THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, JULY 7, 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 TERMINER.	ORPHAN'S.
Monday, August 22.	Tuesday, August 30.
Monday, November 14.	Tuesday, November 1.
	Tuesday, December 27.

Standing Committee Meeting.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county, are requested to meet at the public house of Henry L. Burkholder, on

Saturday, July 16th, 1853,

at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing the time for holding the delegate elections and the assembling of a County Convention to nominate a county ticket to be voted for by the democratic party of Cumberland county.

THREE OF THE COMMITTEE.

July 7, 1853.

The following named gentlemen compose the Standing Committee of Cumberland county, for the present year:

Lower Allen, Geo. Ernst; Upper Allen, J. W. Cocklin; Carlisle, E. W., Ephraim Cornman; W. W., Samuel Ensminger; Dickinson, D. L. Beelman; Eastpennsborough, Chas. A. Dolson; Frankford, Jas. B. Brown; Hopewell, Capt. D. Wherry, Hampden, David Hume; Mechanicsburg, Edward Lamont; Monroe, James Burtnett; Mifflin, Robert Middleton; Newville, Ab. Killian; Newton, Wm. Ruth; North Middleton, John Kitch; New Cumberland, V. Feeman; Silver Spring, John Clendenin; South Middleton, S. Rupley; Southampton, James R. Kelso; Shippensburg Borough, John Stambaugh; Shippensburg township, Hugh Craig; Westpennsborough, Maj. Saml. Tritt.

APPOINTED.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Collector BROWN has tendered our worthy townsman, Captain JOHN GOODYEAR, a Clerkship in the Custom House at Philadelphia. This is a most excellent and popular appointment, and will be gratifying not only to the democracy of Cumberland county, but also to his many warm personal friends. The Captain from his youth up has been a consistent and reliable democrat, and has always "stood up to the rack, fodder *or no fodder.*"

Mr. JACKSON, a distinguished lecturer on the subject of Temperance, is expected to address the citizens of Cumberland county on Saturday the 16th inst., in the Methodist Episcopal Church of this borough, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The principal object of this visit is to define distinctly the grounds which Temperance men wish to assume in the approaching election in this State. All who feel interested in this matter are invited to attend.

IN TOWN.—Gen. SETH CLOVER one of the Canal Commissioners, visited our town on Monday last He looks well, and appears to be in the enjoyment of excellent health His business was of a private nature.

THIEVES ABOUT.—At an early hour on Thursday morning last, a young colored lad, named BELL, was detected in the act of purloining various articles of small value from the premises of Miss MARY McGINNIS, in this borough. He was permitted to escape, and subsequently made an attempt upon the watch-maker shop of Mr. EPHRAIM STEEL, but being surprised in the act, managed to effect his escape.

Our citizens should be careful to guard against the operations of designing prowlers, who, upon one pretext or another, obtrude themselves upon their premises. If they do not, they may discover, when too late, the loss of wearing apparel, poultry, and perhaps articles of greater value.

BEEF CATTLE.—Prime, fat beef cattle pass daily through our streets, on their way from the West to the markets in the Eastern cities, where beef at the present time commands a very high price—choice cuts selling from 15 to 18¾ cents per pound. In our own market, good beef sells at 10 cents per pound, and the butchers here find it difficult to purchase fat cattle at almost any price, dealers preferring to drive them to the East, where they are bought in lots by speculators. We have no doubt the farmers of the interior of this State would find it profitable to devote more of their time and attention to the raising and fattening of cattle, as stock of that description is always a ready and cash sale.

JOHN WELSH, Esq., Sheriff of Westmoreland county, died at his residence in Greensburg, on Thursday evening, June 23d. He was elected Sheriff of that county last fall, and was an estimable man, much beloved by his fellow citizens.

☞The editor of the Perry *Freeman* mentions the name of Hon. FREDERICK WATTS, of this borough, in connection with the Whig nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of the late Judge Gibson. Judge Watts is a gentleman of great legal attainments, and would be an ornament to the bench of the Supreme Court, yet we think he is endowed with too much prudence and good sense to accept the *empty honor* of a Whig nomination.

