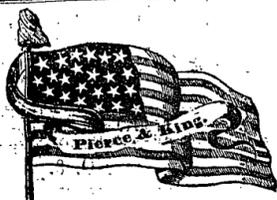


THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.
CARLISLE, JULY 20, 1852.



FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. Franklin Pierce,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Col. William R. King,
OF ALABAMA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
William Scarrigt,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Presidential Electors.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne.
WILSON MCANDLESS, of Allegheny.

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, Berks.
7. S. STRICKLAND, Chester.
8. A. PETERS, Lancaster.
9. DAVID FISTER, Berks.
10. R. E. JAMES, Northampton.
11. JOHN McREYNOLDS, Columbia.
12. F. DAMON, York.
13. G. 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. BARRETT, 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 7 o'clock, for the purpose of interchanging opinions on the approaching election.

A general attendance is earnestly requested.

M. A. N. Y.

July 22, 1852.

PIERCE & KING.

Harvest Home Celebration.

THE Democrats of Cumberland county, are respectfully invited to attend a Harvest Home Celebration, in Carlisle, on SATURDAY, August 14, 1852. The Committee of Arrangement having made extensive preparations, confidently expect a general turn out of the Democracy of the county.

A number of distinguished speakers have been invited and expected to be present on the occasion.

Come, and make the Welkin ring.

For Franklin Pierce and William King.
JOHN B. BRATTON,
JOHN M. GRIGG,
WILLIAM GOULD,
Committee of Invitation.

July 29, 1852.

"PUBLIC SERVANT."—This is the title of a very neat neutral paper, recently established at Newburg, in this county. It is published weekly, by Mr. H. S. FISHER, at 50 cents per annum, in advance. The *Servant* is well got up, and the selected as well as the original matter contained in its columns, give evidence of good taste and talent on the part of the editor. The paper is deserving of encouragement, which we hope it may receive.

SUPREME COURT, MASSACHUSETTS.—The case of Wilson's heirs vs. the assignees of Thomas C. Miller, has been argued in the Supreme Court, and the decision of Judge Durkee as to their validity of the marriage settlement entered into between Eliza Ege by her guardians, and James Wilson reversed. They are other important points upon which the opinion of the Court below was reversed, but we are not sufficiently conversant with the case to state them. This is an important decision and involves a large amount of property. Bonham, Williamson and Moore, for plaintiff in error, Diddle and Miller for defendants in error.

SHERIFFALTY.

We are requested by a number of his friends to announce Mr. JOHN CAROLINA, of Westpenboro' township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

By reference to a communication in another column, it will be seen that Equate AND, of Dickinson township, is also mentioned for the same office.

HARVEST HOME CELEBRATION.

DEMOCRATS ATTEND!

The Democracy of Old Mother Cumberland have made the necessary arrangements for having a DEMOCRATIC HARVEST HOME CELEBRATION, at this place, on SATURDAY, the 14th of August. We sincerely trust that every Democrat in the county who can, will be here on that occasion. Let it be a meeting worthy our glorious cause and our noble candidates. It takes place at a time when the farmers will be done with their heavy work, and we therefore hope to see them here in their strength. Many distinguished public speakers will be here, and we expect to see an old-fashioned rally of the democracy of old Cumberland.

Our Democratic brethren of the adjoining counties, Perry, Franklin, York, Dauphin and Adams, are cordially invited and earnestly requested to be with us on that day. Come! and you shall receive a cordial welcome!

GA Judge out west has recently decided that it might be inanity to sign another man's name to a check in the place of your own, but when you draw the money on the check and spend it, there's a great deal of sanity in the proceedings.

Or all the melancholy sighs, a bachelor's home is the most so. A house without a woman is like a world without a sky, or a sky without a star—dark, desolate and dreary. With the exception of the lady who "milked the cow with crumpled horns," we know of nothing more foreboding and melancholy.

GEN. SCOTT AS A PARTIZAN.

"On account of his military services during the late war with Great Britain and the war with Mexico, the people without distinction of party, intend to elect General Winfield Scott President."—Harrisburg Telegraph.

We clip the above sentence from an article in the Harrisburg Telegraph. It is the old trick over again. In 1840, the Federalists succeeded in electing Gen. Harrison by an abandonment of all principles (if they ever had any to abandon,) and by assuring the people that Gen. Harrison would not be a party President.

