

THE VOLUNTEER.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
JAMES H. BRADY, Editor and Proprietor.
CARLISLE, JUNE 2, 1853.
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS H. FORSYTH,
OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.
Courts at Carlisle, for 1853.
Sessions and Over and Terminals.
Monday, August 23.
Monday, November 14.
Tuesday, August 30.
Tuesday, November 1.
Tuesday, December 27.

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENT.—We learn that Col. John Hood has been appointed Post-Master at Big Spring, this county.

The proceedings of the late meeting of the State Central Committee may be found in an adjoining column. It will be seen that the Committee has called together the members of the late Convention.

SOLDIERS DROWNED ON GARRISON.—On the 20th ult., six soldiers who had been tried at the Carlisle Barracks for desertion, and sentenced, were flogged with the letter 'D' on the hip, and had their heads shaved, and on the 22d were drummed out of garrison.

THE Perry County Agricultural Exhibition will be held at Bloomfield, in that county, on October 5th, 6th and 7th. It is expected that it will be a very interesting affair.

Many thanks to our numerous friends of the editorial fraternity, for the complimentary manner in which they have pleased to speak of our recent appointment. We appreciate, very highly, these tokens of confidence and friendship. Too modest, however to reprint them in our own paper.

John C. Knox, the newly appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was qualified on Monday.

Hon. Charles Ritz has been appointed Postmaster at Lewistown. Judge Ritz is eminently competent and will make an excellent officer.

FLY IN THE WHEAT.—This destructive insect, we regret to learn, has commenced its ravages on the wheat in portions of this county. We have advices from several of our agricultural friends, residing in different parts of the county, and they all concur in the belief that a large portion of the wheat fields will suffer severely this year, owing to the depredations of this insect. Where guano has been used there is no appearance of the fly.

Mr. Buchanan is daily engaged at the State Department in preparation for his mission to England.—He will depart in a few weeks with full instructions as to the Fishery Question.

APPROPRIATIONS TO COMMON SCHOOLS.—The amount of State appropriation for Common Schools which the several Counties in Pennsylvania will receive for the coming School year, on a basis of 96 cents for each taxable, is \$192,377 96.

A WINDFALL.—The Wheeling Times states that a rumor is current in that city that a citizen of Centre Wheeling has fallen heir to an estate in England estimated at \$35,000,000. Upon this sum, also, it is said, he will realize the interest for one hundred years. Whew!

Gen. James Taylor, of Newport, Ky., left a very long will, which has been recorded in twenty-six counties of Ohio. It amounts to twenty slaves, and bequeaths \$4,000,000 of property.

John V. Sherwood has been appointed Postmaster at Honesdale, Wayne county, Pa.

The new Jail at York is to be immediately commenced. It will occupy a space of 240 by 140, feet and will cost \$53,000.

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR ASSASSINATED.—The Washington Union of Monday, says,—By a telegraphic despatch from our correspondent in Baltimore, we learn that a private letter from Paris has been received in New York, which states that General St. Armand, Minister of War, was assassinated by General Cornete, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, in the imperial presence. The assassin has been arrested.

NO STATUE TO WEBSTER.—The resolve proposed some time since in the Massachusetts Legislature appropriating ten thousand dollars to the erection of a statue to the late Daniel Webster, was defeated in the House, on the 23d, by a vote of yeas 111, nays 115.

ANOTHER IRISH EXILE COMING.—The editor of the Catholic Mirror, published in Baltimore, has received authentic information that Patrick O'Donohue, another of the Irish exiles, had escaped from Van Dieman's Land, and probably left in one of the American ships trading to Australia, and will shortly arrive at some Atlantic port.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The New York Tribune says it has excellent authority for saying that the King of the Sandwich Islands and his Government have made no offer to sell out to the United States, and do not contemplate making any. The anxiety upon the subject exists altogether among the foreigners resident there. They would be glad to see the Islands annexed to the Confederation, but his Kanaka Majesty has no notion of laying aside the sceptre and royalty.

RAILROAD DAMAGES.—It is stated that the late accident on the Camden and Amboy railroad will cost that Company some twenty or thirty thousand dollars, in damages, and that now engrossing the public mind will, in a like manner, put the New Haven Company, to an expense of one or two hundred thousand dollars. Dr. Beach, of Bridgeport, one of the victims at Norwalk, had his life insured for \$2,500, and Mr. Parker, another victim, also had his life insured. It is said the insurance companies will pay these policies, and look to the railroad company for compensation.