☞A *correspondent* of the Harrisburg *Keystone* urges upon the democracy of Dauphin county, the propriety of nominating JOHN WYETH, Esq., of Harrisburg, as a suitable candidate for the Assembly.—Mr. Wyeth is a gentleman of fine abilities, great business talents, strict moral and political integrity, and is a sound and consistent Democrat. His nomination and election would confer honor upon the people of Dauphin county, and be highly advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

THE FRANKLIN.—*The permanent Record of the News and Politics of the World*—Little, Son & Co., of Boston, have issued proposals for a weekly journal of 32 large quarto pages, under the above title, at $5.00 per year, that promises to be one of the best journals ever published in the country. The "Living Age," published by the same gentlemen, has for years presented to the American public the choicest literature of the Old and New World, and we may expect the "*Franklin*," to be in contemporary history, general politics and social philosophy, what the "Living Age" is in current literature. We wish this new magazine every success.

IMPRISONMENT OF COLORED SEAMEN.—It is stated that the British government has abandoned the case, instituted some time since, to test the law of South Carolina imprisoning colored seamen. Orders have been received at Charleston, through the British Minister, to pay off the counsel, and not prosecute the case, as was intended, before the United States Supreme Court, a decision having been already given in favor of the law by a Court in Charleston.

The Carlisle Post Office.

REMOVAL.—The Editor of this paper, having been appointed Postmaster of Carlisle, entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office on Friday last, the 1st inst., and removed it to the three story brick building on South Hanover street, immediately opposite the *Volunteer* printing office, and in which it was formerly kept by Captain SANDERSON, where it is now permanently located. We have appointed HENRY W. MATEER, Esq., and Mr. GEORGE McFEELY our Assistants, who, having been duly qualified according to law, have entered upon the discharge of their duties.

To NATHANIEL HANTCH, Esq., our gentlemanly predecessor in the office, and to Mr. GEORGE S. SEAWRIGHT, his obliging Assistant, we are under many and lasting obligations for their kind and courteous attentions towards us, and for the great amount of necessary information in relation to the duties of the office which we received from them. It is but right and proper to say, that in the management of the affairs of the office, Mr. Hantch gave general satisfaction, and was a popular and obliging officer. In his retirement, he carries with him the good wishes of all our citizens.

High School Exhibition.

The exhibition of the Male and Female High Schools on Thursday evening last, in Education Hall, was a very creditable affair, and reflected great honor upon the young ladies and gentlemen who participated in the exercises of the evening. Although the weather was intensely warm, the large hall was densely crowded with an intelligent audience of citizens and strangers, and many were unable to obtain seats or even standing room. The pieces and dialogues selected for the occasion were chaste, instructive and appropriate, and some of them exceedingly amusing, and the speakers, male and female, without exception, did justice to the parts allotted them. In these annual exhibitions, we have noticed of late years an evident and decided improvement in the *manner, matter* and *elocution* of the different speakers, and the nasal twang and tiresome drone of the raw school boy have given place to the free, natural and unembarrassed ease and self possession of the practiced speaker. Indeed, the matter of some of the speeches, and the grace and diction of their delivery, would have done honor to seminaries of far higher pretentions. We have heard but one opinion expressed by those who were present at this exhibition, and that was one of unfeigned delight and pleasurable surprise at the great proficiency of the scholars.

Great credit is due to Mr. and Mrs. DOWNING, the teachers of the Male and Female High Schools, for their unremitting exertions, and the care they have taken of the education of the pupils commited to their charge.

THE FOURTH.—Monday last the 4th inst., although not marked by any striking public demonstration, was pretty generally observed by our citizens as a holiday. The Bank, stores, public offices, and places of business were for the most part closed, and the day was permitted to glide away in a quiet and orderly manner. Those who had the wherewithal to spare, betook themselves to the Carlisle Sulphur *Springs, and to* RUPLEY'S *at the Boiling Springs*, at both of which places, we are informed, they were entertained in a most sumptuous and hospitable manner. Quite a number of persons spent the day on the banks of the Conodoguinit in fishing, gunning, bathing, and other amusements, and we should think enjoyed themselves as rationally and far less expensively than those who visited more fashionable resorts. We had almost forgot to mention, that during the day, the old Infantry company, under the command of Lieut. ROBERT MCCARTNEY, paraded through the streets, and although the turn out was small, the men looked well, the music was excellent, and the firing of the best description. And in this manner was celebrated in Carlisle and its neighborhood the seventy-seventh anniversary of American Independence.

A NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of a new democratic paper, just established in Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa., entitled the "*Advocate and Press.*" It is under the editorial control of JOHN H. SHEIBLEY, Esq., and is indeed a correct and beautiful specimen of typography. In the getting up of his paper, the editor, who is a practical printer, displays tact, talent and industry, and we have no doubt that, in a pecuniary point of view, his efforts will be crowned with success. The *Advocate and Press* is of the largest country size, printed on good type and the finest paper. The selections in the number before us are of the very first order, and the editorials are written with much ability. The editor says the Advocate and Press will be "radically and uncompromisingly democratic."

Whilst we extend to Mr. Sheibley the right hand of fellowship, and cordially welcome him into the ranks editorial, we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that his paper, instead of weakening or distracting, may be the instrument of strengthening and uniting the indomitable democracy of gallant little Perry.

THE WHEAT HARVEST, &c.—The farmers of Cumberland county have, for more than two weeks past, been busily engaged in cutting and gathering in the harvest, and from all that we can learn, the crops of wheat will be at least an average one, and its quality unusually good. Notwithstanding the reports raised and circulated some weeks since by interested speculators as to the depredations of the "fly" and "joint worm," the crops in every section of the country, so far as we have yet heard, will be as abundant and the quality as good as were those of former years. It is true, some fields have suffered by the fly and mil-dew, but this is a yearly occurrence, and will not materially effect either the interests of the farmer or produce a scarcity of this great agricultural produce of the country. There is also, we learn, a fine yield of rye, and both the fall and spring barely are excellent crops

The late refreshing rains, too, have produced the usual effect in promoting the growth of corn, oats, grass, potatoes, and vegetation of every kind, and from present appearances, the husbandman will have a rich return in the fruits of the earth for his patient and incessant labor.

GUANO AND THE FLY.—We published in the *Volunteer*, some two months ago, a statement, which we had from a very good source, to the effect that *guano* was a preventive of the fly in wheat, and advised our farmers to try the experiment. Some of our contemporaries, however, at the time, denied the virtues of guano as a preventive of fly, and instanced several fields in their respective neighborhoods upon which it had been freely used, and in which the wheat had been completely riddled by that destructive insect. Finding ourselves out-voted we said no more, but quietly yielded to the opinions of the *majority*. However, at the same time, we could not help thinking that the guano had not been applied in a *judicious* manner, and believed then, and do still, that this excellent manure, when properly applied, is a first rate preventive of fly in wheat. In proof of the correctness of our opinion, we will state that a farmer upon the Octoraro has said, that he noticed, in several fields where guano was used, an entire exemption from the ravages of this insect, but the most remarkable instance of it occurred in a field in his neighborhood, one half of which was covered with guano, and the other half with stable manure. The latter was almost devoured by the fly, while the former was untouched. We should like to hear from other farmers who have used guano in wheat culture. If it be a remedy against the fly the fact ought to be made public.

IS IT SO?

