents feel, one and all, as I do, a burning indignation against this disgraceful war."

Keep it before the American people that *E. Emgree*, (*Whig*,) said in Congress:

"It is a war of invasion and conquest, against the desires, wishes, and interest of the great body of the people."

Keep it before the American people that *J. R. Giddings*, (*Whig*,) said in Congress:

"Sir, if I were a Mexican, as I am an American, I would never yield while a foreign soldier remained in my country."

Keep it before the American people that the *Boston Daily Chronotype* (*Whig*,) said:

"If there is in the United States a heart worthy of American Liberty, its impulse would be to join the Mexicans. * * * It would be a sad and woful joy, but a joy nevertheless, to hear that the hordes under Scott and Taylor, were every man swept into the next world."

New York, July 6.—Yesterday afternoon, as the steamboat Hunchback was going into the dock at Vonderbilt's landing, Staten Island, the bridge suddenly gave way precipitating some sixty or seventy persons into the river, a number of whom were drowned. Seventeen bodies had been recovered up to Guilliam, and her daughter Sarah Jane, of Phila.

Gen. Scott, in his letter accepting the nomination for President, is *I* all over and throughout.—No less than fifteen times does he thus display *his egotism*. '*I* have had the honor'—'*I* am made to feel'—'*I* lost not a moment'—'*I* now have the honor'—'*I* accept'—'*I* therefore barely suggest'—that should *I* be elected'—'*I* shall be ready'—'*I* should'—'*I* should seek to cultivate harmony throughout the *whig party*' [not throughout the great body of the people]—'*I* should be rigorous'—'I shall neither countenance nor tolerate'—'*I* shall carry'—'*I* can offer no other pledge'—'*I* have the honor to remain."

Again—'*My unanimous* (!) nomination'—'*My* countrymen'—'*My* heart'—'*My own*'—'*My* new position'—'*My* reply'—'*My* countrymen'—'*My* connection'—'*My* views'—'*My* strict adherence'—'feeling *myself*'—'*My* associate'—'*My* obligations.'

That letter was deliberately written; every word was carefully weighed and chosen for the public eye; it was not prepared over a "hasty plate of soup," although the writer might have just taken one."

"*Anticipating a fire in front and rear*,' this semi-official document is put forth made up of "*fuss and feathers*," with a view to popularity; popular breath cannot inhale it, but will blow it to the winds.

Secretary of the Navy.

President Fillmore has appointed the Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore, Maryland, Secretary of the Navy, in the place of Hon. W. A. Graham, resigned.

Completion of the New Jersey Central Railroad.—New York and Easton are now brought within three hours' travel of each other, by the completion of the New Jersey Central Railroad. This is a very important improvement: Easton is at the mouth of the Lehigh River, and the termination of the Lehigh Canal. New York is thus placed in direct connection with that productive coal region. The route is by steamboat from New York to Elizabethport 12 miles, and thence by railroad through Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Boundbrook, Somerville, Clinton, New Hampton, Ashbury and Bloomsbury, to Philipsburg, opposite Easton. The whole distance is 75 miles. The people of Easton celebrated the arrival of the first through train of cars on the 1st inst., by a grand jollification.

☞ Moses Hampton, of Pittsburg, says that the "iron hearted Jackson," who was once denounced by the whigs as a 'cypher,' selected Gen. Scott "to beat back the waves of disunion" in Carolina. That is all gammon. Gen. Jackson is the man who swore that the "Union must and should be preserved," and Gen. Cass, Secretary of War, sent Scott, as the oldest officer, to see that no wrong was done between the citizens and soldiers at the South Carolina Custom House, and he did as he was directed, and acted well, no doubt, for we don't recollect that he insulted any one there, as he had done in other places. But it was the decision of Gen. Jackson that "beat back the waves of disunion,' and Daniel Webster and Henry Clay came forward to aid him in Congress, and they were obliged to modify their *Tariff notions*, so as to give the South Carolinians a chance to back out from their hostile attitude. Scott's aid in that matter was not equal to a *flea*-bite! Let us have the truth and no humbug.—*Wheeling Argus.*

THOMAS F. MEAGHER.

