# American Volunteer.

BY JOHN B. BRATTON. "OUR COUNTRY—MAY IT ALWAYS BE RIGHT—BUT RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY." AT $2 00 PER ANNUM

VOL. 39. CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1852. NO. 17.



## Mechanicsburg Institute.

*A Select Boarding School, embracing two distinct and separate departments, Male and Female.*

REV. JOS. S. LOOSE, A. M.,

LATE Principal of Preparatory Department, Marshall College, Mercersburg, Principal.

This flourishing Institute will open its winter session under flattering auspices. Measures have been adopted to erect a large and eligible edifice, adapted to the accommodation of scholars of both sexes. It is located in the healthy and pleasant village of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., 8 miles west of Harrisburg, and 9 miles east of Carlisle. The Cumberland Valley Railroad passes through the place, and renders it very accessible from every part of the State. The educational course of the Male Department embraces the usual studies of a thorough English education, and the preparation of students for any of the higher classes in College. The Female Department shall be so conducted as to afford a thorough collegiate education for young Ladies.—It will be under the care of the Principal, assisted by an experienced and accommplished lady.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ancient Languages, | $12 00 |
| English branches, | 10 00 |
| Modern Languages, German, French, &c., | 10 00 |
| Music on Piano, | 10 00 |
| Boarding, including tuition, | 50 00 |
| Contingent expenses, | 1 00 |

The winter session will commence on Monday, 11th of October, and terminate on the 1st of March.

*A weekly lecture will be delivered in the Institute, on Anatomy and Physiology, by J. H. Hekneke, M. D.*

REFERENCES:

J. W. Nevin, D. D., Marshall College.
P. Schaff, D. D., " "
Prof. W. M. Nevin, " "
Prof. S. C. Porter, " "
Prof. S. Apple, " "
Rev. A. H. Kremer, Carlisle.
Rev. M. Johnston, "
S. B. Keiffer, M. D., "
Dr. Ira Day, Mechanicsburg.
Dr. P. H. Long, "
Dr. J. H. Herring, "
Rev. Geo. Morris, "
George H. Bucher, Esq., Hogestown.

Sept 9, 1852—2m*

## Plainfield Classical Academy,

FOUR miles West of Carlisle. The Thirteenth Session commences on Monday, Nov. 3, 1852.

This Institution has been in successful operation 7 years, during which time such additions and improvements have been made as to render it one of the most commodious and convenient in the State.

In regard to healthfulness it may be mentione that no case of serious sickness has occurred in the Institution since it was founded. Its moral purity is attested by the fact that depraved associations, scenes of vice, and resorts for dissipation have no existence in the neighborhood.

The course of instruction comprises all branches required by the merchant, professional man or collegian. Also modern languages, vocal and instrumental music, &c.

It is the determination of the Proprietor that the Institution shall sustain the reputation it has already acquired for imparting thorough instruction, and inculcating and establishing virtuous principles in the mins of the youth submitted to his charge.

Terms (per session of five months) $50 00.

For catalogues containing references, &c., address

R. K. BURNS,
*Principal and Proprietor,*
Plainfield P. O., Cumb. co., Pa.

Assisted by WM. A. SHIVELY, A. B., and WM. ROSS, Esq.

September 23, 1852.

## 100 Piano Fortes.

## T. GILBERT & CO'S

*New York Ware Rooms, 323 Broadway,*

CORNER of Anthony street, and opposite Broadway and Bank and Theatre, where the largest assortment of Pianoes with and without the celebrated improved Æolean, may be found—all of which have the Metallic Frame, and are warranted to stand *any climate*, and give entire satisfaction, and will be sold at great bargains. By an experience of eight years, *resulting in many important improvements* the Æolean has been brought to a perfection attained by no others. Nearly 2000 Æoleans have been applied, and the demand is rapidly increasing. Elegant Boudoir or Cottage Pianos convenient for small rooms. T. G. & Co's Pianos are admitted to be superior to all others, owing to their firmness and long standing in tune. Prices same as at the manufactory. Dealers supplied at liberal discounts. E. H. Wade's and the entire Boston catalogue of Music and instruction books furnished at this store at wholesale. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agt.

Constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos in Rosewood and Mahogany cases, varying in prices from $30 to $150. Second hand Æolean Pianos from $200 to $275—Grand Pianos from $300 to $700. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons from $25 to $90. Carhart $55 to $90—Guitars from $10 to $75, &c.