So too, in the last Presidential election, Gen. Taylor himself assured the people that in the event of his election he "would not be a party President," that he would "proscribe no man because of his political opinions," that he "was a no-party man," &c. These declarations were reiterated by every Whig editor and stump speaker from one end of the Union to the other. Democrats were assured that Gen. Taylor's political opinions were in accordance with the principles maintained by the Democratic party. By this kind of legerdemain, the Federalists succeeded in seducing many Democrats from duty, and Gen. Taylor, like Gen. Harrison, owed his election to Democrats.

The administration of Harrison was a failure, and that of Taylor was even worse than a failure, and both were famous for proscription of Democrats. And now the Federalists are attempting to play the same game over again! A Whig paper before us appeals to Democrats to support Gen. Scott, and as an inducement, assures them that Gen. Scott is "not a warm partizan," and that, in the event of his election, "he will not proscribe men because of their political sentiments!" And the Harrisburg Telegraph appears to think that Scott's military services should secure him the support of the people, "without distinction of party." This is always "without distinction of party!" This is always the cry of Federalism. They dare not avow their principles and ask the people to support their candidate because he adheres to those principles, but they desire to divert public attention from the questions at issue between the two parties, and appeal to the people to support Gen. Scott because of his "military services," and because, as they falsely assert, he is "not a warm partizan!"

What! Gen. Scott not a warm partizan! The man who has avowed himself favorable to the infamous ALIEN LAW of the elder Adams—in favor of excluding all aliens forever from the right to vote in any public elections whatever, except such as aliens first serve two years in the army or navy—in favor of the defunct and infamous BANKRUPT LAW—in favor of a high and oppressive PROHIBITORY TARIFF, by the operation of which the poor man would be crushed to the earth by the iron heel of wealthy manufacturers—favorable to all these measures, we say, and yet not a "warm partizan," indeed! Why he is the very embodiment of double-distilled Federalism. He has publicly avowed himself favorable to all the exploded and condemned measures that were ever advocated by the Federal party in its most palmy days. If there be a warm, decided, bitter, and vindictive partizan in the United States, Gen. Scott is that man.

We would warn Democrats, therefore, not to be again deceived by the hypocritical cant put forth by unprincipled Federal editors, who have the hardihood to say that Scott is not a "warm partizan." It is the same falsehood that was used in the Harrison and Taylor campaigns, and is resorted to for the same purpose. Let our opponents meet us on fair grounds, and let them base Gen. Scott's claims on the principles he has publicly avowed himself favorable to. This is the ground the Democrats occupy. We care not a straw whether Gen. Pierce "killed a Mexican" or not, nor do we care whether he ever set foot on Mexican ground. We favor his election because of the principles he advocates—because of his sterling democracy—because of his ability—because he is a sagacious and prudent statesman. Let the Federalists—if they have any principles left—avow those, and appeal to the people for support, if they dare!

Mr. Webster—Gen. Scott.

In his late speech in Boston Mr. Webster made use of some expressions which indicate very clearly that the best possible feelings do not exist between the great statesman of Massachusetts and his successful rival for the Whig nomination; but no reasonable man could expect that one who has done more to sustain his party than any other living man, could fail to feel, and also to express, mortification, at such a plain manifestation of truckling to the mere idea of availability. The expressions which follow are certainly severe enough:

"No man can foresee the future; I prefer to foresee nothing, the future is not ours—the present is all we can claim. I now thank you for the great kindness and regard you always have shown me. I thank you more especially for the civic procession some of the young are unknown. I ought to express my particular thanks to the military, who made so fine a display. You all know, gentlemen, that it is not my fortune to be a successful military man. (Great laughter.) I am nothing—(renewed laughter)—nothing but a hard working, pains-taking, drudging citizen, giving my life and health and strength to the maintenance of the Constitution, and the upholding, to the best of my ability, under the providence of God, of the liberties of my country."

BACKED OUT.

A bet of \$10,000 on Gen. Scott's election was advertised in the National Intelligencer on Tuesday morning, and by eleven o'clock a gentleman called at the office of the advertiser to take it up; also several others, with funds amounting in all to \$17,000, were ready to stake that Gen. Pierce will be elected. A commission of five per cent. was asked and agreed to by Pierce's friends; and ultimately the parties who advertised it, is reported, "backed out."

