THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, SEPTEMBER 16, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. Franklin Pierce,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Col. William R. King.

Of Alabama.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Of Luzerne County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Col. William Hopkins,

of Washington County.

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. 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.

County Ticket.

Congress,

WM. H. KURTZ, of York County.

Assembly,

Dr. IRA DAY, of Mechanicsburg.
DAVID J. M'KEE, of Newton.

Commissioner,

JOHN BOBB, of Silver Spring.

Director of the Poor,

GEO. BRINDLE, of N. Middleton.

Sheriff,

JNO. CAROTHERS, of Westpennsbo'.

Coroner,

JOS. C. THOMPSON, of Carlisle.

Auditor,

GEORGE Z. BENTZ, of Carlisle.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.—In our last we asked this question—"Can any Whig tell us why it is that every officer and soldier in the Mexican war, of any distinction, is a candidate for President?" We intended this question for our neighbor of the *Herald*, more than for any one else. The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, however, answered it, and we may say its response is conclusive and satisfactory. We knock under, without another word. The *Telegraph's* answer is this—"*Because the names of the officers who served in the Mexican war with Gen. Scott are those of active, well known Locofoco politicians.*" Nuf sed. The people now know to what party the fighting men belong.

THE DEMOCRATS AT WORK.—The unconquerable Democracy of old Berks are at work in good earnest, and are determined to give a larger majority this fall than heretofore. **5,000,** it is estimated, will be the majority given to PIERCE and KING! Several Democratic meetings, in addition to the great Mass Meeting of the 4th inst, have recently been held at Reading. On the 3d inst, a very large meeting at Reading was addressed by our townsman, J. ELLIS BONHAM, Esq. The *Gazette*, in speaking of Mr. Bonham's address, says he received an ovation during the delivery of his address, and he received an ovation at the close, and received the following handsome dividends, after the numerous assembly present.

Mr. BONHAM also addressed a Democratic meeting at Pottsville, Schuylkill county on the 6th inst.—The Pottsville papers speak of it as "the largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the campaign." The *Register* says—"the meeting was addressed for upwards of two hours by J. ELLIS BONHAM, Esq., of Cumberland, in a witty, argumentative, and forcible speech." The *Emporium* speaks of Mr B's. speech as one "of thrilling eloquence," &c. Schuylkill county will give a much larger majority for PIERCE and KING than she gave Gov. Bigler last fall. Truly the work goes bravely on. Let the Democrats keep up the fire for a few more weeks, and the day is ours!

John P. Norton, Proffessor of Agricultural Chemistry in Yale College, died at New Haven on the 5th inst. He was a young man of high attainments and much esteemed by all.

THE Officers and Owners of the steamboat Henry Clay have been held to answer for the crime of manslaughter in the first degree, before the next Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westchester county, New York.

A CHANGE AS IS A CHANGE.—Among the leading Whigs of Baltimore, who have declared for Pierce and King, is Gustavus W. Lurman, Esq, a wealthy and distinguished German merchant, and formerly a Whig candidate for the Legislature.

FAILURE OF A BALLOON ASCENSION.—Mr. Pusey attempted to make a balloon ascension at Harrisburg, Pa., on Monday, and failed. The balloon was seized and torn to pieces by a mob of boys. It was owned by Messrs. Eshelman & Fox of Lancaster.

QUICK TRAVELLING.—The Cincinnati Gazette announces that by an arrangement which will go into effect on the first of November next, passengers leaving that city at 6 in the morning, will dine at Philadelphia or Baltimore at 12 M. of the next day—running the entire route in 30 hours.

☞ Barnum and Jenny Lind cleared over $3000 a piece on each of the concerts given during their business connection. The Musical World states on reliable authority, that according to the footing up and balances of the account between them, the parties received the following handsome dividends, after all expenses were paid: Jenny Lind, $302,000; P. T. Barnum, $308,000.

OUR COUNTY TICKET.