August 19, 1852—3m*

## 500 Agents Wanted.

$1,000 A YEAR.

WANTED in every county of the United States, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best books published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from $25 to $100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from $3 to $10 a day profit.

The books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular and command large sales wherever they are offered.

DANIELS & GETZ.

Successors to W. A. Leary & Co., No. 138 North Second St., Phila.

Sept 2, 1852—3m

## WHITE HALL ACADEMY.

*3 miles west of Harrisburg, Pa.*

THE Fourth Session of this flourishing Institution will commence on Monday the 1st of November next. Parents and Guardians are respectfully solicited to inquire into the merits of this Institution before sending their sons or wards elsewhere. Its location, its internal and domestic arrangements, the course and method of instruction, and the character of the students, it is believed, are such as to recommend it.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Boarding, washing, tuition in the English branches, &c., per session, (5 months,) | $50 00 |
| Ancient and Modern Languages, each, | 5 00 |
| Instrumental music, | 10 00 |

or circulars and other information, address

D. DENLINGER, Principal.
*White Hill, Cumb. Co., Pa*

September 9, 1852.

## HARDWARE.

THE subscriber having just returned from the east with another large addition to his former stock, making it the most complete assortment of Hardware, to be found in the county, would invite the attention of all desirous of getting bargains to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

I return my sincere thanks to the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended, and solicit a continuance of the same.

HENRY SAXTON.

July 22, 1852.


In the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county.

The Carlisle Bank vs. Jacob M. Haldeman. } No. 4, Novembr. Term, 1852. To Jacob M. Haldeman.

You are hereby notified that the following writ has been issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, and of which I am directed to give notice by publication.

DAVID SMITH, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's office, Carlisle, Sept 9, 1852—6t.

### NOTICE.

*Cumberland county, ss.*

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Cumberland county, *Greeting:*

If the Carlisle Bank make you secure of presenting their claim, then we command you that you summon by good and lawful summoners, Jacob M. Haldeman, late of your county, yeoman, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Carlisle, at our county court of Common Pleas, there to be held the 8th day of November next, to show wherefore, whereas they the said defendant and plaintiff, together and undivided do hold as tenants in common *certain tracts of land situate in Southampton* township, Cumberland county, containing together about four thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven acres and ninety-seven perches and allowance, partition whereof defendant doth gainsay, and the same to be done, do not permit, very unjustly and against the same laws and customs, &c.

And have you there the names of those summoners and this writ. Witness the Hon. James H. Graham, President Judge of our said court, at Carlisle, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1852.

GEORGE ZINN, Proth'y.

### Estate Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified that Letters of Administration on the estate of Nancy Hanna, *late of Lower Allen* township, Cumberland county, Pa., have been issued by the Register in and for the said county, to the subscriber who resides in the said township of Lower Allen. All persons having having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted will make payment to

JOHN C. DUNLAP, Admr.

August 26, 1852—6t*


## Mount Joy Academy.

MOUNT JOY, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

THE winter session of this Institution will commence on the first Tuesday of November. The elementary and higher English branches, Mathematics, and Languages are thoroughly taught.

For circulars containing references, terms, &c., address the *Principals.*

E. L. MOORE,
J. W. SIMONTON.

Sept 23, 1852—6t


### Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, to distribute the assets in the hands of Adam Bitner, administrator of John Lucas, deceased, to and among the respective creditors, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for that purpose at the public house of John M'Cord, in Carlisle, on Thursday, the 21st day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where they may attend if they think proper.

JOHN GOODYEAR, Jr.

Sept 23, 1852—3t

### Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, to make distribution of the assets in the hands of Christian Titzel, administrator of John M. Smith, alias Monosmith, late of Hampden township, deceased, among the creditors of said decedent, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday the 15th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in Shiremanstown, when and where all parties interested may attend and present their claims if they think proper.

W. D. SHOOP, Auditor.

Sept 23, 1852—4t

### Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, in a proceeding in partition between James Kennedy and Maria *his wife, and Wm. Barr, Wm. Bratton, and Rev.* Robert M'Cachren, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 11th day of October, 1852, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

*A LOT OF GROUND,*

situate in the borough of Newville, bounded by the Big Spring, a lot of John M. Davidson, Main street, and containing about 1 Acre, more or less.