GAMBLERS AT CINCINNATI.—The citizens and police of Cincinnati are making a strong effort to suppress gambling. The police Judge has issued warrants for the arrest of the proprietors of gambling houses, and in consequence they were all closed on Friday night but one. This was entered during the night by the marshal, the principal arrested, and the tables destroyed. Several citizens known to have visited these gambling establishments, have been arrested, and warrants are out for others. A few days ago, a man was stabbed in one of them; and, during the investigation of the case before police Judge, some important developments were made, showing the extent of gambling in the city, with the names of the

NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION.
This paper was (say) the Reading Gazette, a time when the necessity of preserving a thorough and effective organization was more imperatively required of the National Democracy, than the present. Restored to a power by the almost unanimous voice of the several States, high hopes of reform in the administration of domestic affairs, and the application of liberal principles to the management of our foreign relations, have been formed in the public mind, which ought not to be disappointed, and need not be, if the Democratic party remain true to the principles upon which the late Presidential contest was decided. The very completeness of our success, thus, has left the field all the wider for malcontents to sow the seeds of dissension and factious strife, and foster their growth to encounter the pathway of the future. The Boston Post, in a strong article upon this subject, says, with much truth: "Though now there is a truce in political strife, yet elements of opposition will combine and array themselves against the administration. There will be a common banner of change and overthrow. The President will look to the great Democratic party to meet the onset. The friends of the new administration ought to resolve to rally around it in firm, consolidated phalanx; with faces forward, and not backward, and with a firm determination to uphold the national principles laid down at Baltimore and restated so clearly and nobly in the inaugural. These are the land marks of the Democratic party. They constitute a standard of high toned and progressive Americanism both as to domestic affairs and to foreign policy. To maintain the President in upholding it, let there be in due time a well devised, thorough, and efficient organization of the united Democracy."

New York Crystal Palace.
Several of the New York papers speak boldly of the mismanagement of the Crystal Palace, and the delays in its construction. It is denounced as a speculating and gambling affair. If half that is said of it be true, no respectable member of the lower orders of society will venture to attend it for fear of disgrace. The upper ten and white kerandols, will most likely monopolize the affair. The New York Express says, that in the vicinity of the Palace, Sunday dissipation attains its climax. Grog shops, bowling saloons and billiard rooms, of all sorts and descriptions, have started up, and we are credibly informed that the daily receipts of one of these houses do not fall short of \$1000! Of course we cannot, and have no right to expect, a radical change in this respect. The Temperance Alliance, in the vain hope of stemming the torrent, have erected their tent on Reservoir street, and there, two or three times every Sabbath day, their establishment contrasts rather in a funny manner with the drinking saloons in the immediate vicinity. While "celebrated" orators are holding forth in the one, upon the inestimable blessing of sobriety, dainty young gentlemen in yellow kids and muscades, in the others, are quietly discussing the merits of mint juleps and cherry cobblers. We say nothing of the scenes of dissipation which mark the closing of the day.

This is a delightful picture to look upon, but it will have its day, and no doubt will be instrumental in drawing together a crowd of visitors from the country; particularly those who desire to be initiated into the debaucheries of a city life.

RAVAGES OF THE FLY.
A correspondent writes, that within a week the growing wheat in that county has exhibited signs of extensive ravages of the Fly. The information from all parts of that county is to the effect that a very large portion of the crop will be destroyed by this insect—whole fields that lately presented a promising appearance, now show strong indications that half the crop at least will be lost. Here and there a field may be seen with a vigorous, healthy appearance, but even these are attacked, and may be seriously injured. We regret to say that the wheat growing counties of Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, Lebanon, and Dauphin, appear to be suffering in the same manner. We passed through these counties last week, and found the wheat fields exhibiting the same signs.

CAUTION FOR TRAVELERS.—The recent terrible railroad accident has been largely improved as a text for numerous suggestions of plans to secure the greater safety of passengers in case of accident. One of these is by a correspondent of the Providence Post, under the name at the head of this paragraph, who suggests that travellers should carry in their pockets a memorandum stating their names and residences. He says:

"I have carried a memorandum in my pocket and a copy of it in my trunk, for many years, of my name and home, so that in case I was killed in a road or on a boat, it would be known who I was, and what I have requested to be done with my dead body, as well as where to get paid for all the care and expenses attending such an event."