The Whig papers of this county are making strong appeals to their partizan friends to support the Whig county ticket. This is all right and proper, and from all we can learn our political opponents will give their united support to their own ticket. Such being the case, we appeal to every Democrat to imitate the example of the Whigs, and stick to his own ticket. We have a clear and decided Democratic majority in Cumberland county, and all that is wanted to secure the election of our entire ticket, is to yield it our united efforts and support. If we do not acquiesce in the decision of a County Convention, it is all folly and trouble to hold Conventions, and we may as well do away with them forever hereafter. In the language of a contemporary, in speaking on this subject, "there is a class of persons who will uphold Conventions and nominations made by them, as long as they are pleased with them. Let them be disappointed, and you find them associating with the opposition, for the purpose of defeating the nomination which does not suit them. Democrats and Whigs are beginning to find out these gentlemen!"

Let the question be decided this fall, therefore, whether we shall continue the convention system or not. Should any part of our ticket be defeated, it will be very good evidence to us that it is useless to hold Conventions hereafter, and that the practice had better be discontinued. We should prefer to break up all political organization and be done with it, than to keep up a mock show that amounts to nothing in the end, and which is taken advantage of by mercenary disorganizers, who glory in political debasement.

But, we hope and believe, the Democratic County Ticket will be sustained and triumphantly elected.—We think we are warranted in saying that satisfaction prevails in the Democratic ranks throughout the county. Let Democrats adhere to their ticket as the Whigs do to theirs, and our victory will be certain.

A TRIFLING INCONSISTENCY.

Our neighbor of the *Herald*, in 1848, supported Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, because, as he informed his readers, the old hero "was opposed to slavery," which was a falsehood, of course. This was done for the purpose of securing the Abolition vote of this State. Last fall, too, the *Herald*, and indeed nearly every Whig paper in the State, thought Johnston ought to be elected Governor, because he was *opposed* to the Compromise measures, and advocated an *amendment* of the Fugitive Slave Law, which amendment would have made it a nullity.—But, unfortunately for the Federalists, the Abolition vote could not save Johnston from defeat, and his friends found out, when too late, that the people were in favor of sustaining the Compromise measures.—The Federalists, therefore, desire to profit by the rebuke they received last fall, and *now*—miserable deceivers that they are—they pretend to support Scott because "*he is in favor of sustaining the compromise measures, Slave Law and all!*" And to make themselves still more ridiculous, they denounce Gen. Pierce for an abolition speech, *said* to have been made by him at New Boston, in January last, *but which speech he never made and never saw until a few weeks ago!*

Now, these are facts. Let any one who may desire to examine the subject, refer to the file of the Carlisle *Herald* of this time last year, and he will see the acknowledgement made that Gov. Johnston was in favor of an amendment of the Compromise measures; and because he occupied this position the *Herald* urged his re election! Then pick up the *Herald* of the *present* day, and you will see that Gen. Scott is falsely represented as the peculiar *friend* of the Compromise measures and the fugitive slave law! And because, as the *Herald* says, Gen. Scott occupies this position, (in direct opposition to Gov. Johnston,) our neighbor thinks he should be elected President, and thus "save the Union!" Oh, dear! when the Union, that has been made great and glorious by the wise policy of Democratic rule and Democratic embrace of her old enemy, Federalism, the people may indeed tremble for the perpetuity of our institutions.

Now is this course by the *Herald* and other Whig papers *inconsistency*, or has our neighbor changed his views since last fall? That's what we want to know. We should like to know at what particular time the Whigs of this State became supporters of the Compromise, the Union, and the Constitution.

HE NEVER KNEW IT.—In a recent speech, Hon. Thom. F. Marshall remarked: "They tell me that Mr. Pierce was a member of Congress when I was. It may be, but if he was I never knew it.—*Whig papers.*

The Whig papers are making merry over the above extract, which they tell us is taken from a late speech delivered by Thomas F. Marshall, who was formerly a whig member of Congress from Kentucky. Whether Marshall ever expressed himself in the above language, or whether it is a mere Whig lie we cannot decide. We will take it for granted, that the speech, and we will admit too that he spoke the truth when he said "he never knew it" that Franklin Pierce was a member of Congress; for according to Marshall's own confession (in a temperance meeting some two years since,) *he "did not draw a sober breath while in Congress;" he was drunk all the time!* Quite likely, indeed, that Mr. Marshall "never knew" that Franklin Pierce was a member of Congress. Mr. Pierce was not in the habit of associating with sots and blackguards, and therefore avoided such men as Marshall.