We see it stated, says the Reading *Gazette*, that under an act of Assembly passed last winter, Bank stocks are exempted from the payment of corporation, county, poor and school tax. The list of public and general laws, recently issued, contains nothing of this kind; so that if such a law was passed at all, it must have been as an amendment to some private bill—and very appropriately so; for the more *privately* a Democratic Legislature makes laws so partial and unjust, the better for its own reputation. Upon what ground we should like to know, have the Stock holder of Banks been relieved from the payment of the taxes to which all other property is liable? They receive from *ten* to *twelve* per cent. for their money, while that which is invested in real estate often yields but four or five, or rarely more than six per cent. This is "equalizing the burden of taxation" with a vengeance! We always thought that the most productive property should bear the heavies proportion of tax. But it seems we are behind the age; the wisdom of our modern financiers has reversed the rule. The rich capitalists, who own nine tenths of our Bankstock, are to go free, so far as taxes for local purposes are concerned; and the whole of this expense is saddled on the poor, and men in moderate circumstances, whose property consists mainly in real estate. True, the Banks pay pretty handsomely to the State, in one way and another; but when they can divide ten and twelve per cent. *a year*, clear of all State tax, it is very certain that the privileges the State grants them, are worth the price at which they are held.—If it were not so, Bank charters would cease to be in demand. But, putting down the revenue the State derives from the Banks at the highest figure, we imagine it falls short, by a considerable amount of the tax collected upon real estate. Where is the justice, then, in releasing Bank stocks from the payment of their fair proportion of tax, local and general, State and County? We confess *we* cannot see it—and the people—the hard working, tax ridden common people, whose earnings very rarely take the shape of Bank stock—are doubtless as blind as we. Can our Senator or Representatives—who, being Democrats, were bound by their pledges to legislate for the people, and not for the moneyed interest—tell us *why* this law was passed, and by whose votes it was "put through!"

Is There a Whig Party.

We believe it is Mr. Greeley, says the Washington *Union*, who suggests the abandonment of the whig organization, as after all the better way to break down the Democratic party. There is some method in this apparent madness. To instigate all the sections to operate, each upon his own impulse, and to hang upon the flank of the grand column of the Democratic party, is a plan certainly worth trying after the successful experiments of the Tartars, the Cossacks, and the Spanish and Spanish-Mexican guerilas. There is the advantage in the scheme: As each band of assailants is to act, as it were, upon its own hook, to acknowledge no ruler but its own chief, and no code of morals but the spoils, so there will be none of the disagreeable consequences about principles which have always afflicted and broken any great combination of whigs. Each organization can have its own especial creed; each advocate its own favorite dogma; each its own favorite; each its own foe or foes; and none is to be responsible for the acts of another. The game has, however, one little drawback. Greeley will be able to bring into the field more fanatics and abolitionists, with the aid of Mr. Seward and his staff, than all the other regiments and divisions combined, and will out-muster and out-manœuvre them all when they come to the decisive *coup d' etat* upon the administration of General Pierce.

Change of Opinion.

We learn from the Rochester *Advertiser*, that a Whig appears in the columns of the Newark Eagle, who says he wrote much and spoke more against Franklin Pierce while a candidate for the Presidency; but since the object of his assaults has been installed in the White House he has visited him, and has changed his opinion entirely. In proof of which the writer says:

"No one can pass an hour with him without being impressed with the conviction that Frank Pierce is a man of marked traits of character—sagacious and discriminating—quick to perceive and prompt to act—always ready to listen to advice—but possessed of a strong will and firm mind.—There is a peculiar expression about his eyes, indicative of the character of the man as developed since his inauguration. It is that—so to speak—of a person who knows himself thoroughly, and what is of equal importance, knows those by whom he is surrounded. He who aspires to overreach Frank Pierce must rise early in the morning."

A Contrast for the Times.

The eloquent silence of the contrast between a good and a bad action is, perhaps, the best argument in favor of the truth. For instance, take up the four years of democratic rule, which began in 1845 and ended in 1849, and then take up the four years immediately succeeding, and what a lesson the examination teaches to the world! what triumphant results reward the inquiring mind! what a moral it presents for the contemplation of our countrymen! and above and beyond all, how forcibly the contrast proves that when democratic principles are applied by Democratic statesmen, and adhered to the end with unflinching patience and fortitude, the sequel is sure to be one to arouse the admiration of liberal men all over the world.

In a word, the contrast between the democratic administration of James K. Polk, and the whig administration of Taylor and Fillmore, is a stronger proof, on the one hand, of the value and the of democratic principles, and, on the other, of virtue tendencies of whig dogmas, than could be elicited in any discussion, however able, profound, and masterly.