The terms of sale are: One half of the purchase money to be paid upon the confirmation of the sale by the court, and balance on the 1st April, 1852.

DAVID SMITH, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Sept 16, 1852—3t

### Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, the subscriber, Guardian of the minor children of J. H. Weaver, late of the Borough of Carlisle, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 2d day of October, 1852, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a

*Lot of Ground,*

situated in the town of Newburg, bounded on the west by High street, on the north by a lot of John Carson, on the east by an alley, being 60 feet in front and 169 feet in depth.

The terms of sale are: Five per cent. to be paid on the property being struck down; the *balance of* half the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining one half in one year with interest, properly secured.

WM. KER, Guardian.

September 2, 1852—5t

### NOTICE.

TO the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Joseph Culp, late of the borough of Shippensburg, deceased.

Take notice that by order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, I will hold an inquest to divide, part or value the real estate of said deceased, on Friday the 15th day of October next, on the premises in said borough, at 1 o'clock P. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

DAVID SMITH, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Sept 23, 1852—3t


### Wood Wanted.

WANTED by the subscriber, at his brick yard, in Carlisle, **200** cords of Oak Wood, & **50** cords of Pine, to be delivered during the coming winter or early in the spring. The cash will be paid for the wood when delivered.

PETER SPAHR.

September 23, 1852—4t

### Bonnet Ribbons, &c.

A FULL assortment of handsome Bonnet and Neck Ribbons, Embroideries of various kinds, such as Flouncing, French Collars, Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, black and white Laces, kid and silk Gloves, silk Buttons, Gimps and Braids of various kinds and newest styles for dress trimmings, with many other fancy articles just opened by Geo W Hitner.

September 23.


## Political.

### Brownlow's Life of Scott, or the "Picture Book" Revised.

Parson BROWNLOW, who was recommended to the Secretary of State by a majority of the Whig members of Congress from Tennessee, as a proper person to print the laws of the United States, on acount of his orthodoxy as a Whig and the popularity of his paper, and who Mr. Webster endorses in his reply to Senator Mangum, is now publishing an authentic Life of Scott, from which we select the following chapter, commending it to the attention of our readers, asking them while they read it to bear in mind that it is not "locofoco slang," but the production of one who prints the laws of the United States, "BY AUTHORITY," from a Whig administration:

CHAPTER III.

Pike's Life of Scott, 'the picture book,' is going out into the country by ship loads, an atrociously false biography in all material respects, intended to deceive and humbug the people. This production was gotten up by the Central and Executive Committee at Washington, whose members are each and all office seekers, having the promise of a reward in the event of Scott's election. J. S. Pike, the writer of this "picture book," is the notorious Abolitionist, who was beaten for Congress in Maine by Fuller, Democrat, in the last contest in that State. He is the Washington correspondent of Greeley's Tribune, the organ of Northern Abolition Whiggery. Pike, the biographer of Scott, is an Abolitionist of as deep and hateful a dye, as the notorious Garrison or Hale, and was no doubt selected as the writer of Scott's Life, to reconcile Northern Abolitionists to the Southern Platform! Three large job offices are engaged in N. York in working off these Lives, from Sterotype plates, and Greeley superintends the factory. There *is one other set of these plates at Cincinnati, in an* Abolition office. Tens of thousands of these "picture books" *are being ground out for the use of the Free* Soiler of Ohio, Illinois, Ia, and Michigan. The head *quarters of the concern at Washington, is the* National Era office, the great Central Abolition press of the Union, where, we are informed by letter, a power press is engaged night and day, in turning them off.

Our object in setting forth a new Life of Scott, is, to supply various important items, left out of Pike's compilation. That work represents Scott like Washington, as fighting the battles of his country for mere glory and patriotism, without any kind of compensation. Washington did command our armies through the Revolution without receiving one dollar of compensation. Gen. Scott, on the other hand, has received out of the public Treasury in forty four years of a military career, TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS! This is compensation enough for the services he ever has rendered in 44 years, because it is an average of $5,624 00 per annum, or $16,50 per day! Why do we assert this? Gen. Scott entered the service on the 3d of May, 1808, as Captain of Light Artillery. He remained in this rank for six years, and during which time he received as pay and prequisites $5,754 00.