It is well known that this distinguished Irish patriot has determined to remain in the United States as an adopted citizen. The following correspondence between the Hon. D. L. Seymour, of New York, and our member of Congress, Mr. McLanahan, explains that the idea has been entertained of conferring upon Mr. Meagher the privilege of American citizenship by *special law*, and that the purpose has been abandoned only in view of the constitutional objections to such a course. Concurring in the spirit of the correspondence, we commend it to the attention of our readers:

Washington, June 21, 1852.

Sir: In common with many of my constituents and large numbers of our fellow citizens throughout the country, I entertain a high appreciation of the talents and heroic efforts of Thomas F. Meagher, the distinguished Irish patriot now an exile in this country.

With a view of making his patriotism more distinctly with the public approbation, it has been proposed in many quarters that a law be passed by Congress for the special purpose of conferring upon him the privileges of an American citizen.

By a resolution passed at a meeting of the citizens of the city of Troy, in my district, this subject has been pressed upon my particular consideration as their representative. As some doubts have been expressed of the constitutionality of such a law, I desire to propound to you, as the legal organ of the House of Representatives, the inquiry whether Congress has the power to pass this law.

As American citizens, we all feel proud of our citizenship, and are unwilling to do anything which shall tend in the least to entrench upon those provisions of our constitution and laws which guard this sacred boon. There are general laws providing regulations for the naturalization of all those who come to our shores, and here publicly declare before a court of justice their intention of becoming citizens of the republic. But surely here, as in the Roman republic, whose citizenship was so honorable, there [illegible] such exalted character, that it made exception to the general rule, they will serve rather to impart dignity and strength than to impair its force. I refer to those men who, having, like Emmet, half a century since, and Meagher of late, stood forth in their native land the acknowledged champions of liberty, have for that cause been compelled to expatriate themselves and to seek an asylum here. Such men need not to declare their love of republican institutions and their abjuration of tyranny in any form of words, nor wait in probation for any fixed period. Their noble deeds, periling their lives in the cause of freedom, proclaim them at once worthy to enjoy its privileges. Should you be of opinion, upon examination, that such a law as that above indicated would be constitutional, I shall be happy at an early day to present, and have referred to your committee, a bill for that purpose.

Yours, respectfully,

DAVID L. SEYMOUR.

Hon. James X. McLanahan,
Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary in the House of Representatives of the U. S.

Washington City, June 24, 1852.

My dear sir: I have received your esteemed favor of the 21st inst., and would have acknowledged it at once but for my public duties.

The Committee on the Judiciary has recently decided a case which embraces in principle the case presented by the friends of Thomas F. Meagher.—Under the terms of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, establishing peace between the United States and the republic of Mexico, the inhabitants of the territory ceded under that treaty—according to the form established when Louisiana was purchased from Spain—were admitted to the rights common to our native born and adopted citizens. Certain persons in New Mexico who did not elect to become citizens of the United States within the prescribed time after the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe, made an application to the present Congress to be admitted to the same privileges granted to those who availed themselves of the provisions of the treaty and thereby became citizens of this government. The subject was referred to the committee of which I have the honor to be chairman, and was closely investigated. It soon became apparent that there was no power in Congress to grant the prayer of the petitioners. The plain mandate of the constitution is, that Congress shall adopt "a *uniform* rule of naturalization." The practice of the Government from the beginning has been consistently in obedience to this clause. Not a single instance can be found upon provision. The States delegated the power to Congress to pass naturalization laws, in order that the priviliges and rights of a citizen of the United States might be conferred on aliens desiring to enjoy the advantages of a republican form of Government, without distinction of persons, by a "uniform rule." Consequently, no legislation has taken place bestowing the rights of a citizen upon an individual who has not resided in this country the prescribed period of time, and complied with the requirements of the statutes which have been passed to carry out the injunctions of the fundamental law.