The Officers and the Men.

The Whig papers do no not like to be reminded that the officers of the army that *fought* in Mexico, are, in nearly every instance, against General Scott; and in order to break the force of the fact, they excuse themselves by saying that if he has lost the officers he holds the men—the gallant rank and file. But this will not do. Every voter in the country knows how little sympathy the present leading friends of Scott, and those who would control his administration if elected, had for the private soldiers when, only a few years ago, they aided Mexico against the United States. Now that these leaders want the votes of the *men*, their kindness is excruciating.—The Mobile Register remarks with great force on the fact of the opposition of Gen. Scott's officers to his election:

"SCOTT'S GENERALS.—It is said to be a fact that every general officer who served under Scott in the Mexican war is opposed to his election to the Presidency, believing that he does not possess the civil qualifications to fit him for that high and responsible station. Wood, Twiggs, Riley, Butler, Quitman, Pillow, Lane, Patterson, Persifer Smith, Cadwallader, Marshall, Shields, are all found in the ranks of the opponents of the whig nominee, and if the lamented Worth and Hamer were living, they would be found among the number. Does not this fact speak volumes against Gen. Scott's fitness for the highest civil office in the world?"

So far as Boston is concerned, the Maine Law fails, in a measure, of the object contemplated by its enactment. The Boston Traveller says it is the united testimony of the watch department that there never was so much drunkenness at night in that city as at the present time.

☞ Seventy four Whig merchants of New Orleans have pledged themselves to vote for Daniel Webster.

☞ Hon John P. Hale has accepted the Free Soil nomination for the Presidency.

OUR PROSPECTS—SOUP DISHES AND PICTURE BOOKS.

We are not in the habit of boasting, nor do we pretend to be gifted with the power of prophecy.—But, judging from the "signs of the times," we conclude that the election of PIERCE and KING is positively certain—aye, *certain*, beyond the shadow of a doubt. The Federalists know it, and feel themselves doomed. They are becoming desperate, and like drowning men they catch at straws. Of late they direct their batteries against the private character of General Pierce, and seek to cast upon him the odium of cowardice! Yes, these "greasers" of Federalism, who during our difficulties with Mexico, remained at home, lavishing sympathy upon the enemy, and denouncing the American troops as "cut-throats," are the men who are engaged in the effort to brand the fair fame of Gen. PIERCE with cowardice and infamy! The "*fainting General*," is italicised in every whig journal from Maine to California.—Every distributor of whig calumny will speak loud and long of the "*fainting General*," thereby expecting to gull the honest, unsuspecting voter into the belief that Gen. Pierce is a coward, without sufficient bravery and moral courage to be Chief Magistrate of the United States.

But General PIERCE has been nobly defended by those who served in Mexico with him. Hundreds of officers of distinction have, in the most emphatic manner, endorsed his military character, and in doing so have at the same time administered a deserved rebuke to his cowardly slanderers. Those who fought and bled in the Mexican war declare Gen. PIERCE a brave and accomplished officer; those who denounced the war as "unholy and unconstitutional," and offered aid and comfort to the Mexicans, seek to cast odium upon him!

The manner in which the Federalists carry on the present campaign is sufficient evidence that they feel the weakness of their cause, and the still greater weakness of their candidate. They resort to abuse and detraction, in the hope that they can injure Gen. PIERCE. Vain hope. They will find the people always ready to defend the brave Volunteer who incurred the privations and dangers of a campaign in a foreign country. But, slandering Gen. PIERCE is not the only mode of electioneering adopted by the Federalists. They are again attempting to blind the people by a resort to the lowest kind of humbug.—Federal leaders have always considered the masses fools, and therefore attempt to deceive them by the meanest kind of stratagem. In 1840 the emblem of Federalism was a *racoon*! Now it is a *soup dish!* Picture books, too, are brought into requisition, and the country is now being flooded with a pamphlet of thirty two pages, with a giant warrior mounted on a charger the size of a large elephant on the first page, with this inscription underneath—"*Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances!*" Every page is a battle scene. Blood and slaughter, fire and smoke, fill up the few vacant spaces between the pictures, and this is what is calculated to be necessary to carry into the Presidential chair the commander-in-chief of our army.