INDIANS.—The St. Paul's (Minnesota) Democrat of the 8th inst says Gov. Gorman has been successful in an interview with the Sioux and other Indians, with the object of securing their removal up the Minnesota river. The Democrat says it is a consummation which will be hailed with great joy, as it has been the impression that they could not be removed without the aid of military force.

A letter from Major John C. Henshaw, of the U. S. army, dated at Fort Arbuckle on the 15th of May, says that the report of an attack on Fort Arbuckle is untrue. There had not been even the semblance of hostile feeling shown by any of the tribes that have habitually visited the fort since its establishment.

LATER FROM UTAH TERRITORY.—Several persons have arrived at Independence, Mo., from Utah. They left on the 21st of April last, and report every thing prosperous in that territory. Emigration was getting along well, with the exception of being rather crowded beyond the junction of the Northern and Southern routes. The small pox had broken out among the Indians, and from what they could learn, near one thousand must have died with it from each tribe of the Cheyenne and the Shoshones or Snakes. Some three hundred of these dead bodies were piled in one house, and the house set on fire.

THE STATE FAIR.

From all that we hear, the Pennsylvania State Fair, which is to be held in Pittsburgh in September next, promises to be a very interesting and splendid affair. Extensive preparations have already been made for the accommodation of all visiters who may attend, and although this exhibition may not be on as grand and extensive a scale as the New York Crystal Palace Exhibition, we have no doubt it will give more general satisfaction. Not only will Pennsylvania be largely represented, but Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, and other States, will send full delegations, and many of the finest specimens of their productions, as well as much of the handicraft of their citizens.—The Pittsburgh *Morning Post*, in noticing the preparations for the Fair, says: "We hope that the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the people of Pennsylvania generally, will not overlook the fact that the next State Fair will be held at this city, on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th days of September next. We are fully authorized to say that the most extensive arrangements are being made for the purpose of insuring a full attendance on that interesting occasion.

We learn from good authority, that the citizens of the neighboring States are actively engaged in making arrangements to be fully represented at the Pennsylvania State Fair. The city of Baltimore will send a large collection of agricultural implements, and it is determined, if possible, to take the prize in that line of industry. Ohio will be here in all her wealth and glory; and the "hunters of Kentucky" will bring up their fine horses and cattle to astonish us old-fashioned Pennsylvanians. Of course *that* big vase will be here from Wheeling, to excite the envy of all our workers in glass. The New Yorkers and Michiganders will also be fully represented.

Pittsburghers! you must wake up, or else you may be beaten at your own doors, in the exhibition of useful and ingenious articles, by the skilled workmen of other cities. Pennsylvanians! you must not allow the farmers of the surrounding States to excel you in the production of sheep, cattle and horses. To one and all we would say, bring in your best articles for exhibition, so as to make the Fair as attractive as possible.—Every farmer and mechanic in Pennsylvania should, if possible, contribute something to this grand exhibition.

Want Finds a Supply.

We copy the following from the Montgomery *Ledger*, the editor of which devotes much time and space in advocating and promoting the great and true interests of farmers, and bringing into notice the inventions of practical and scientific men. The article is just and appropriate, and should be pondered well by agriculturalists:

Necessity is truly the mother of invention. It is pleasing to contemplate, how genius supplies the wants of the country. A few years ago, the farmer found the labor of threshing to be a "winter's job," and in order to secure the laborer to do the work of throshing, and aid in the throng of harvest, they were compelled so hire more help during the duller seasons, than required, in order to have it at those times as the laborer must have steady employment, in order to live. To equalize the labor of the season, we then find the Threshing Machine brought into use. Now the scarcity of hands to perform the labors of harvest, is universally complained of. The laborer of the country, is compelled to seek steady employment, and cannot be had for a few weeks in this season only. To remedy this difficulty, the practicability of reaping and mowing machinery has been successfully tested, and are being rapidly brought into use. A few years hence, and the cutting of grass and grain will be done by machinery, as generally as the labor of threshing out grain is now performed. A trial of a mowing machine in Bucks county, has given great satisfaction to the farmers who viewed the operation.

Supreme Court.