On the 25th of July, 1814, he was brevetted a Major General. In that capacity, *in time of peace*, he received in pay and prequisites, $1,412 per year.—Since 1814, out of the 38 years, the country has been at peace 28, during which time Scott has received $90,240! *On the 24th of June, 1841*, he was created a Major General, his pay being the same as it was while brevetted. But his compensation during time of war, or while in active service, was always increased. Out of 44 years he has been engaged 15 years in active service, as it is termed, and during that time, he has received in salary, forage, subsistence, &c., $5,412 00—in gross, $151,416 00! For his whole 44 years, two thirds of which time was *spent* in card playing, and visiting the fashionable watering places in the country, he has received from the United States Treasury $247,400, or a QUARTER OF A MILLION!!!

While Gen Washington accepted his commission on the express condition that only his expenses were to be paid, Gen. Scott has received about five fortunes, and is entitled to nothing more. But in 1836, he conceived the idea, that in consequence of being wounded at Chippewa, he could add to his already fat salary, by having *himself placed on the Invalid Pension Roll*, which would have yielded him an annual pension of several thousand more. Accordingly he drew up his petition and laid it before the House of Representatives accompanied by numerous hard oaths, setting forth that he had been wounded in the shoulder! This petition he urged with usual zeal, in person, and when *inquired of if he intended to retire, and live on his pension he answered* NO, but that he wanted the pension in addition to the SIXTEEN DOLLARS PER DAY, he was then receiving! *In response* to his petition, the Committee, a majority of whom were his political friends, reported adversly.

Thus it will be seen, that General Scott was not satisfied with an enormous salary for life or during good behavior, but wanted to bleed the Treasury of the people, in the shape of a huge pension! About what we might expect of a general who would use the funds of his poor soldiers, when but a Captain of the Army!

AN OFFSET TO THE CANDY STORY.—The whig papers mention an instance of rare benevolence in General Pierce—his present of a cent to a little boy to buy candy. As a fair off-set to it, the following *authentic* anecdote of Gen. Scott is presented to the *reader:*

It is said that General Scott followed Fillmore to Virginia, last year, to efface the acting *President's* foot-prints from the sands of the Old Dominion.—*The old hero in his travels chanced to have his* attention called to a little boy on the way-side crying most piteously because *some of his companions had* whipped him. The old hero, moved with compassion, called the little lad to him, and putting his hand on his head, thus administered the balm of consolation. My son, cheer up. Go home and tell your father and *mother, that Major General Winfield Scott, of the* United States army, *put his hand on your head!"*

☞ The New York Mirror, a Federal paper, edited by one of Mr. Fillmore's officials, seems to look upon the election of Gen. Pierce as a fixed fact. It says:

"Granting that other candidates may be started to divide the Democratic vote—still, when it is considered that the Democrats have a large majority in the Union, and there is such palpable evidence of indifference, of opposition to General Scott in the Whig ranks—the very *floating vote* that elected Harrison and Taylor will ride upon the tide where success appears certain. The Whig Mass Convention at Lundy's Lane was not, from all accounts we can gather, equal to the meeting at Hillsboro'—albeit of Gen. Scott's immense military *prestige*, the novelty of a visit to Niagara, and the *carte blanche* of free tickets by steamboat and railroads, were shoveled in to heap up the measure."

WEBSTER'S ADVICE.—We are informed that Mr. Webster lately remarked to a young whig of this State substantially as follows:—"There is no whig party left; it is broken up entirely. If you wish to be any body you must be a Democrat." That is good advice, and thousands of those who have heretofore opposed the Democracy are following it.—*Concord Patriot.*

The annual cost of cigars in the United States, is computed at twenty millions of dollars. Who is *benefitted thereby.*

Wealth and widowhood, when united are dangerous things to encounter. Money may be called the 'widow's might' when in large quantities; as in poverty it is her mite.'

### What his own Soldiers Say.

Detraction must be silenced by the noble tribute which the following account of the proceedings of a meeting of the surviving officers and soldiers of the ninth regiment, formerly commanded by General Pierce, furnishes to his conduct as a commanding officer. The meeting referred to was held at Concord, on the 20th inst.

A permanent association was organized, to meet annually, of which General F. Pierce was elected President. A report of proceedings in the Boston *Post says:*

Gen. Pierce returned his sincere thanks for the high honor paid him, remarking that circumstances rendered it necessary for him to decline the office, and he begged leave to propose the name of their last commander, Col. Seymour.