Such are the *arguments* used by Federalism in favor of their candidate for the Presidency. We shall see whether the people are to be deceived by soup-dishes and picture books. They well rebuke the men who thus question their intelligence, and hurl back the insult offered them by Federal leaders.

How Gen. Pierce Increased in Popularity and Won the Esteem of the People.

Franklin Pierce was elected to the Legislature at the age of 24.

They liked him so well that he served *four* years.

His conduct and abilities were so deserving, that in 1831, he was elected *Speaker of the House*. The vote he received on this occasion was highly complimentary.

He received a majority of 109 out of 250 members.

He still grew in grace, for in 1832, he was re-elected speaker, *receiving* 205 *out of* 208 *cast*.

In 1832, the same year, he was elected to Congress by a majority of 2000.

In 1834, he was *re elected* to Congress by a majority of 8000.

In 1836, he was elected to the Senate of the United States, receiving 160 votes out of 212 in the House, and 11 votes out of 12 cast in the Senate.

In 1850, he was chosen President of the Convention to amend the State Constitution, by a vote of 257 out of 264, one third of whom were Whigs.

We challenge our opponents to produce the record of another such life.

THE WAY TO NOMINATE A WHIG CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

The Independent Whig, of Lancaster, the organ of Thaddeus Stevens, gives the following as the mode by which Mr. *Hiester* procured the Whig nomination for Congress in that county:

"What mainly secured Mr. Hiester's nomination was his perseverance in riding the county—spending money like water—*bribing bribable men* with presents books hats, money, suppers, run of the bars, &c, &c.—making various promises for various offices," &c.

Cheap Newspaper Postage.

Under the new Postage Law, which takes effect on the first day of October, the *Volunteer* may be sent by mail upon the following very favorable terms:

To any Post Office in Cumberland county, *postage free.*

To any Post Office within the State of Pennsylvania, for 3½ cents a quarter, or 13 cents a year.

To any part of the United States, 6½ cents a quarter, or 26 cents a year.

These rates must be paid quarterly or yearly in *advance* at the Post Office where the papers are mailed or delivered; otherwise the postage will be *doubled.*

RARE CURIOSITIES.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 2nd inst, contains the following notice of our respected townsman, Purser STRRET RAMSEY:

Purser Ramsey, of the U. S. Navy, has recently brought from Brazil a number of very elegant head-dresses for ladies, which, in their material and fabric, may justly claim a place among the curiosities of the age. Many of them are made of the scales, eyes and bones of fish, in the form of flowers, beautifully arranged into wreaths and bouquets, while others are made up of the feathers of birds of the most brilliant plumage, rivalling the hues of the far-famed birds of Paradise. Several of the ornaments represent delicate little birds, in the most natural postures, while others are made of the breasts of humming birds, surrounded by leaves made of parrot's feathers, forming gorgeous flowers, of variegated hues, of the most beautiful description. These ornaments were made by the nuns of one of the convents of Brazil, and are intended as presents to Purser Ramsey's relatives here, by whom they will no doubt be highly prized.

REVOLTING CASUALITY.—At Norwich, Connecticut, last Thursday evening, six young ladies were, by the breaking through of a privy, precipitated into the vault, fifteen feet below, and the mothers of them, attracted by their screams, fell in after them. Finally, all were, with great difficulty, extricated alive, but one is hardly expected to recover.

THERE will be forty nine Agricultural Fairs in Ohio, this fall, and nineteen of them will be held the first week in October.

Hon. ORRIN FOWLER, member of Congress from the 9th District of Massachusetts, died in Washington city on Friday night, after an illness of only five days.

The Presidential election takes place on Tuesday, the second day of November.