The Savannah Republican, (Whig) referring to the greatest force of the season—the letter of Seward announcing that he would take no cabinet office under Scott—thus exposes in a few words all its transparent hollowness and hypocrisy:

"No sensible man should ever have suspected Mr. Seward of a desire to have a seat in the cabinet. He is too smart for that. The man who makes nominations—who yields an immense party as a warrior does his battle-axe—who pulls the wire and overtook the field—such a man would hardly accept a place under anybody. Nor is it necessary to have a seat in the cabinet to direct the administration. The power behind the throne may be greater than the throne itself."

The Whigs are all standing on their platform. In that case we advise every body to "stand from under," as Horace Greely is just now engaged in "splitting upon the platform," and the tobacco juice may run through.

Samuel L. Russell, Esq., has been placed in nomination by the Whigs of Bedford county for the office of Congress.

"HAS NO REPORT OF THE TRIAL."

It would be a waste of time to reply at any length, to the bald-headed contained in Gen. Arm's communication, published in the Herald of last week. We reiterate what we said of Gen. Scott, two weeks since, viz.—that "the (Gen. Scott) in 1808, kept back and pocketed two months pay of the soldiers then under his command, and which was not paid over until after there was a Court of Inquiry held on his conduct, for his reported cause for a general court martial. For this offense and act of dishonesty, he was sentenced to imprisonment for the period of one year, from which he was freed from pay and rank." When we made this charge against Gen. Scott, we dated the Herald of July 10. How has the editor of the trial in question, and therefore can't publish it! What an excuse! But that pretext shall not serve you. We have a report of the trial in question, which we will loan to our neighbor, if he promises us on his honor that he will publish it. Now, Mr. Herald, you have pronounced the charges we made against Gen. Scott "landmark," got up "for the purpose of defaming his character." All we now ask of our neighbor is to publish the document we have named, and then the public can say who is the slanderer.

The "fuss and feather" production of our old Whig friend, Gen. Arm, is a heterogeneous compound of words. It amounts to just—nothing. He says he knows all about the trial of Gen. Scott, and yet it is evident from his statement that he knows nothing of the matter whatever. It is not the pay of the men belonging to Capt. Scott's company, but the record given by the Lieut. of that company, which the record gives the lie to this statement. Gen. Arm also says that "two soldiers appeared as witnesses against Capt. Scott at his trial, he presumes they were all that had pay due them." Now to show the falsity of this statement, we copy from the record of the trial the following affidavit of the men composing Capt. Winfield Scott's company:

"We, the undersigned, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of Captain Winfield Scott's company, regiment of light artillery, do solemnly swear, that we have not received any pay from the United States, for our service during the months of September and October, 1808; and that we have not signed, at any time, any receipt for our pay, for the months of September and October, 1808.

(Signed by the Lieutenant of the company and 27 privates.)

We think this is testimony sufficient to show that Gen. Arm's knowledge nothing about the subject he attempts to discuss. Indeed, it is not at all probable that he does know anything about it, for it is certain he was not present at the trial of Gen. Scott, nor has he, we believe, ever even read the proceedings of that trial. He knows nothing about it. And yet he modestly tells the public that "he knows all about it," and then goes on to make a statement which proves the very reverse of what he says.

We again ask the Herald to publish the official report of the Court Martial that tried Gen. Scott, and which Court suspended him from command and pay for one year. We desire no better proof to sustain the charges we have made against Gen. Scott.

Gen. Pierce by a Whig.

The following, says the New Hampshire Patriot, is an extract from a letter written from this town, by a New York Whig, to a friend in Albany, and published in the Albany Argus. The portrait of Gen. Pierce is a very truthful one, except that he is not "a man of property" in the usual acceptation of that phrase. It would be well for the public, and all worthy enterprises and benevolent objects, if he was:

"Frank Pierce is a man of fine address and personal appearance, very young looking for his age. There is nothing of the aristocrat about him, in the opinion of the most affable and approachable of men. As the most affable and approachable of men, he is the only one, in the heart, he is one of the old saying is, 'the hands of an honest man are open.' His purse and hand are always open to the poor and oppressed. He is a man of property, and has a great reputation as a lawyer. If there is a subscription got up here for Gen. Pierce, and for no small sum either. He is the people's man, and I hope he will be the people's President; and if the people in other States are as much taken with the democratic nominee as they are in Vermont and New Hampshire, (whigs and democrats alike) Frank Pierce will be the next President. I am in every body's mind, I wish every young man in the State of New York could see him and become acquainted with him, for I know they would all like him and would vote for him."