The character of Mr. Meagher, his services to his country, his inspiring and elevated eloquence, his modest and unpretending deportment, his trial, his captivity, and his escape, are all eminently calculated to awaken in his behalf the active sympathies of a great, generous, and progressive people. Landing upon our shores, his first act was to enroll himself under our flag, and to decline every proffered honor to himself while his country was enslaved and his companions were in exile. I do not wonder at the tribute everywhere paid to his genius and to his patriotism; and it is in accordance with the spirit of our countrymen that there should be a strong and earnest desire to clothe him at once with the rights which he knows so well how to value, and which his example and his intellect would so preeminently adorn. He himself will readily perceive the necessity which has prevented all individual exceptions in the policy of this government on the subject of naturalization. His cultivated and expansive mind will not fail to trace the workings of our institutions, and the wisdom of those who founded them, in the results which have followed their glorious developments. To a man of his genius, of his devotion to freedom, of his impassioned ambition for his own, and of his enthusiastic devotion to our country, the system of laws here erected will constitute an object of enobling admiration and earnest reflection. Welcome to the noble young tribune of the Irish people! Welcome to the heroic defender of Irish rights! Welcome, thrice welcome, to these shores the brave and unyielding opponent of British aggressions!

In this age of the world, a man like Thomas F. Meagher—resolute in principle, bold in execution, and sincere in sentiment—is to the enslaved masses of the Old World what armies in the past have been to despotism. More potent than embattled legions his eloquence, he conquers by his example and sweeps dynasties by the power of triumphant truth imbodied in his resistless thoughts. Public opinion is more powerful than the sword; and men like Meagher create, control, and direct public opinion. Let them but sound their bugle notes and unfurl the bright banners of truth, and legions of mighty minds are marshalled on the field of action, before whose power the Belshazzars of the earth are made to tremble.—Why all this is so, the advance of the human understanding must answer. But so it is, thank God!

Aided by Divine Providence, by the light of reason, the history of the past, and the experience of the present, men are now busily engaged in finding out the true origin of government, and the wisest and the best of our race begin to admit that the only legitimate source of power is in the people. The iron hand of despotism is ever ready to smite these bold inquirers. The fate of Ireland is a sad proof of this, and it is but one of many; and the exiled Meagher is a heaven appointed instrument to illustrate this high and enobling work of reform—a work that is destined at last to prove that the vulgar herd of kings and queens are useless appendages to government, and that men are capable of self rule. It is well known that the struggle for a practical realization of this truth has already inspired a fortitude of soul and a heroism of action which, however disasters may delay or defeat, only serve to render more intense and more invincible the original faith, and to prove that

"Even in its ashes *live* its wonted fires!"

Amid this world wide conflict for the rights of the many against the might of the few—amid this universal panting of the hearts of our common brotherhood for the elevation of mankind—has the light of life and hope gone out in Ireland?

"Hangs the harp still mute on Tara's walls,
As if its soul were dead?"

No! While such a man as Meagher lives—while Mitchell and O'Brien survive even in chains—the spirit that roused the noble soul of Emmet, of Tone, and of Fitzgerald, is still the pulse of Ireland's heart and though it now seems to beat faintly, the day is not far distant when, reanimated by the sympathies of a world's humanity, that same spirit will send the generous blood coursing through every vein and artery of Erin, until she arises in all the grandeur of her might, and stands before the world redeemed.

This letter is already much too long. I have been betrayed into those expressions of my honest sentiments, by the deep interest I take now, as I have always taken, in the fate and fortunes of the Green Isle of the Ocean—the country of my ancestors. I am sure, however, they will not be offensive to you.

Very truly, your friend,

JAMES X. McLANAHAN.

Hon. David L. Seymour.