Dr. N. W. Sample has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of Lancaster county.

From the Baltimore Republican and Argus.

Gen. Pierce and the Religious Test.

The calumny which represented General Pierce as hostile to the Catholics, has been already sufficiently refuted, and has fallen into that utter and universal contempt which its malignity and falsehood so richly deserve.

The following conclusive statement on the subject, made by Catholics residing in the immediate vicinity of Gen. Pierce's home, and who have therefore been themselves the witnesses of his efforts in favor of religious liberty, is not now needed for Gen. Pierce's vindication.

But its publication will serve a good purpose, as showing the desperation and audacity of falsehood which must have from the first characterized the attempt to misrepresent Gen. Pierce on this question.

CONCORD, (N. H.) August 13, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—Understanding that an impression has obtained in Wisconsin to a considerable extent, and especially among that portion of your people who are Catholics, that Gen. Franklin Pierce, of this State, was unfriendly to Catholics as a religious sect, and that an attempt has been made to hold him responsible for the odious religious test contained in the constitution of this State, the undersigned, Catholic citizens of Concord, deem it our duty to say that the Catholics of this State and of New England, and especially that portion of them that are of his political opinions, entertain for him the highest respect as a politician and a man. Especially do they feel under great obligations to him for his powerful efforts in the convention, to expung that odious test from the constitution of New Hampshire, and for his efforts before the people to have the amendment to the constitution adopted which provided for the striking out of the religious test.

Any impression of the kind indicated does Gen. Pierce great injustice, and we regret that for partisan purposes he has thus been misrepresented. We send this to you, not for electioneering or partizan purposes, but as a simple act of justice to one of the strongest opponents the odious "test" has in New Hampshire, and to one of the most liberal and tolerant of its citizens. We have been present in several meetings, and at the last town meeting, when the proposed amendment was submitted to the people, and have heard Gen. Pierce address the people in favor of abolishing this "test," and any representation that he is opposed to striking out that "test," or that he has not exerted himself to have that test abolished, must proceed either from profound ignorance, or malicious misrepresentation of the man, his character and course, in relation to this "test" question.

Christopher Hart,	John Geenty,
Thomas McGraith,	Patrick Luminar,
Michael Durning,	Michael McCabe,
Martin Lawler,	D. Flynn,
James Hart.	Thomas Clark,
William Connolly,	Patrick Mehan,
Thomas Mumford,	Luke Benson,
Thomas Murphy,	John Gallagher,
Richard Wheelehan,	William Sheehan,
James Leahy,	Michael Murphy,
Timothy Lynch,	Barnard Callance,
Charles O'Bryon,	Barnard McDonald,
Owen Garland,	John Lynch,
Martin Casey,	Barney Halpin,
John Thompson,	Philip Halpin,
John Murphy,	James McCone,
Thomas Thompson,	Richard Lunird,
Edmond Sullivan,	Patrick McCone.

AUGUST 16, 1852.

I, the undersigned, resident Catholic pastor of Manchester and Concord, New Hampshire, certify that the above signed gentlemen are citizens of Concord, and know them to be citizens of good standing and Catholics; and, moreover, I fully concur with the sentiments expressed in their statement of facts relative to the course of Gen. Pierce.

WILLIAM MCDONALD, Catholic Pastor.

To JOHN WHITE, Esq, Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

WHIG HARMONY.—The Whig delegation, on their return to Boston from the Worcester Convention, Wednesday evening, took occasion to march through Tremont street, and in passing saluted the "Webster Headquarters" by furious hissing. This remarkable Whig demonstration was responded to from the headquarters by a series of groans.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* states that Mr. J. Dickens, of Pendleton county, Ky., after some three years study, has discovered the principle of perpetual motion. Mr. D. has written on to Congress, and steps will soon be taken to apply it to machinery. He has been offered as high as five hundred thousand dollars for his discovery, but will not sell.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of Conodoguinit Lodge, No. 173, I. O. of O. F. in their Hall, at Newville, Sept. 13th, adopted relative to the decease of J. McCord Woods, a member of said Lodge.