Gen. Scott on Naturalization.

Gen. Scott's sixteen years study of Naturalization and his half dozen changes of opinion, are thus summed up by the Gen. Scott has made the naturalization First. That he is in favor of it. Second. That he is in favor of it. Third. That he is in favor of it. Fourth. That he is in favor of it. Fifth. That he is in favor of it. Sixth. That he is in favor of it. Seventh. That he is in favor of it. Eighth. That he is in favor of it. Ninth. That he is in favor of it. Tenth. That he is in favor of it. Eleventh. That he is in favor of it. Twelfth. That he is in favor of it. Thirteenth. That he is in favor of it. Fourteenth. That he is in favor of it. Fifteenth. That he is in favor of it. Sixteenth. That he is in favor of it. Seventeenth. That he is in favor of it. Eighteenth. That he is in favor of it. Nineteenth. That he is in favor of it. Twentieth. That he is in favor of it. Twenty-first. That he is in favor of it. Twenty-second. That he is in favor of it. Twenty-third. That he is in favor of it. Twenty-fourth. That he is in favor of it. Twenty-fifth. That he is in favor of it. Twenty-sixth. That he is in favor of it. Twenty-seventh. That he is in favor of it. Twenty-eighth. That he is in favor of it. Twenty-ninth. That he is in favor of it. Thirtieth. That he is in favor of it.

THE STATE FAIR AT LANCASTER.—The Lancaster Examiner says:—"The Board of Managers of the Lancaster County Agricultural Society, (to whom the State Committee referred the selection of a suitable place for holding the next State Fair) on Monday contracted with Messrs. J. H. Kurtz & Emanuel Sheber of this city, for a field containing about 15 acres on their farm, lying on the Plank Road, in Manheim township, about a mile north of the city, for this purpose. The committee found much difficulty in getting a field, and though some who perhaps object to the selection on account of its distance from the city, it will be admitted that a more suitable place for the holding of such an exhibition would not have been chosen. There is a fine spring and a stream of running water in the field. The principal objection to the field in which the last State Fair was held at Harrisburg, was the want of good water on the ground. The most extensive preparations are already in progress, and those who have the matter in hand are determined that the second Pennsylvania State Fair shall not be exceeded by any other similar exhibition."

The friends of Webster and Fillmore, numbering about fifty members of the recent Union Convention in Georgia, have nominated WEBSTER for President, and CHARLES C. JENKINS, of Georgia, for Vice President.

New Cuts for the Scott Picture Book.

In our last number, says the Washington Union we quoted from the Scott picture book, which the Whigs are sending over the country, those thrilling passages which relate how the "bank robber" would not steal his medal, and how the "head thief" sent him back his money.

This glowing production, so filled with pictures of Gen. Scott's doings and doings, has suggested to us a few new designs, which we mention as good matter for the next edition, in case a few of the "million copies" shall yet remain to be printed and sent out.

Among these good historical subjects which occur to us are:

Gen. Scott "freed with indignation" against adopted citizens!

Gen. Scott drawing up the address to disfranchise them!

Gen. Scott supporting the bankrupt bill!

Gen. Scott wishing to vote for the national bank bill and the distribution bill!

Gen. Scott abolishing the veto!

Gen. Scott putting the three new planks into the Whig platform!

Gen. Scott at the head of the "Galphin tail!"

Gen. Scott urging abolition petitions upon Congress to be referred and reported on!

Gen. Scott refusing to write before his nomination!

Gen. Scott should be a large picture. On one side should be the "public" whom Gen. Scott fears to "disgrace" if he takes pen in hand. The General himself may be represented in the center as "talking freely" to Mr. Botta, out of whose "breaches pocket" peers a very small letter to Mr. Native American Archer's while, to balance the picture, on the other side may have the Whig Convention, under the lead of Messrs. Seward and Johnston, striking up that "bargain" which is to get Gen. Scott nominated by a few southern votes in exchange for the platform! Beside this, should be seen in the distance, the office of the New York Tribune, with its editor in the act of expectation.

We cannot doubt that the Scott picture book, furnished with these addenda, and sent out by the million over the country, will produce a very salutary impression on the public mind. In fact, those additional would introduce a real, political element in the national region, which, as now published, it entirely wants.

A Forty-four Pounder for the Rear.