*Col. Seymore said he felt it his duty to decline* acceptance of the office owing to the great distance that he resided from New England, and earnestly hoped the General would consent to accept.

General Pierce arose, and in some exceedingly happy remarks, declined receiving the office, remarking he should insist that Colonel Seymore serve as president of the association, for by that means the regiment will secure a visit from the Colonel much oftener. (Cheers.) The General then proposed to the 9th regiment to extend to the entire first and second brigades of the third (General Pillow's) regiment, an invitation to join the association. It would then, added the General, consist of members from all the New England States, Ohio, Michigan, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, and thus a band would be formed for all coming time to maintain the Union, which, I hope, will ever be perpetuated.

Col. Seymour was then elected president, and Gen. Pierce retired.

The following resolution was then adopted, "with a spontaneous burst of approbation:"

"That we cannot adjourn this meeting without expressing our high admiration of General Franklin Pierce, 1st Colonel of the 9th regiment, who, as a patriot and soldier in the late war with Mexico, nobly sustained the honor of his native State and country; adding to courage which elicited the applause of the army, the greatest kindness and courtesy. We owe him a debt of gratitude which we do not expect to be able to repay; but we beg him to be assured that we have neither forgotten his heroism on the field of battle nor his attention to those who were suffering from wounds or disease."

The Association then adjourned to dinner.

At the head of the table sat General Pierce, and at the other end was Colonel Seymour, Governor of Connecticut. After the meats and delicacies were amply discussed, Colonel Clemens, addressing Gen. *Pierce, said: "I rise to perform a pleasing duty.*—I am instructed, sir, to read the following resolutions." *Col. Clemens then read the above resolutions*, at the conclusion of which Gen. Pierce arose, evidently much affected, and in the language of the heart, returned his most sincere thanks for the noble vindication of acts which he said he had freely rendered, with no other object than that of serving his country. He made brief allusion to his Mexican service, and in passing, paid a high tribute to the worth and gallantry of Major Stephens and Colonel Steptoe.

### A MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The following extract from the speech of Hon. Stephen A Douglass, at the Democratic meeting in Richmond, Va, is worthy of careful perusal. It is interesting and instructive, and cannot fail to inspire the mind of every candid reader with a sense of danger to the interests of the country to result from a military administration:

Why has the Whig party forgotten, with an oblivion so complete, all that it once said about military politicians? Time was when they preferred "war, pestilence and famine," to the election of a military chieftain, referring to Gen Jackson who did not at the time of his nomination, hold any commission in the army, who never was a soldier by profession, and *who entered the army only in the hour of danger*, as Pierce did, and like him, sheathed his sword when the war was over. (Great Applause.)

We have yet to *see a professional soldier succeed* as a statesman. Washington was no military man by *profession, following the army for a living.* He was a civilian in fullest sense of the word. He was reared for civil pursuits. He held civil offices both before and after the revolution. He was a member of the Continental Congress that founded the Union, and a member of the convention that framed our constitution. He knew whether naturalization laws ought to be uniform or not. The period during which Washington held a commission in the army, constituted, indeed, but a very few years of his long life.—*He was the first of our citizen soldiers.* (Cheers and applause.) *Andrew Jackson, too*—

[Here Mr. Douglass was interrupted by long and hearty cheers.] He continued:

Gentlemen, it does my heart good to hear Democrats appland the name of Andrew Jackson. (Renewed applause.) Andrew Jackson started in life as a poor attorney, was United States Attorney under Washington, a Senator of the United States from Tennessee, and a Judge of the United States Supreme Court of his State, before he ever drew a sword.—When his country was involved in war, only, did he like Washington, leave the pursuits of a citizen for the duties of a soldier, and like Washington, when war was at an end he threw up his commission and went to a farm. Like Washington, also, he left that farm again only to become President of the United States. He was not a member of the military profession; like Washington, he was never more than a citizen soldier. Of forty years public service, not more than five or six were spent in the army, and the rest in civil life. (Cheers.) So with Harrison.—He commenced his career as a young physician; held many civil offices before he went into the army; he went to the army at last only as Mr. Pierce did, because there was war in the land; and when he was nominated for the Presidency he had long since ceased to hold the commission of a military officer.