The suggestion is doubtless a good one, but of a nature to afford all but a melancholy satisfaction in case of accident.

SILVER MINE.—A silver mine has recently been discovered on the bank of Slipperyrock creek, in Mercer county, between Carother's and Kenedy's mills. We understand that a gentleman from Ohio made the discovery, and has since purchased the property where it lies. A number of persons are now engaged in working the mine, and it is presumed it will yield a profitable investment to the enterprising proprietor. The hills adjacent to that creek are filled with rich minerals and only need to be developed to become useful and profitable to landholders in that section.

THE DISAPPOINTED.
It has always been so, observes the Delaware Gazette, and it cannot be otherwise, that a large number of gentlemen belonging to the successful party, who are applicants for office, have been disappointed, or rather failed to secure the posts they have solicited. This result is generally looked for and expected by the applicants themselves; and occasionally one is found who has relied too confidently upon the chances of securing the object sought, and who, when disappointed, threatens to leave his political associates and form alliance with their opponents. Such men rarely ever succeed in getting an appointment to any office of profit whatever, for their conduct is mostly brought up against them when their application is filed a second or even a third time. And they are then charged with being mere office-seekers, having no real principles. Such a course by disappointed applicants is one of the greatest folly. For should they ever sever party ties and leave their old associates for such cause, the party into whose ranks they throw themselves regard them as mere sportsmen, and often despise them as heartily, after securing their votes, as the party does from whose lines they deserted.

These remarks are general, and allude to no case in point; but may serve to remind the thoughtful and inconsiderate, and deter them from a foolish and unmanly step.

STEAM ENGINES.—To persons having the care of steam engines, the following from the Lancaster Register may be valuable: "Mr. Ira Hill has informed us that he has accidentally made a valuable discovery, by which the deposition of lime upon steam boilers may be avoided. Two or three shovels of saw dust are thrown into the boiler; after which process he states he never had any difficulty from lime, although using water strongly impregnated with it. He has always found the inside of the boilers as smooth as if just oiled. Whether the lime attaches itself to the floating particles of saw dust, instead of the boiler, or whether the tannic acid in the oak saw dust forms a salt with the lime which will not attach itself to iron, remains to be explained. The saw dust was placed in the boiler for the purpose of stopping a leak. The experiment is cheap and easily tried."

GR. ARISTO, who is banished from Mexico, but retains his rank and pay in the army, is openly and strongly in favor of the annexation of that country to the United States.

PLAIN TALK, BUT TRUE.
HUTCH, the able editor of the Boston Argus, speaks light out in "Hutching," when he wants to be understood. The following extract is from his last paper, and we are free to say 'his remarks are but too true in a majority of cases, although there are a few isolated exceptions. Editors, generally speaking, spend more money, do more work, manual and intellectual, than a dozen of men of the same county, and yet when party patronage is to be dispensed they are asked to stand aside to make room for some one who never was an enthusiast, in party matters, before he conceived the patriotic purpose of applying for office. We know from sad experience, what an editor has to bear, and we can bear testimony to the truth of Mr. Hutch's remarks. They are true, in letter and in spirit:

MCKINLEY of the Harrisburg Union, **GETZ** of the Reading Gazette, and **HARVEY** of the Pittsburgh Post, were all applicants for the Post Offices in their respective towns, and neither of them have been appointed. That is the way. It is the editors who do the hard work of the party, and after the victory is gained, the good for nothing, lazy dogs, who contribute neither money, brains nor energy, get the offices. All the reward an editor gets, is to be kept poor in pocket, and pursued to his grave, by the bulldog that fills up the rear rank of every party.