The late term of the Supreme Court for the Middle District, says the Harrisburg *Keystone*, terminated week before last. All the judges were in attendance, and their diligent attention to the duties they were called upon to discharge, won for them the approval of the members of the bar, and of the public. Their next session will be at Sunbury on the second Monday of July. We are authorized by them to say that all cases pending at Sunbury, from counties which have been annexed to the Eastern, Western and Middle Districts, by the acts of the Legislature at its last session, must be considered as transferred to the districts to which they *now* belong. None of those causes will be heard at Sunbury. It is the opinion of the Judges that the jurisdiction of the Court at Sunbury has been ousted by the acts of Assembly refered to.

An irascible gentleman who does most decidedly *not* believe in spiritual rappings, writes to the New York *Times*, indignantly asking: "What are we coming to, when men of Mr. Tallmadge's standing can believe that the spirit of John C. Calhoun would *condescend* to return to the earth, in order to crawl under a table, feel any one's foot, beat a tattoo on the under side of the table with the tops of hand-bells, turn guitar player, and bell ringer, and all at the command of three female *foxes?*"

MONUMENT TO A PIONEER.—On Wednesday evening of last week, the citizens of Harrisburg held a meeting in the Court House, to adopt measures for erecting a monument over the grave of John Harris, the first settler on the banks of the Susquehanna river, and after whom has been christened the town of Harrisburg, the present capital of the State of Pennsylvania. Resolutions were adopted providing that a monument should be erected, enclosed by an iron fence, and appointing a committee to carry out this determination, and another to solicit subscriptions.

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.—During the first five months of the present year, not less than 9040 African slaves were landed in Cuba, from slave ships.—Of these one cargo, numbering 697 slaves, was actually *consigned to Spanish Government officials*, notwithstanding the slave trade treaty with Great Britain. Three other cargoes, numbering in all 1475 slaves, were publicly sold at auction. From another cargo, it is said, the agent of the Queen of Spain brought 290 for her majesty. The Spanish war steamer *Isabel landed 30 from* another cargo, and a government marine office furnished launches for landing 697 negroes.

A HINT TO GREAT BRITAIN.—The Washington Union of a late date contains a leading article which concludes with this language:

"The time may come, and that soon, when Great Britain will realize, to her bitter cost, that her persevering and energetic and unblushing interference with the institutions of the United States, and the interest of the American people has not been the most profitable investment she has made. She may then find that the example she has set to others, even while constantly denying it, may be followed with fearful consequences to herself, and she may discover that while she has been seeking to undermine others, she has lost what was of much more consequence to her than the doubtful honors of a vain and impotent attempt to sow the seeds of discord among a happy people, and the fruitless design of planting her flag upon new acquisitions on the American continent. But we trust England will see the wisdom of modifying her policy upon this continent, and will treat us fairly as we have always treated her."

The Alabama papers are agitating the question of the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Vice President King.

Hon. Linn Boyd.

We see it stated in the Kentucky papers, says the Washington *Union*, that there is no doubt about the nomination of Col. Boyd for re-election, and of his return to the House of Representatives. His standing in Congress for many years is best understood from the fact that he was chosen Speaker by the House of Representatives. His re-election will be highly gratifying to the democracy of the whole country; he has a fund of experience and practical sense, combined with a scrupulous devotion to the public interests, which make him one of the most useful as well as one of the ablest members of Congress.

☞ Although somewhat behind the time, in compliance with the request of the Committee, we give place to the following preamble and resolutions. We would here remark, that all communications, &c., intended for insertion in our paper should be forwarded *directly to us*, and with as little delay as possible. *If mailed*, which we think doubtful, their former letter never reached us.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Students of the "Cumberland Valley Institute," Mechanicsburg, held for the purpose of taking into consideration the sudden death of P. W. WOLFORD, a Committee was appointed, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased almighty God to remove suddenly from us, by a mysterious dispensation of His providence, a beloved and worthy member of our Institution, and one in whom were blended those amiable qualities which endeared him to all his acquaintances and students. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of P. W. WOLFORD, we have sustained a loss which words are inadequate to express. In him we recognized a steadfast friend, a worthy student, and a kind and obliging friend; and while we sympathize with the afflicted family for the loss of their son and brother, we cannot forget our own in being deprived of our mutual companion.