But, next, we come to the name of Taylor. He was the first, the very first professional soldier who every became the Chief Magistrate of this country. My friends, was there *anything* in the result of that experiment *which invites you to repeat it!* If he had lived for one year more than he did, with that cabinet about him would this Union be extant at the present time? I believe General Taylor to have been an honest man; but at the time of his death he was simply taking a *military view of a civil question*; and neither Whig nor Democrat who is at all informed upon the history of that period will be disposed to deny that he had already committed himself to the steps which would have led inevitably to a civil war between the federal government and several sovereign States in our Union, and thereby have rent in fragments the entire confederation.

Why is it that the South American republics do not thrive? why do they have no peace? why do they live in perpetual revolution? They have adopted our laws; they have copied our constitutions; yet they do not succeed, while we do. Why do not like causes produce like effects? Because, while between their institutions and ours there is a good parallel, in their administration of them they make a grand difference. In those republics the commanders of their armies are invariably candidates for the Presidency, while with us such has never been the case until the present time. In those republics, when *a civilian* is a candidate of one side, and the commander in chief is set up by the opposite party, the civilian is *generally elected by the people, but the soldier invariably takes possession of the office by his sword.*

Hence their civil wars, resulting in anarchy and *despotism, and destroying every vestige of liberty.*—Now, we are importing this unhappy, this Mexican policy, into the United States. We are copying misfortunes—borrowing a fatal fault. This practice for setting up the commanders of the army for the highest civil office, I repeat, is an innovation on our theory and our practice, and the history of those miserable sister States ought to settle the question of its expediency.

It was the hand of Providence that saved us from our first and only *military administration.* Taylor was gathered to his fathers; Fillmore reigned in his stead—a man who previous to that time, had never furnished such proofs of superiority of statesmanship as caused him to be looked to as a candidate for the first office—a man of respectable talents, respectable *character, and of gentlemanly deportment, who has* performed no great and striking act to signalize his administration in history. Yet, regarding his official term in contrast with the military administration that preceded him, we feel—aye, all of us feel—that Fillmore was a real *God send!* It was the calming of the waters when the ship was sinking in the tempest.

### Who is responsible for the Religious Test in New Hampshire.

The following extracts from a letter of the Hon. Edmund Burke—than whom (the Albany Argus truly says) no man is better acquainted with the history and politics of New Hampshire—clearly define the relative position of parties in reference to the religious test which still remains "a stigma," to use the language GEN. PIERCE, on the Constitution of that State:

"The constitution of New Hampshire was adopted some forty years ago, while the *Federal party was in the ascendancy in this State.* It was the constitution of the federal party, was FRAMED, ADOPTED, and for many years *administered by* THAT PARTY. All its odious features are the work of the *old federal party* of New Hampshire.

Since the democratic party have gained the ascendancy in that State, repeated efforts have been made to call a convention to alter and reform it. The question has several times been put to the people and voted down—THE GREAT BODY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY VOTING IN FAVOR OF REFORM, *and the great body of the federal* (now WHIG) *party* VOTING AGAINST IT.

Within twenty years the question has been referred to the people no less than *three times*, and IN EVERY INSTANCE DEFEATED BY THE FEDERAL PARTY, *who, almost to a man*, VOTED AGAINST ANY CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION.

On the *last* reference of the question to the people, EVERY DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN THE STATE ADVOCATED *an alteration in the constitution*—EVERY FEDERAL PAPER OPPOSED IT."

COUNTERFEITER CONVICTED.—Dr. J. GILTNER, who was arrested some weeks ago in Montour county, for counterfeiting, was brought up for trial at Danville last week, and plead guilty to the charge of making and uttering counterfeit $2 relief notes on the Harrisburg Bank. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, the Court stated that as he had given up plates and notes, and made other developments for the benefit of the community, they were disposed to deal leniently with him. A *nolle prosequi* was entered as to the other charges pending against him.

CALIFORNIA.—The New York Herald contains a list of appropriations made for various objects in California, at the late session of Congress, in the aggregate to $3,743,143,68. This appears to be a very large appropriation for one State.

MORE GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall, with 150 passengers and $1,370,000 in gold dust, arrived at New York on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. She left Aspinwall on the 3d inst. The Sierra Nevada left on the same day for Kingston.

The health of the Isthmus has improved, and but few deaths had occurred.

Col. BENTON.—The Louisville Courier says, that Col. Benton is authoritatively announced as a candidate for the Senate of the United States in 1854, and sooner if Senator Geyer can be forced to resign by instructions from the Legislature.