Immediately after the nomination of Scott, the Knoxville Whig took strong grounds against the election of the Seward candidate. On the 26th of June, an able article in reference to this subject, appeared in that journal, and we transfer some portions of it to our columns in order that our readers may learn some good whig reasons why Scott should be defeated. These extracts are like a two edged sword. The editor thus opens the fire:

From the Knoxville (Tenn) Whig, of 26th ult.

"THE WHIG NOMINATIONS.—The deed is done! Winfield Scott is the Whig candidate for President, and the nomination is in the Convention, and after balloting fifty times, wearing out the patience of the delegates, and disgusting the thousands of spectators present, the popular will is trampled under foot by an unprincipled band of abolitionists, headed by Wm. H. Seward, the worst man in America, and the whole South was forced to eat northern dust! The nationality of the Whig party is destroyed; and the man above all others—Fillmore, who was nominated, and who would have been acceptable to his party—has been ungenerously set aside by the wire working, intrigue, lying, and vile management of an corrupt faction as ever handed together, for similar purposes, this side of the infernal region."

It will not be more than one month from the day on which Scott was nominated, until every sensible reading man will see that he can't get the electoral vote of a single State south of the Potomac—and he ought not to get one vote. It is due to the Whigs of the South that they should at once wash their hands of the nomination, and shake their shikie of their support of the nomination. The Whigs of the North, and Pierce and King, by a majority of not less than ten thousand votes. Never having voted for a democratic Presidential ticket, we do not expect to vote for Pierce and King, but we could believe that one vote would give the State and the Union against the Scott and Seward ticket now before the country, our vote would be given to them with as much cheerfulness as ever we cast it in our lives. They may not need our humble efforts, but we will give the entire State—they ought to do it, against the corrupt and free soil ticket the whigs have put forth—and we pray God they may do it!"

Prospects Ahead.

A gentleman of Chicago, Illinois, writing to his friend in Petersburg, Virginia, recently says:

"In the political world of Chicago is fortunate too; always a Democrat, but Democratic, but Democratic, fully realized by the feeling of the whole Democratic West. The election of Pierce and King is certain. The Whigs have made every attempt to get up a good ticket, but they have signally failed in every instance. The fact is, they are surprised, mortified and ashamed at the result of their Convention—so that their defeat is certain."

Another gentleman, writing to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, from Raleigh, N. C. says:

"It may be gratifying to you to hear that the Scott ticket is going down—but is on the way to the bottom. There are a number of our citizens, heretofore Whigs, who have openly declared in favor of Pierce and King; and we believe that the Whigs will make a demonstration against the Whig nomination before many moons. He refused to be present at a Scott barbecue given in this city, which was the first concern ever witnessed in Raleigh, S. Carolina down as beyond doubt for Pierce and King."

Funny, but True.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas (Whig) gives a glowing account of Scott's prospects, and concludes with the following ludicrous blunder:

"We believe the Whigs never entered upon a campaign under more auspicious circumstances."

The writer intended, doubtless, to say "suspicious," but the types will sometimes blunder into truth, in spite of all the gross exaggerations of Whig politicians.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican is said to have committed the following desperate piece of work. So much steam was let off while concocting it, that the editor has been cool ever since:

"THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was fair. Fair women felt fresh, and fanned furiously. Lean women leaned languidly on lounges, or lolled lazily like lilies on a lake. Shabby shined sisters slyly and slyly sweating in the shade, while soiled and soiled shirt collars, and starchy aprons, stuck to such soap heads as stirred in the sun. Babies bawled, babies and bit bobbins and bobbins till bit time. Littered gentlemen who undertook a severe task of aliteration became exhausted in the middle of a weather paragraph, and gave it up for a cooler day. Yesterday was hotter."

A SMALL FARMER.—One of our Maryland contemporaries in speaking of a farmer of that State says, that he cultivates with his own servants—numbering near 400—some nine or ten farms—about 6,000 acres of land, including timber land—and raises annually between 30,000 and 40,000 bushels of wheat, and a larger quantity of corn, besides various other valuable products. Besides these extensive operations in Talbot, he has a plantation carried on in the State of Mississippi, worth several hundred thousand dollars, and his annual income from his estate here, and his plantation in the south cannot fall short of \$100,000—six times as much as the income of the President of the United States. His residence is one of the most splendid in the country, being the home of the Lord family since their first settlement in Maryland.