Resolved, That we tender to the mourning relatives of the deceased, our sympathies in their affliction, and unite with them in the hope that our loss is his gain.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the bereaved family, and presented to the editors of the Volunteer, Herald, German Reformed Messenger, and the Star and Banner, of Gettysburg, for publication.

W. P. BAIRD,
H. I. COMFORT,
G. W. ZINN,
D. E. KAST,
H. B. NICKS,
Committee.

THE FISHERIES.—The policy of the British Government in so jealously watching encroachments upon the fishing privileges of their Colonies in North America, has recoiled somewhat upon those whose interest it was designed to protect The French, it is well known, possess fishing grounds in the neighborhood of Miquelon. The movements of the British Government during the past and present seasons, have not been unobserved by the French authorities. We learn from St. Johns, N. F., that 7 or 8 British provincial schooners, which were encroaching upon the French fishing grounds, have been driven away by French cruisers, before they had obtained one-third their fares. The British schooner Victory, which had also been poaching, arrived at Pugwash on the 26th ult., from Bay St. George, *with only 500 barrels of herring, and a lugubrious* complaint that she "was driven off by French cruisers."

From St. Pierreo Miquelon, we learn that the British war steamer Devastation, has recently been *in that quarter, making very minute surveys and* examinations of the headlands and lines of demarcation, as laid down in treaties, probably with a view of keeping the French vessels within their proper limits.

With the feelings which formerly existed between those two great nations, such a state of affairs might have been the source of serious misunderstanding. *Boston Adver.*

A SIP OF PUNCH.—Punch very slanderously makes *use of the following:*

"The sun is called masculine from his supporting and sustaining the moon, and in finding her the withal to shine away as she does of a night, and of his being obliged to keep such a family of stars besides. The moon is feminine, because she is constantly changing, just as a ship is blown about by every wind The church is feminine—because she is married to the State. And Time is masculine because he is trifled with by all the ladies.

THE FISHERIES.—The Boston Transcript reiterates, from personal knowledge, a statement which has before been made, that some of our fishing vessels will this season go out armed and prepared to defend the rights secured to them by the fishery convention.—There can be no doubt that many of the American fishermen were last year ordered off, and their voyages broken up, or their vessles captured when they were not within three miles of the shore. This has aroused a deep feeling of indignation among the parties interested, and unless Government takes immediate measures to protect the fisheries and to preserve the peace, serious collisions may result.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.—J. B. Packer, Esq., Dr. Gen. Weiser and Mr. Charles Weaver, the latter one the present Commissioner of Northumberland county, were arrested on Friday last, on a charge of attempting to bribe Christian Albert, one of the Commissioners of the same county, for the purpose of inducing him to give his official sanction towards a subscription of $200,000 by the county of Northumberland, to the stock of the Susquehanna railroad company.

Here is a nice spot of work if there is any truth in the allegation. Reluctant commissioners are spurred on to run counter to the will of the people, expressed by an overwhelming majority, and their own conscience, by holding out pecuniary advantages of some kind or other.

This is another evidence how unsafe it is to confer power of this kind, as indiscriminately as it has been done for the last few years.—*Harrisburg Union.*

SOMETHING TO THINK OF.—The New York *Courier*, under this significant head, refers to the enormous amount of crime committed in that city:

It amounts in number to as much as all the cities *of England put together, and in atrocity far exceeding* it. The total number of *Commitments* for all kinds of offences in England and Wales during the last seven years was one hundred and ninety four thousand four hundred and twenty-four, the total number of *arrests* in New York during the same period was over two hundred thousand! The New York police tables refer only to arrests, those of England only to commitments. In New York, within the last year, seven executions for capital cases have occured. In all England and Wales, for the same period, there were only nine, and yet the population of the latter is nearly thirty times as great as that of New York. It is time that these matters should be seriously and earnestly looked at and cared for. Our streams of crime are increasing into torrents and they threaten to overwhelm us.—The facts we have given, startling as they are, cannot be denied. Official documents prove them.—Read and ponder.