☞ Hon. Daniel Webster and G. B. Duncan, have entered a suit against the city of New Orleans, to recover $50,000 for their services in the celebrated Gaines case, in defending that city before the Supreme Court of the U S.

The Webster men in Boston, at a meeting on Monday evening, appointed One Thousand of their number a 'Webster Minute Men Club.' The Boston Courier of Tuesday, publishes the names of all of them. What does this look like, Scottites?

THE HEAD OF THE PEW.—The Bangor Mercury says the custom of gentlemen taking the head of the pew came in vogue in the early settlement of this country, when it was necessary to carry muskets to the place of worship, as a defence against Indian depredations.

A NOTABLE FACT.—So wealthy is the city of New Bedford, that were it a property divided between every man, woman and child in the city, each would have upwards of 1,000. We doubt if there is another like place in the country. There are 18,000 inhabitants.—*Bee.*

RUNNING THE THING INTO THE GROUND.—A western editor thinks that stealing a man's wife is bad enough but to borrow the husband's buggy to carry her off in, is adding insult to injury.

A young gentleman of Detroit, who has lately been much afflicted by palpitation of the heart, says he has found considerable relief by pressing another palpitating heart to his bosom. What a man!

'John, I fear you are forgetting me,' said a bright-eyed coquette to her sweetheart the other day. 'Yes, Sue, I have been for GETTING you these two years.'

The young man who neglects to trot out his Anna Maria, such evenings as we have just now, and treat her to ice cream and other delicacies, don't deserve to have a sweetheart. *Does he, girls?*

The inventor of the knock kneed syrup, has just obtained a wash for sore eyed potatoes. He obtained the receipt from F. P. Prentice, the gentleman who raised a sorrel colt from a horse chesnut.

For a girl to expect to be handsome with the action of her lungs dependant upon the expansive nature of a cent's worth of tape, is as absurd as to look for tulips in a snow bank, or a full grown oak in a flower pot.

A real live Turk, of Constantinople, is sojourning in Cincinnati, and expresses himself well pleased with that city. The one *wife system, however*, he abhors, as unworthy of so great a country, and so excellent a *Government.*

*In Boston the streets are swept at night*, in London they are swept in the morning, and in N. Y., in the evening. In our borough they are neither swept nor scraped, as the old boots, hats, *brickbats*, and piles of coal ashes abundantly testify.

During last winter there was a great rise in the price of live stock in this section of country, and there was consequently a corresponding advance in the price of steak, &c. Since then, however, the price of live stock has fallen to almost its former rates, while our butchers demand the same price for their meat that they did during the winter, i. e., 10 a 11 cents per pound for steak! What is the cause of this?

## Miscellaneous.

### THAT IS A BOY I CAN TRUST.

I once visted a large public school. At recess, a little fellow came up and spoke to the master, as he turned to go down the platform, the master said—"That is a boy I can trust. He never failed me." I followed him with my eye, and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had a fine, open, manly face. I thought a good deal about the master's remark. What a character had that boy earned. He had already got what would be worth more to him than a fortune. It would be a passport into the best store in the city, and what is better, into the confidence and respect of the whole community.

I wonder if the boys know how soon they are rated by older people; every body in the neighborhood is known and opinions are formed of him he has a character, either favorable or unfavorable. A boy whom the master can say, "I can trust him; he never failed me," will never want employment.—The fidelity, promptness, and industry which he shows at school are in demand everywhere. He who is faithful in little, will be faithful also in much. Be sure boys, that you earn a good reputation at school. Remember, you are just where God has placed you, *and your duties are not so much given you by your* teachers or your parents, as by God himself, you must render an account to them, and you also will be called to render an account to Him. Be trusty—be sure.

### Singular Fact—Large Trees.

There is now standing on the premises of John and Marlon Carver, in Byberry township, this county, an elm tree that measures 25 feet in circumference one foot from the ground, and the trunk retains its size with but little diminution for over 30 feet, where the limbs branch out. A curious incident is connected with the history of this tree, in the fact, *that the farm on which it stands was taken up by* patent from William Penn, who came from England, and that the premises have regularly descended from father to son by will, and always to "John Carver," of which the seventh of the name is residing thereon, at the present time. It is very doubtful whether there is any other property in the county *which has never been sold.* There are also growing on the premises two pear trees, which came from England, with the original John Carver. *One of which has a* plentiful crop of pears on at the present time.