Cost of Government.

The following is a statement, says the New York *Post*, of the annual average expenditures of the several administrations, for the last twenty years:

Jackson's administration	"	$27,686,895 39
Van Buren's	"	35,640,486 36
Harrison and Tyler's	"	27,623,628 13
Polk's	"	43,897,916 51
Taylor and Fillmore's	"	55,442,481 00

By this account it appears that the Government cost the people under Jackson's administration, less than half what it has thus far cost under the administration of President Taylor, both being periods of peace. It further appears, that we are now paying, in time of profound peace, about $20,000,000 more for our government than it cost us under the administration of Mr. Van Buren, when the Florida war was raging at the South, and $12,000,000 more than it cost under Mr. Polk's administration, when the government had to bear the enormous expense of the Mexican War of 1847.

Clay vs. Scott.

The Washington correspondent to the Richmond *Enquirer*, says that "Henry Clay's son will not vote for Gen. Scott. It is said that he so declared to his father, [illegible] statesman approved his son's determination, and added that he would do the same if his life were permitted to him. The Whig scribblers may deny this when they please, but I tell you that this statement will be verified when Mr. Clay's remains shall be entombed."

☞The Hon. James Buchanan sent a letter to the Tammany Celebration in New York, on Monday last, accompanied with the following excellent toast:

Franklin Pierce and William R. King—States men worthy to be our leaders. Their election will restore the ascendency of Jeffersonian State Rights Democracy in the administration of the government, and thus place the prosperity and stability of the Union on the best and surest foundations.

Harvest Home Celebration.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democrats of Carlisle and vicinity assembled at Burkholder's hotel, in this borough, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of making arrangements for having a Democratic Harvest Home Celebration. On motion, E. CORNMAN was called to the chair, and Samuel Martin, Esq., appointed Secretary.—The object of the meeting having been stated, on motion, the following committees were appointed:

Committee of Arrangements.—J. C. Thompson, Martin Coroman, S. H. Gould, G. Z. Bentz, and Abraham Dehuff.

Committee of Invitation.—John B. Bratton, John M. Gregg, and William Gould.

Committee on Toasts.—Lemuel Todd, Esq., J. Ellis Bonham, Esq., and J. K. Boyer.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and published.

E CORNMAN, *President.*

Samuel Martin, *Secretary.*

The Committee of Arrangements met on Tuesday evening last, and unanimously agreed on Saturday, the 14th day of August next, as the time for holding the Democratic Harvest Home Celebration. They have also procured the beautiful Orchard of Mr. Wm. Strohm, near the Railroad Bridge, in Carlisle, as the place for holding said Celebration.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county are requested to meet at the public house of Charles Maglaughlin, in the borough of Carlisle, on

Saturday, August 7, 1852,

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 22, 1852.

The following named gentlemen compose the Standing Committee of Cumberland county:

Upper Allen, D. K. Norvel; Lower Allen, Jacob Long; Carlisle, E. W., C. Maglaughlin; W. W., S. Wetzel; Dickinson, John Huston; E. Pennsborough, Jacob Longnecker; Frankford, J Wallace; Hampden, R. G. Young; Hopewell, A. S. M'Kinney; Mifflin, T. C. Scouller; Monroe, John Messinger; Mechanicsburg, D. Swiler; Newton, John Woodburn; Newville, S. P. Zeigler; New Cumberland, Adam Fesman; North Middleton, Jno. Wonderlich; South Middleton, R. C. Sterrot; Shippensburg Bo., Jacob Heck; Shippensburg T., Hugh Craig; Westpennsborough, Capt. Donlap; Silver Spring, J. Anderson; Southampton, H. B. Hoch.

Marriages.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. A. H. Kremer, Mr. Daniel Simms, of the U. S. Dragoons, to Miss Mary C. Timmens, of Carlisle.