Volunteers in Mexico.
The Philadelphia Bulletin says that out of one thousand men who formed the New York Regiment in Mexico, but sixty remain alive, and but forty of these are able to earn their living. This terrible mortality is to be attributed principally to the hardships they underwent, coupled with the change of climate, of food, and of their former mode of life generally. It is a well known fact that most of the officers who served in Mexico, and who have since died, contracted the seeds of their mortal disease while with the army. These is but little doubt that others—Worth, for example—would have lived longer, if their constitutions had not been impaired by their campaigns in Mexico. If the superior officers, who were in a measure protected from the worst discomforts of the service, felt the injuries they received from the change of food and climate, how much more exposed to every description of privation, have experienced in soaking rains, the victims occasionally of the most exhausting fatigue, and as frequently of equally exhausting excitement, what wonder that disease, even during the war, moved down more than did cannon balls, or that, since the peace, thousands have come home only to die!

RAVAGES OF THE FLY.
A correspondent writes, that within a week the growing wheat in that county has exhibited signs of extensive ravages of the Fly. The information from all parts of that county is to the effect that a very large portion of the crop will be destroyed by this insect—whole fields that lately presented a promising appearance, now show strong indications that half the crop at least will be lost. Here and there a field may be seen with a vigorous, healthy appearance, but even these are attacked, and may be seriously injured. We regret to say that the wheat growing counties of Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, Lebanon, and Dauphin, appear to be suffering in the same manner. We passed through these counties last week, and found the wheat fields exhibiting the same signs.

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THREE HUNDRED DOLLAR LAW ACT.
The following very important opinion as to the construction of the Act of 1849, known as the "Three Hundred-Dollar Law Act," which completely reverses the practice upon it, was read in the morning by his Honor, Chief Justice Black, of the Supreme Court.

HAMMIS vs. FRESE.—In the Northern District. Appeal from the Common Pleas of Northumberland. Freese's personal property was levied on and sold. The proceeds amounted to \$145.11. The defendant in the execution was present when the goods were sold, but did not then claim that any of the goods were exempt by the Act of 1849. About the commencement of the sale, he demanded the benefit of the Statute. The Sheriff sold the property and paid the proceeds into Court, and the Court, on Freese's petition, ordered \$300 of the money to be paid to him.

We are of opinion that the debtor cannot, under any circumstances, entitle himself to three hundred dollars of the money for which personal property sold at Sheriff's sale. The Act speaks of property, not money. It requires him to select the goods and property which he has intended to appraise, and exempt from levy and sale. This excludes the idea that he is to have his choice between retaining the property, and demanding the money out of the proceeds. There are sound reasons why he should take the goods or take nothing. The law was made for the benefit of the families of debtors, rather than for debtors themselves; and a family stripped of every comfort might not be much the better of \$300 in the pocket of a thriftless father. Property which appraisers would value at \$300, might not sell for the half of it, and if debtors had this choice, it would deprive the creditors of twice as much property as the law intended to take from them. A convenient friend could be got to buy it in at a price far below its value, and a part of the money awarded by the Court would pay for it.

The former law on this subject specified the particular articles which might be retained. The Act of 1849 gives the right of designating them to the debtor himself, fixes the quantity of them by their value; but if he may be silent until after the sale, he can virtually take property which he has not elected, to an amount far greater than the law allows him, and without applying the legal standard of its value. Such a construction is against the spirit, as well as the letter of the statute. The debtor, not being entitled to money under any circumstances, would have no other remedy than an action against the officer, even if he had demanded his right, in a proper way, and been refused; but he did not make the demand here in a manner which the Sheriff was bound to notice. He did not point out the property he elected to retain, nor ask for an appraisal. He said nothing on the subject until it was too late. Regularly, a debtor who wishes to avail himself of this Act, should make his election at the time of the levy; or the Legislature could have meant nothing if he were not to be silent until after the sale. The decree of the Court of Common Pleas is reversed, and it is ordered that the fund in Court be paid to the executing creditors in the order of their liens.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAPPING TABLES.—Mr. Pack, a cabinet maker in Pearl street, New York, has furnished the following account of the manner in which tables for "spirit rappers" are constructed: Having been called up by a Professor Matison, in relation to certain tables made by me for parties in this city, I am free to state that I have made two medium tables during the past year; both had machinery concealed in them for producing raps at the will of the operator. The beds, one and a fourth inch thick, were cut out in the centre, so as to admit the machinery, and then carefully covered, so as to leave a hollow, and make the sound louder. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the machine and the manner of working it, to describe them in detail; my business was to make the tables for the reception of the "spirits," and that I have done this in two instances, and am ready to do it two or twenty times more if I can get paid for it, I am willing to assert. And if people will give a dollar apiece to hear a little hammer strike inside a tea table, and go crazy about it, it is not my fault.