WHEREAS, it has pleased an all wise Providence to remove from our midst in the prime and vigor of manhood, our beloved Brother, J. McCord Woods, leaving us to deplore his untimely death, and deeply to sympathise with his afflicted relatives. And whereas, a proper respect for his memory, demands on our part suitable action in this melancholy and afflictive dispensation of Providence. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the untimely removal of Bro. Woods, we have been bereft of a worthy member of our order—a kind and generous member of the society in which he lived, ever ready to minister to the wants of the distressed, both in and out of the Lodge. In his death his parents have been bereft of a kind, devoted and affectionate son, the brightest hope of their declining years.

Resolved, That we as Brethren of the same order of which he was a member, sympathise in the depths of our hearts with the family of the deceased, in their sorrow and affliction, occasioned by the death of one so dear to them.

Resolved, That our Hall be shrouded in mourning, and that we wear the usual badge for thirty days.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be signed by the officers of the Lodge, and published in one or more of the county papers, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased Brother.

J. G. MCFARLANE, N. G.

C. L. McLaughlin, Sect'y.

Marriages.

At Harrisburg, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Beam, ROBERT A. LAMBERTON, Esq, to Miss ANNA MARIA BUEHLER, both of Harrisburg.

On the 26th ult., by the Rev A H. Kremer, Mr. JACOB A. SMITH, of this county, to Miss ANNA FINK, formerly of Lancaster county.

On the 2d inst., by the same, Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, to Miss ELIZABETH DEWALT.

On the same day by the same, Mr. JOHN A GULDIN, to Miss MARY ANN CRIDER, both of this county.

On the 9th inst., by the same, Mr, JOSEPH MCLELLAN, to Miss BARBARA BENDER, both of this county.

POLE RAISING.

Democrats of Silver Spring Arouse!

THE Democrats of Silver Spring township, will raise a Pierce and King Pole, 100 feet long, in Kingstown, at the public house of John Loy, on SATURDAY the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. The meeting will be addressed by Wm. H. Miller, Esq., Dr. W. W. Dale, and others. The Democrats of the adjoining townships are invited to attend.

Stoves! Stoves!

THE subscriber has made arrangements with the best manufacturers of Stoves in Troy, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, &c., by which he can offer inducements to persons wishing to purchase Stoves equal to the manufacturers. Among his assortment of

COOK STOVES,

will be found the best and most approved patterns adapted for burning either wood or coal, all of which are warranted. His

Parlor Stoves,

embrace new and beautiful styles, and such as cannot fail to please all tastes. In addition to these, he has on hand a large assortment of *NINE PLATE STOVES*, which he feels satisfied will please purchasers.

Persons desirous of procuring a good stove will do well to examine my stock, as it will be their advantage to give me the preference.

JOHN D. GORGAS.

West High St., opposite Rhoads' Warehouse.

Carlisle, Sept 16, 1852.

Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the election of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth, to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate:

1. The officers to be elected.
2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, DAVID SMITH, High Sheriff of the county of Cumberland, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Cumberland, that on TUESDAY the 12th day of October next, an election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named, viz:

ONE PERSON

for Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON

for Canal Commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON

to represent the district composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and York, in the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS

to represent the county of Cumberland in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON

for Sheriff of Cumberland county.

ONE PERSON

for Commissioner of the county of Cumberland.

ONE PERSON

for Coroner of the county of Cumberland.

ONE PERSON

for Director of the Poor and of the House of Employment of Cumberland county.

ONE PERSON

for Auditor to settle the public accounts of the county of Cumberland.

The said election will be held throughout the county, as follows:

The election in the election district composed of the borough of Carlisle and the townships of North Middleton, South Middleton, Lower Dickinson, Lower Frankford and Lower Westpennsborough, will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle.

The election in the election district composed of Silver Spring township, will be held at the public house of George Duey, in Hogestown, in said township.

The election in the election district composed of Hampden township, will be held at the house formerly occupied by H. Bressler, in said township.

The election in the election district composed of the township of Upper Allen, will be held at the public house of David Sheffer, in Shepherdstown.