CHOLERA.—Ten or twelve deaths from cholera have occurred at Millintown, Pa. The disease has appeared at New York. Be careful.

Gen. Pierce as a Soldier.

Col. John H. George, of New Hampshire, thus disposes of a certain of Gen. Pierce's assailants:—Some Whig Editors may perhaps, take the Colonel's language as personal:

"Go ask any of the brave officers or privates, whose toils and dangers Gen. Pierce shared in Mexican campaigns, and they will tell you that a more gallant officer—a man of more undoubted and chivalric courage—no more devotedly beloved by every individual of his command or with whom he was associated, never drew his sword in defense of his country's flag. No breath of aspersion was ever breathed against Gen. Pierce by any gallant man who had with him periled his life for his country. It was reserved for treason towards at home to basely endeavor to blot the fame of a hero who had earned an endeavor as malignant and futile as was over the offering of an imbecile head and coward heart. With regard to the conduct of Gen. Pierce at the despatches of General Scott—his universal popularity throughout the army with those of every rank and grade—his complimentary appointment as one of the Commissioners to arrange the armistice immediately after those decisive battles in Mexico, and the testimony of the brave men with whom he was associated, tell their "plain unvarnished tale," and the tale they tell shall make glad every American heart—so far as the response shall be, 'no braver man lives—no man better deserves well of his country.'"

READ! READ!

In the space of Mr. Toombs, Union Whig of Georgia, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 12th inst, he thus speaks of Gen. Scott's new plank in the Whig platform on naturalization:

"There is a great question lying under it, and I wish I had the time to consider it in all its bearings before this House and before the American people. The policy of this government, from its beginning, has been that the flag of this republic shall be held only by American citizens—those who are citizens either by birth or naturalization—and none other; and I hope never to see the day when it will become necessary for this mighty republic to have its flag defended by those who are not citizens, owing you no allegiance, to fight your battles, you will be ready for a master, and will soon find one. When you are not willing to defend your rights, either from internal commotion, or foreign aggression when you trust that flag to any other hands, than those of citizens either native born or fully adopted, you betray the cause of liberty and your country. I want the flag of my country to be defended by those who are entitled to demand and receive her protection. They are able to do it; and I trust they will be both able and willing. Let those who come among us assume the obligation of citizenship, and lawfully acquire it in that flag, and have the right to join in its defence. It is a bad plan, if it agreed with the constitution of your country, which is a matter of more than doubt."

Great Speech of Daniel Webster to his Whig friends when called upon to ratify the Nomination of Gen. Scott.

On the evening of the reception of the news of Gen. Scott's nomination at Washington, a procession of Whigs with torches and banners, marched from the city to the residences of many of their distinguished men. Amongst others they called upon Mr. Webster, who delivered to them the following address, which as a literary production is exceedingly good, but to the peculiar friends of Gen. Scott it must have had a significant meaning:

Mr. Webster said:—"I thank you fellow citizens, for this friendly and respectful call.

"I am glad to see you. Some of you have been engaged in an arduous public duty at Baltimore—the object of your meeting being the election of a President to be supported for the office of President of the United States. Others of you take an interest in the result of the deliberations of that assembly of Whigs.

"It so happened that my name, among others, was presented on the occasion; another candidate, however, was preferred.

"I have only to say, gentlemen, that the Convention did, I doubt not, what it thought best, and exercised its discretion in the important matter committed to it.

"The result has caused me no personal feeling; whatever nor any change of conduct or purpose on my part. I am, in principle and character, what I am I hope to continue to be. Circumstances or opponents may triumph over my fortunes, but they will not triumph over my temper or my self respect.

"Gentlemen, this is a serene and beautiful night. Ten thousand thousand of the lights of Heaven illuminate the firmament. They rule the night. A few hours hence their glory will be extinguished.

"I see that glitter in the stars, and I am glad to see you.

"What are you when the Sun shall rise?"

"Gentlemen, there is not one among you who will sleep better to night than I shall. If I wake, I shall learn the hour from the constellations, I shall rise in the morning, God willing, and go to work as though I were a better soldier than I am, yet he will not leave the dew and the daisies and spring up to greet the purpling East with a more blithe and jocund spirit than I shall possess.

"Gentlemen, I again repeat my thanks for this mark of your respect, and commend you to the enjoyment of a quiet and satisfactory repose.