LABORERS WANTED.—The Sunbury American says, there is considerable difficulty in getting a proper supply of good laborers at the different Railroad and other improvements at that place. The Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad Company expected to have their road in operation, between Sunbury and Shamokin, by this time, but the difficulty in getting hands has retarded the progress of their work, and delayed its completion for a month or two. The Susquehanna and Sunbury and Erie Railroad Companies, labor under the same difficulties. Laborers can find excellent employment in that neighborhood. The location is healthy, and wages are good and promptly paid.

LEBANON VALLEY RAILROAD.—The Town Council of Lebanon have ordered an election to be held on Wednesday, the 29th of June, to decide for or against the municipal subscription of \$50,000 to the Lebanon Valley Railroad, as authorized by the supplement to the said Company's charter.—The resolution was unanimously passed, and the Lebanon papers are advocating the subscription.

MORSON WAR AT MACKINAC.—The Detroit Free Press of the 24th, contains a letter from Mackinac, announcing the renewal of depredations and outrages on the part of the Mormons of Beaver Island. They are daily committing robberies upon the poor fishermen, along the shores and in the waters of Lake Michigan. Early in the spring, six or eight small houses, owned by the fishermen at Brick Point, were burned, and two hundred barrels of fish stolen. On the 8th instant, about \$500 worth of property, consisting of boats, nets, clothes, &c., was plundered from various persons on Gall Island. These with other rascalities have been traced to a gang of men from Beaver Island. So far has this been carried, that the citizens of Mackinac, who have suffered more or less from these Ishmaelites, held a meeting on the 17th inst., to devise means of "protecting themselves against the felonious depredations of the Mormons."

A BUSINESS GIRL.—We are well acquainted with a young and very handsome girl, says the accomplished editor of the "Merchant's Ledger," who has the principal management of a large mercantile establishment in a country town, who visits different cities alone, stops at hotels, purchases shawls, knickknacks, and all multifarious necessaries, which make up a "stock" in a miscellaneous store. She gives notes, makes contracts, all such business she belongs to her; and we have never yet learned that she has sacrificed one iota of the dignity, admiration and respect, which are her just due as a young, amiable, and very pretty woman.

The Secretary of the Navy has suspended the distribution of the extra compensation voted by Congress, at its late session, to persons engaged in the Naval service on the Coast of California, during the Mexican War. This suspension was decided upon in order to defeat and detect schemes believed to have been matured for defrauding the Government in connection with this distribution.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania.
The Committee met at the Merchants' Hotel, in Philadelphia city on the 21st ult. On motion it was Resolved, That William Curtis, of Philadelphia, and William H. Welsh, of York, act as secretaries of this committee.

Mr. Badger, of Philadelphia, seconded by Mr. Jameson, of York, moved that a committee of three be appointed to express the feelings of the committee on the occasion of the death of John Bannister Gibson. Adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed: Mr. Badger, of Philadelphia, Mr. Catson, of Dauphin, Mr. Miller, of Perry. After a short absence, the committee returned, and reported the following: Bowling in common with the whole people of our beloved Commonwealth, the demise of J. Bannister Gibson, the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, we deem this an appropriate occasion to publicly manifest our feelings on this great national bereavement. Therefore, Resolved, That the Democratic State Central Committee, in Convention assembled, do entertain for the memory of J. Bannister Gibson, for his profound learning, his high legal acquirements, identified as they are, with the judicial history of Pennsylvania, for a period of almost a half century, and for his unblemished character as a man, the most venerated respect. That we regard his death, a great public calamity, which has more so become those who regard the loss which the country has sustained, as one universally deplored.

Resolved, That as a token of respect, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the remaining period of the term of our official appointment, and that these proceedings be carried upon the minutes of the Central Committee.

Mr. Kneass, of Philadelphia, seconded by Mr. Mott, of Pikes, moved that the late State Convention be held at Harrisburg, on the 28th day of July, next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, to be supported by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania at the ensuing election, and for the transaction of any other business that may become necessary.

Mr. Vaux, of Philadelphia, seconded by Mr. Fretz, of Montgomery, moved to amend by inserting N. A. Dyer, in place of Harrisburg.