The election in the election district composed of the township of Lower Allen, will be held at the wagon-maker shop of Jonas Hunchbarger on Slate Hill.

The election in the election district composed of East Pennsborough township, will be held at the house now occupied by C. Dolson, at the west end of the Harrisburg Bridge.

The election in the district composed of New Cumberland, will be held at the public house of W. H. Bohl, in the borough of New Cumberland.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Mechanicsburg, will be held at the public house of John Hoover, in said borough.

The election in the district composed of Monroe township, will be held at the public house of P. B. Goodyear, in Churchtown, in said borough.

The election in the district composed of Upper Dickinson township, will be held at the house now occupied by Christian Hoffman in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Newville, and townships of Mifflin, Upper Frankford, Upper Westpennsborough, and that part of Newton township, not included in the Leesburg election district hereinafter mentioned, will be held at the Brick School House, in the borough of Newville.

The election in the district composed of Hopewell township, will be held at the School House in Newburg, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Shippensburg, Shippensburg township, and that part of Southampton township not included in the Leesburg election district, will be held at the Council House, in the borough of Shippensburg.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 2d July, 1839 it is thus provided, "That the qualified electors of parts of Newton and Southampton townships, in the county of Cumberland, bounded by the following lines and distances, viz: Beginning at the Adams county line, thence along the line dividing the townships of Dickinson and Newton to the turnpike road, thence along said turnpike to Centre School House, on said turnpike, in Southampton township, thence to a point on the Walnut Bottom Road at Reybuck's, including Reybuck's farm, thence a straight direction to the Saw Mill belonging to the heirs of George Clever, thence along Krysher's run to the Adams county line, thence along the line of Adams county to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby declared a new and separate election district, the election to be held at the public house of Wm. Maxwell, in Leesburg, Southampton township."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary departments of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or of any incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select and Common Council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth, passed July 2d, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock in the morning of the Second Tuesday of October, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of the election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceeding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges when called on in relation to the rights of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of 21 years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty one and twenty two years and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years, of a state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty one and twenty two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age,' if he be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the lists of voters kept by them.

'In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspector to examine such persons on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceeding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

'Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid; he shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

'If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to court, where the trial of such offences shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

'If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager, upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or to be bet.

'If any person not by law qualified, shall fradulently vote at any election in this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

'If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fradulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fradulently fold or deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or shall persuade another so to do, he or they offending, shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

'If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.'

Agreeably to the provisions of the sixty first section of said act, every General and Special Election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are by the said act required to meet at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle on the third day after the said day of election, being Friday the 15th day of October then and there to perform the things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at Carlisle, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1852.

DAVID SMITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, September 16, 1852.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honorable JAMES H. GRAHAM President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, in Pennsylvania, and justice of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said counties, and Hon. John Rupp and Saml. Woodburn, Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offences, in the said county of Cumberland—by their precepts to me directed dated the 23d of August, 1852, have ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, to be holden at Carlisle, on the 2d Monday of November next, (being the 8th day) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to continue one week.

And the said Judges by their precept to me directed, dated the same day, have also ordered a Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Carlisle, on the 5th Monday of November next, being the 29th day, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to continue one week.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they are by the said precept commanded to be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and all those that are bound by recognizances, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the jail of said county, are to be there to prosecute them as shall be just.

DAVID SMITH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Carlisle, Sept 16, 1852.

AN ELECTION for officers and managers of the Cumberland Valley Rail road Company, will be held at the company's office, in Chambersburg, between the hours of 10 A M and 4 P M of Monday the 3d of October next.

E. M. BIDDLE, Sec'y.

R R Office, Sept 16, 1852—3t

White Hall Academy.

THE third semi-annual examination of this Institution will be held on Friday, the 24th instant, to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. An exhibition of Declamation will be given in the evening. Friends of education are respectfully invited to attend.

D. DENLINGER, Principal.

Sept 16, 1852—3t

Plainfield Academy.

THE examination of students will take place September 27th and 28th from 1 until 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of education are invited to attend.

R. K. BURNS, Principal.

Sept. 16, 1852—3t