On the 15th inst., by the same, Mr. Jackson Moore, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, both of South Middleton.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. N. Hoffman, Mr. Daniel Scheibly of Perry co., to Miss Margaret Ann Nunemacher, of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. William L. Haller, formerly of Frederick, Md., to Miss Elmira G. Sheaffer, of this borough.

Deaths.

In this borough, on Thursday last, of Cholera Infantum, Catharine, daughter of Wesley and Rebecca Miles, aged 5 months and 3 days.

In Kingstown, on the 22d ult., James Albert Fisher, aged 3 years, 7 months and 14 days.

Death, thou hast conquered him!
He by thy dart was slain,
But Christ has conquered thee,
And he shall rise again. M. J.

Notice to Dealers, Retailers, &c.

HAVING been appointed "Sealer of Weights and Measures," for the county of Cumberland, I hereby give notice that my office is nearly opposite the public house of Mr. Hoover, in the borough of Mechanicsburg, where I will attend to all persons wishing to have their Weights and Measures adjusted, when not absent attending to the duties of said office.

WILLIAM BROOKS.

July 22, 1852—3t

Teachers Wanted.

SEVEN Male Teachers wanted to take charge of the public schools of Frankford township—the schools to open about the 1st of September. The Directors will meet at Lackey's store, in said township, on Thursday the 12th of August, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the examination of applicants.

JOHN MOUNTZ, Sec'ty.

July 22, 1852—3t*

Prices Reduced.

THE subscriber is now selling off his stock of summer goods at greatly reduced prices for cash. Lawns, Bareges, Tissues, parasols, summer silks, bonnets, ribbons, &c., can be had at prices truly astonishing. Come and secure the bargains while they can be had.

July 22. C. OGILBY.

PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the property in which he now lives, situate in Westpennsborough township, Cumberland county, consisting

of a House and Lot of Ground, containing one acre, well stocked with fruit trees, and with water convenient to the house. The house is a two story Frame and has a shop attached, suitable for a mechanic. It is a good stand for business. The property will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to call and examine.

JOHN F. DESANNO.

July 22, 1852—3t*

The Wonder of the Age!

DR. TERREL'S HEALING OINTMENT, for the cure of Saltrheum, Chilblains, chapped or cracked hands, burns and scalds, cuts, wounds of any kind; old sores; all kinds of breaking out and sores on children; sore lips, pimples on the face, and all diseases of the skin.

For particulars see small bills accompanying each box.

To convince the public that this Ointment is no humbug, and that it will do what the recommendations say, I invite any one troubled with the above complaints to call on my Agents and take a box and try it, if it does not effect a cure return it within thirty days and take back your money.

N. B.—I can give hundreds of certificates, where this Ointment has almost wrought miracles in the way of cures, but think it of no use, as any one can do the same for even a worthless article if they have the public patronage.

Prepared and sold by MONROE TERREL,
Naugatuck, Conn.

All orders directed to the above address, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

20,000 Persons Cured.

NO RELIEF, NO PAY!

THE public are respectfully informed that Dr. TOBIAS has adopted the above as his motto since he has introduced his invaluable

VENITIAN LINIMENT,

On sale in the United States—now over 3 years.

During that period every bottle sold has been warranted to give Relief, if used according to the directions, or the money would be refunded; and no Agent was allowed to have it on sale without he would warrant it.

Thousands of bottles have been sold, and not one in a thousand have been returned.

Wherever it has been introduced it has superseded every other Liniment, and, with scarcely any advertising, has quietly won public confidence. Now, there are hundreds of families that are never without it. This has been done by private recommendation, chiefly from those who have been cured by it of obstidate diseases,

When every other remedy has proved ineffectual.

Many persons have said, on reading my pamphlet, that it cures too many complaints; but I have replied "Use it according to the directions, and if you do not get relieved, your money will be returned. More I cannot say: for if I confer no benefit I ask no remuneration. All that is asked is a fair trial; then I am assured there will be no dissatisfaction.

IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE

Cholera, colic, dysentery, cramp, vomiting, sea-sickness, chronic rheumatism, sore throats, cuts, burns, chilbans, swellings, old sores, bruses, coughs, croup, mumps, chapped hands, wens, corns, musquito bites, [illegible] palpitation of the heart, weakness in the limbs, back and breast; pians in the joints, hemorhage, &c.

Thousands of certificates can be seen at the depot.

Full directions wrapped up with every bottle.

Ladies can find no article that will so quickly and harmlessly remove pimples and blotches from the neck, face and hands.

Croup, which carries off hundreds of children annually, can be averted by the timely application of the Venitian Liniment. If parents would observe their children, and when the eyes are heavy, or the breathing slightly thick, they would rub the neck and chest well with the liniment, they never would have to suffer that distressing complaint.

Chronic Rheumatism it cures as certainly as it is applied. But inflammatory it requires the aid of a physician as internal treatment is requisite.

Persons suffering from weakness or pains in the back, chest or limbs, will find relief in a few applications of this Liniment. It opens the pores, besides strengthening the muscles.

Toothache is cured by it in a few minutes.

Vomiting is immediately stopped by it, and when the stomach will not retain medicine or food, take 20 drops of Liniment in half a wine glass full of water—then nothing will be ejected.

Cholera and Dysentery were cured in hundreds of cases, when last in this country, by the timely use of this Liniment.

It is also warranted superior to anything else to alleviate and cure cuts, burns, old sores & swellings.

Depot No, 228 Greenwich St., New York. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. See that every bottle has Dr. Tobias's written signature, as no other is genuine.

Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy.

For the cure of Heaves, Thick and broken Wind, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases which effect the wind of Horses.

THIS preparation is in common use among the Arabs who feed it to their Horses three or four times a year, for about a week at a time which no doubt is the cause of their remarkable speed and unfailing wind. It was introduced into England, some years ago, by Mr. Darley of Yorkshire, who procured the receipt from an Arabian Shiek, or Chief of whom he purchased a horse, during his residence in Syria, which he imported into England and was known as the 'Darley Arabian,' from which sprung the largest and most splendid horses ever known.

It will not only prevent, but it will effectually cure the above named complaints; it cleanses the breathing apparatus by removing from the air cells the lymph or secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty of breathing, by its action on the diseased part causes the mucus membrane to resume its natural dimensions thus equalizing the circulation of the blood and restores the vessels to their natural size. As a *Condition Medicine* it is unequalled; its effects in this respect are truly astonishing. Many horses which before using this medicine were not considered worth $30, have by the use of from two to four packages, been restored to a healthy and sound condition; the horse's appetite has been improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, the skin has become soft, the coat assumed a sleek and shining appearance and otherwise so much improved that they would sell readily from $80 to $125.

The cure has been complete and permanent. It may be used at all times with perfect safety, and may likewise be given to *horned Cattle as well as Horses.*

Caution.—Every package of the genuine 'Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy' bears our written signature; all others is spurious and should be avoided as so much poison. Remember this. Hurd & Co., sole proprietors, 67 Maiden Lane, New York.

The above valuable Medicines are for sale by the following authorized agents—S. W. Haverstick, S. A. Hubbard, Carlisle; Thos Grosson, Plainfield; J H Herron, Newville; J H Wiley, Green Spring Cross Roads; Diehl & Snyder, Newburg; W D E Hays, Shippensburg; J W Clever, Lees Cross Roads; Kyle & Washinger, Jacksonville; Russel & Dice, Dickinson; Weakley & Shriver, do.; A M Leidick, Boiling Spring; L H Lenher, M. D., Churchtown; J Coyle, Hogestown—Haverstick & Strohm, Kingstown—John Swisher, Mechanicsburg—M Bitner, Shiremanstown—J G Miller, New Cumberland—Eppley & Ernest, Cedar Spring.

July 22, 1852—6m*