*There is also now standing on the premises of* Alfred Worthington, in the same township, a chestnut tree, that measures, one foot from the ground, 23 feet in circumference, and six feet from the ground, 25 feet 8 inches. This tree seems in full vigor, and is probably the largest tree in the county.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

EMBARRASSING, VERY.—The exclamation of Dick Swiveler when he discovered that the 'Marchioness' had disposed of his clothes during his illness, that he was left even without an umbrella in case of a fire, is familiar to our readers. Not less awkward was the predicament in which Mr. Jones was, the morning after his marriage, when on his way to Niagara, with the blooming bride. That gentleman was exceedingly cautious, and ever evinced the greatest dread of fire and robbers. Having stopped for the night at one of the principal hotels in Washington, he charged his wife 'to leave nothing about,' and carefully deposited his own invaluables, (including the door key, which he had prudently withdrawn,) in his new trunk with a patent lock. As he intended to take the early train at six o'clock, he awoke betimes, but to his dismay discovered that he had neglected to remove the keys from his pockets, and that they were within the trunk, and closed with a spring. This was sufficiently provoking, but to add to his perplexity Mrs J. in her anxiety to adopt the fashionable other husband, had placed her own garments in her trunk, and given him the keys for safe keeping, which he had secured with his own. It was not until after repeated knocks at the door, and when the cars were far on their way, that Jones could summon resolution to *reveal the cause of his* tardiness. The chambermaid with an extra key, relieved him from his imprisonment, but the attendance of a locksmith was necessary to procure the pair of presentable suits. The recollection of that day's involuntary detention, never fails to elicit from Jones a hearty anathema against all new fangled notions in the way of trunk locks, which he classes with man traps and other devices of the enemy.

THE LAST BEAR STORY.—The Calais *Advertiser* tells the following bear story. It may do to tell, but we are slow at believing it. If Patrick Cinaan killed a bear, weighing 700 pounds, with his jacknife, and stones, his name should be enrolled among the heroes of the chase:

"On Wednesday last, Mr. Patrick Cinaan, who resides on the Little Ridge, a few miles from Stephen, went out about sun down, taking with him a large bull dog, to watch for bears, which had been in the habit of coming around his farm about that time.—He had not watched long before a monstrous large one came up within about two rods from him, when the dog sprung and caught master bruin just back of the ear, and held on to him like a vice. Old bruin made for the woods with all haste, tumbling over the logs and stumps in his way, lugging the dog with him.

At last the dog seized him by the throat, and held him, while Cinaan took out his jack knife and cut a gash in his belly, and then fell on him with rocks—the first one he threw knocked one of his eyes out, and so blinded him that he ran against everything in his course. Cinaan kept on pelting him till he killed him. He broke every rib in one side and three in the other of his bearship. He was an old customer and weighed about seven hundred."

A laughable story is told of an old miser, who being on the point of death, resolved to give his money to a nephew, at whose hands he experienced some little kindness.

'Sam,' said the miser, for that was the nephew's name—

'Sam, I am about to leave the world, and to leave you all my money. You will then have $50,000—only think! Yes, I feel weaker; I think I shall die in two hours. O, yes, Sam, I'm going! give me two per cent, and you may take the money now!'

A DELUDED INDIVIDUAL.—The man who believes Scott will be elected, passed through town on Saturday. He has gone to Elk county to get a raft of *huckleberry timber for the next whig platform.*—While here he was closeted several hours with the man who named his wheelbarrow "General Scott."—*Venango Spectator.*

Mrs Forrest, that was, is about to marry an early love, an English soldier of fortune, attached to one of her Majesty's regiments, now in Scotland.


### Mackerel.

BOSTON Mackerel (new) Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by WOODWARD & CHMIDT.

September 23.

### Liverpool Salt.

500 Sacks Ground Allum Salt, full size, imported direct, for sale by

Sept 23. WOODWARD & SCHMIDT.

### Guano.

15 TONS Peruvian Guano No. 1, just received and for sale by

WOODWARD & SCHMIDT.

September 23.

### Bacon Hams.

A CHOICE article, just received and for sale by Woodward & Schmidt.

September 23.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of embossed Table Covers, for sale by

Sept 28. ARNOLD & LEVI.