"May God bless you all!"

Prospects of the Democracy in Ohio.

Ohio is on fire for FRANK PIERCE. Hear what word the New Lisbon Patriot sends from the State, and especially from that sterling Democratic county, Old Columbiana, which can easily give one thousand majority when her spunk is up:

"That Gen. Pierce will carry Ohio by a triumphant majority is now conceded by intelligent men of all parties. We have yet to hear of the first demagogue in Columbiana county who will not give Pierce his hearty and cordial support. The animated countenance and confident airs of the old democratic farmers, from various parts of the county, who have recently visited us, forebode a glorious victory for Ohio is safe for Pierce! Columbiana will give him one of her old fashioned majorities!"

The Whigs in Northern Ohio, instead of getting back any of their men who voted against Taylor in 1848, cannot even keep those who went for him.—At a Democratic meeting at Fremont, Sandusky county, John L. Green, until now a prominent whig, was called upon for a speech, and announced that he should vote for Pierce and King:

"He said he had always been a Democrat in principle, although for twenty years he had acted with the whig party. He said his whig friends with whom he had heretofore acted could bear him out in the assertion, that it was with the utmost difficulty he was prevailed upon to vote for General Taylor.—He was bred a Democrat. His father was a Democrat, but in early life he had been led to give in his adhesion to some principles then advocated by the whig party, and he had found at last that those principles were never intended to be carried out."

COLD COMFORT.—The following paragraph from the Lowell American, (free soil) may serve to dissipate the minds of those whigs, who think that Gen. Scott will get the free soil vote:

"Let not our whig friends delude themselves with the idea that we as a party intend to give them the slightest aid and comfort. As much as we respect open menliness, so in the same proportion do we abhor treachery and long faced pharisaical hypocrisy. Be so!"

AUSTRALIA.—Crowds of emigrants are leaving the shores of England for Australia. The returns of emigration from Liverpool to the United States in the month of June, show a decrease of 200,000 persons, and a corresponding increase of 200,000 persons in Australia. Every class in shipping are engaged in the washing of the newly discovered placers, the gold fields of Australia already discovered, are mined formerly yielded, but by the ton. A million dollars a week had arrived in England in three successive weeks. The London News says, "The unparalleled influx of gold is regarded with the utmost excitement, and those who were disposed to view with a species of apathetic indifference its probable effect throughout Europe, so long as California alone was the great gold producer, are now eagerly watching its views since the treasure of Australia are thrown open. The appreciation of convertible investments of every description, noticed for months past, is now more sensibly shown than ever, and holders of stocks and shares are generally singing of a great rise."

For the Volunteer.

SHERIFFALTY.

Mr. Edmon—Several of the friends of that able and able Democrat, JOHN AUSTIN, Esq., of Dickinson township, are anxious that he should receive the nomination by the Democratic Convention for Sheriff. There can be no worthier man than Squire Austin.—As a Democrat, he has always been consistent, active and persevering. As a man, his integrity is far above suspicion—every one must give him credit for honesty, and a warm and kind heart. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and stands very high among his brother members.

So far as other considerations are taken into account, we can say, that he has never, taken any reward of the party, although he has been laboring in her ranks for many years. He is poor, and getting well up in years, and his services to the community are such as no other man in the county.

DICKINSON.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county are requested to meet at the public house of Charles Maglauchlin, 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. Maglauchlin; W. W. S. Weizer; Dickinson, John Hutton; Fenwickborough, Jacob Longacker; Frankford, J. Wallace; Hanover, R. C. Young; Hopewell, A. S. M. Kinney; Millin, T. C. Scouler; Monroe, John Messinger; Mechanicsburg, D. Swiler; Newton, John Woodbury; Newville, S. P. Zeigler; New Cumberland, Adam Fagan; North Middleton, Geo. W. Wonderlich; South Middleton, R. C. Street; Shippensburg, Bob Jacob Heck; Shippensburg T. Hugh Craig; Westpenborough, Capt. Donald Silver Spring, J. Anderson; Southampton, H. B. Hoch.

Re-Assembling of the State Democratic Convention of 1852.

In pursuance with a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, the delegates to the State Convention of March 4th, 1852, are requested to re-assemble at the Capitol, at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of August, A. D. 1852, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

W. L. HIRST, Chairman.

W. H. CURTIS, Secretary.

W. H. WALZ, Secretary.

To the Members of the Several Democratic State and County Committees.