Mr. Vandyle, of Philadelphia, seconded by Mr. Mott, of Pikes, moved to amend the amended motion by inserting Philadelphia, in place of Harrisburg, which was lost, the amendment being lost, the original resolution offered by Mr. Kneass, was adopted.

Mr. Catson, of Dauphin, seconded by Mr. Catson, of York, moved that a State Committee of Corepondence, consisting of one person from each county be appointed.

The following gentlemen were appointed: W. H. Welsh, Centre. A. J. Glassburner, York. Joseph Weaver, Jr., Delaware. William A. Williams, McKean. John Goodgear, Cumberland. Samuel B. Wilson, Berks. John G. Frick, Northumberland. Ulysses Mercer, Bradford. Robert B. Stewart, Columbia. James B. Scullin, Lancaster. William Kittel, Cambria. Murray Whitlow, Erie. N. L. Dyer, Potter. Edwin Dyer, Tioga. James M. B. Fortaker, Lycoming. W. R. McCay, Mifflin. J. Key, Perry. B. B. Bonner, Franklin. W. H. Lambertson, Venango. J. R. Roder, Somerset. Augustus Drum, Indiana. Thompkins Snyder, Blair. John B. Reed, Bedford. Andrew J. Fore, Fulton. Henry Fryberger, Clinton. J. E. Wanner, Berks. Caleb E. Wright, Bucks. Nimrod Strickland, Chester. Daniel Jacoby, Montgomery. William McWilliams, Armstrong. Robt. A. Lambertson, Dauphin.

The above list not being full, the County Committees are requested to send to the Central Committee of Correspondence for those counties in which there have been no appointments made.

Mr. Philips, of Philadelphia, seconded by Mr. Mott, of Pikes, moved that the Chairman of this Committee be authorized to divide the State into Districts, in order to make such arrangements as he may deem best for the canvass of the State in the approaching contest by members of this Committee and others. Adopted.

Mr. Catson, of Dauphin, seconded by Mr. Swarr, of Lancaster, moved that when this committee adjourn, it adjourn to meet in the Senate Chamber, at Harrisburg, immediately after the adjournment of the Democratic State Convention. Adopted.

On motion, the Committee adjourned.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—The Senate of Maryland, on Saturday, passed the bill reducing the State tax from twenty five to fifteen cents on the hundred dollars, and as the bill has previously passed the House, it is now a law. Among the railroad bills which have passed both houses, is one to incorporate the Howard Railroad Company.

ANOTHER GREAT EXHIBITION.—A despatch from Washington, says that advices have been received at the State Department from the American legation in Paris, to the effect that a universal exhibition of agriculture and manufactures is to be held in Paris, on the first of May, 1855, to which all nations are cordially invited to send contributions. The Emperor Napoleon has informed the American Ambassador of the fact.

The State Journal, at the close of a long article on the "Whig party in Ohio," says that its revival "is only a question of time." So is the resurrection. Perhaps Barlow alludes to that event.

The iron railroad bridge over the Monongahela, above Fairmont, Va., is nearly completed. This structure, it is said, is the first in size in the United States, and second only to the celebrated iron bridge over the Menai Straits in Great Britain.

Dr. Keno, of the Arctic expedition, has recently received a gratifying evidence of the general interest taken in his daring undertaking, in an autograph letter from the King of Denmark. The letter directs the authorities of the colonies in Greenland to afford all possible assistance to the expedition.

Mr. Bennett, the editor of the N. Y. Herald, is at Weisbaden, Germany, trying the effects of baths upon the bronchitis, a complaint with which he is considerably troubled.

TROUBLE IN CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE.—The Boston Herald says: We understand that considerable excitement prevailed at Old Cambridge on Monday. It seems that the students of the Law School have been discussing the question of slavery, and there being Southerners as well as Northerners present they were conducted with considerable spirit and pliancy.—On Friday last, as the story goes, a student from New York made an anti-slavery speech two hours and a quarter in length, in which he used expressions that excited the hot blood of his southern associates. The result was, that on Monday a student from Maryland sent a message to the New Yorker, challenging him to mortal combat. Another son of that State bore the challenge. About this time the faculty got news of the affair, and took measures to prevent a duel. It is said that warrants were obtained for the offending parties, but upon promise of good will they were not served. On Tuesday morning, things were quiet again, and it is hoped the affair will pass off without bloodshed.