The Democratic Resident Committee at Washington City, D. C. appointed by the National Executive Committee, under the authority of the last Democratic National Convention, have the honor to publish a number of valuable documents for the coming campaign. In order to complete their lists of names, already large, but not as full as should be desired, the Resident Committee, and the several State and County Committees, and all active Democrats, throughout the Union, to forward at their earliest convenience such lists of names in their respective localities or districts, with post offices attached, as may serve to promote the good of the cause.

WM. M. GWIN,
Chairman of the Resident Committee.

A. P. ECKHART, Secretary.

Cases Before the Supreme Court.

Session, July 21, 1852.—The following cases were argued today in the Supreme Court, which is now in session here:

Butler vs. the Franklin Railroad Co.—Application for an injunction to restrain the Company from prosecuting their work. Messrs. Williams, of Pittsburgh, and Knapp, of Harrisburg, for petitioners; Messrs. Meredith, Bonham and Hirst for the respondents.—Held under advisement.

The Susquehanna Railroad Co. vs. the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Co.—Application for an injunction to prevent the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Co. from building their road between Sunbury and Bridgeport. Messrs. E. F. Brewster and E. W. Hughes pressed the application with unanswerable force and eloquence. Messrs. Hirst, of Pittsburgh, and Judge Campbell and J. W. Maynard for respondents. Great excitement has existed in regard to the latter case, and the court room was crowded to capacity by the Susquehanna Railroad Co. Held under advisement. It is thought the injunction will be granted.

Sunbury, July 22.—The Supreme Court has granted the injunction to restrain the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company from further proceedings, in the construction of their work on the road between Sunbury and Bridgeport. The decision was pronounced by Chief Justice Black.

The injunction forbids for by Butler vs. the Franklin Railroad Company, the application for which was argued yesterday, has been refused.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

The Demittees About Fishing.

From an official document, signed by Mr. Webster, it appears that difficulties have grown out of the fisheries on the North eastern coast, which threaten serious trouble. Arrangements have been made on their way to yarn or drive off American fishing vessels, and the valuable fishery of the New England sea ports is likely to be broken up, unless efficient steps are taken to induce the new British Ministry to change the offensive policy.

From the above mentioned state paper we learn that under the treaty of 1818, American fishermen had always been allowed to take fish on the coast of the British America, in any waters three miles from the land. But since the accession of Lord Derby to the post of Prime Minister, the British Cabinet have adopted a new interpretation of the treaty, by virtue of which they have resolved to restrict the number of American fishing grounds within their large bays, without any regard to their distance from the shore; alleging that the "prescribed" distance of three miles is to be measured from the headlands or extreme points of land near the shore, and not from the entrance of bays or indentures of the coast, and consequently no right exists on the part of American citizens to enter the bays of Nova Scotia, there to take fish, although fishing, being within the bay, may be at a distance from three miles from the shore of the bay.

The process of seizing American fishermen on these grounds has already begun, and all who venture within the waters covered by the stipulations of the British Cabinet, will be captured and condemned. What course our government will take in the matter remains to be seen, although in the closing paragraph of his document Mr. Webster intimates that he does not agree in the construction put upon the treaty of 1818 by the British Ministry. We shall see what we shall see, but we must confess that we have very little confidence in either the pluck or patriotism of those who now have the management of our own Government, especially when Great Britain is the other party interested. Mr. Webster's arrangement of the North Eastern Boundary question, some ten years ago, satisfies us on that score.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 27, 1852.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Some 800 or 9000 bbls. found buyers for export, principally in the fore part of the week, at \$4 for mixed and good western, \$4.06 a \$4.12 for standard Penna. brands, part extra ground, and \$4.50 for the best of the best. The home trade has been buying to moderate extent, within the above range of prices, including fancy brands at \$5 a \$5.25 per bbl. Eye flour continues extremely scarce, and small lots, at \$4.75 a \$5.00 per bbl. sold in lots of \$25 a \$30 per bbl. for Penna. Meal mostly at our lowest figure.

GRAIN.—Receipts of all kind continue light, and the demand good, at rather better prices; some 12,000 bu. prime No. 1 white wheat sold at 103 a 104 a 105, and 2000 bu. prime No. 2, sold at 97 a 97 1/2, as in quality, closing at 95c for good, and 3000 bu. Western on private terms. Eye is very