At York, Pa., on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Emerson, Mr. WILLIAM BROOKS, of Mechanicburg, to Miss BARBARA E. PROWELL, of Fairview township, York county.

At Carlisle, by the house of Mrs. Lehman on the 24th ult., by Rev. J. C. Bocher, Mr. HIRSH ORNSTEIN, to Miss MARY S. HOOVER, both of Guilford Twp., Franklin county.

Estate Notice.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Jacob Beltzhoover, late of Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, deceased, have been issued by the Register of said county, to the subscriber, residing in the same township: All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to
GEORGE BELTZHOOVER, Sr.
June 2, 1853.—Gt. Administrator.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL-ROAD. CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after May 30th, 1853, Passenger Trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted), viz:

FOR HARRISBURG:

FIRST TRAIN.	
Leave Chambersburg,	7:50 A. M.
" Shippensburg,	8:23 "
" Newville,	8:55 "
" Carlisle,	9:31 "
" Mechanicsburg,	10:04 "
At Harrisburg,	10:30 "

SECOND TRAIN.

Leave Chambersburg,	11:50 A. M.
" Shippensburg,	12:23 P. M.
" Newville,	12:55 "
" Carlisle,	1:33 "
" Mechanicsburg,	2:04 "
At Harrisburg,	2:30 "

FOR CHAMBERSBURG.

FIRST TRAIN.	
Leave Harrisburg,	7:15 A. M.
" Mechanicsburg,	7:47 "
" Carlisle,	8:25 "
" Newville,	8:59 "
" Shippensburg,	9:31 "
At Chambersburg,	10:00 "

SECOND TRAIN.

Leave Harrisburg,	8:00 P. M.
" Mechanicsburg,	8:31 "
" Carlisle,	9:09 "
" Newville,	9:43 "
" Shippensburg,	10:15 "
At Chambersburg,	10:45 "

Passengers by the Second Train (11.50 A. M. from Chambersburg) may proceed to Philadelphia or Baltimore without detention at Harrisburg, except for change of cars.

Fares from Chambersburg, Carlisle, and Harrisburg, are ten cents less when paid by Ticket, at the Office, than when paid in the Cars.

The only Trains on Sunday are—the First Train from Harrisburg, and the Second Train from Chambersburg. A. F. SMITH, Sup't. Rail Road Office, at Chambersburg, May 25, 1853.

AHEAD OF COMPETITION.
Saxton Leads the Column.
AFTER days and nights of unceasing toil and trouble, I have succeeded in making and arranging my new stock of HARDWARE, and although there has been a tremendous rush of customers who know where to tend on reasonable terms, and who appreciate my old habit of selling cheap without making much fuss about the matter. I am constantly making room for new customers to drop in and examine what is undoubtedly the largest and best assortment of goods ever offered west of Philadelphia, and embracing everything usually found in a Hardware Store, from a needle to an anchor. All of which are of the best quality and will be sold at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

TO CARPENTERS & BUILDERS.
I would say that my stock of Cross cut, hand, panel, ripping and buck saws; bright, black, and blue augers, chisels, planes, locks, hinges, hinges, screws, straight backed and barrel bolts, brads, pointing and chopping axes, hatchets, iron and steel squares, rules, tape measure, levels, &c., cannot fail to please the most fastidious in quality and price.

CABINET & COACH MAKERS.
We have a large supply of Oopai, Japan, Mack, and coach body Varnishes, Mahogany and Walnut veneers. Mouldings, brass, iron, silver and japanned; trimmings, laces, canvases, oil cloth, damask, patent leather, deer hair, matelasse castings, iron axles, springs, hubs, felloes, spokes, &c.

BLACKSMITHS.
Will find it to be their interest to call and examine my stock of 50 tons of hammered, bar and rolled iron, hammered horse shoe, anvil, rollers, and narrow tires. Plough irons of all sorts and sizes, cross bars, sledges and hammer mallets. Rolled and slit horse shoe bars, rolled tire, bands, round and square iron. Cast, shear, spring, English and American blister steel, anvils, vices, files, rasps, horse shoe nails, English wagon boxes, carriage boxes, &c.