THE WINE STATE.—A correspondent of a New York paper says that the Mesilla Valley is already *celebrated for its unequalled grapes.* This territory is capable of producing wine enough to supply the demand of America and Europe, and not inferior in quality to that of Maderia; if it be attended to with care and skill. The grapes are of the best quality, and when properly cured, become the very best raisins in the world. It is *from this sequestered valley* that the United States and the rest of the world will get the wine that will throw Maderia and Sherry *wines, and* those of France, completely into the shade. The missionary houses of the Jesuits in California, in former times, were renowned for the excellence of their *wines, which, indeed,* if we may believe the accounts of travellers, excelled those of any other part of the world.

Items of News.

By the accounts in the papers, the tobacco crop in Kentucky and Tennessee bids fair to be a very poor one.

The Sioux and other adjoining tribes have consented to sell their lands, and move further up the Minnesota river.

Maj Lewis Cass, Jr., U. S. Charge d'Affaires, at Rome, who recently returned from Europe, has arrived at Detroit, on a visit to his father's family.—We regret to learn that Senator Cass is quite inconsolable on the decease of his estimable wife.

A Bill, abolishing capital punishment, passed the Connecticut Senate on the 25th. It substitutes solitary confinement, with a provision that the convict shall not be pardoned, unless new evidence of his innocence transpires.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.—Advices from Constantinople announce that firmans securing complete emancipations to the clergy of all the non Mahometan confessions, have been drawn up by the Ministry, and submitted to the Sultan's inspection. New firmans concerning the civil rights of Christian laymen, of all names, were also preparing.

OREGON AND FIFTY-FOUR FORTY.—The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that a proposition will be made to purchase that portion of Oregon which, in 1844, was declared to be unquestionably ours, but was subsequently yielded to Great Britain.

FILLING UP.—Washington Territory is rapidly filling up with emigrants. There are fifteen saw-mills in operation in the territory, besides several others in contemplation. A large number of persons are engaged in the lumber business, which has increased very greatly.

The Christians in Turkey are said to be daily increasing in wealth, power, knowledge and enterprise, and, in the fullness of appointed time, it is not unlikely that they will supercede the Turks as the dominant race.

SCARCITY OF HANDS.—A general inconvenience is experienced by the farmers of Bucks county for want of sufficient help to gather in their crops. They are introducing the mowing and reaping machine.

The Grain Crops at the South appear promising gennerally. There have been fine rains in many sections, promising an abundant yield.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, the baggage and mail cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were thrown off the track, near Fetterman, Va., in consequence of running over a cow. Mr. Wiley, attached to the train, was the only person injured.

There are 109 public schools in the city of New York, under the immediate control of the board of education, 100,000 children attend the schools—the daily average attendance being one half that number. The Free Academy has 500 students, 13 professors, and a number of tutors.

The City of Mexico contains a population of about two hundred thousand. Two thirds of this population are said to consist of low Mexican half breeds and Indians, whose morals and habits of life much resemble the blacks of the South.

A Cincinnati paper complains greatly of the advance in the prices of all the staple articles of living in that City. The causes of the change are not very obvious. Whatever may be the cause, marketing to day, and marketing seven years ago, are wonderfully different things, in their effects upon the pocket.

NEW WHEAT.—The first sample of new wheat appeared on Change in New York on Tuesday last.—It is earlier by several days than at any previous season. The parcel consisted of sixty bags of Georgia.

An editor in Paris, who had published an article, evincing a certain degree of attachment to Henri V., and confidence that all would yet come right, has received a warning for expressing a 'culpable and anti national hope.'

A Little Girl named Maria Wilkins, was stung to death by hornets, at Fort Ancient, Ohio, on Sunday. Her brothers were throwing stones at the nest, and ran away, while she became a victim to the infuriated insects.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL MINERS.—The Cumberland *Alleghanian* says that little or nothing has been done during the past week at the coal mines, on account of the strike. An effort to compromise matters had been partially successful, and most of the miners had resumed work at an advance of three cents per ton. The total coal forwarded for the week amounted to 7,521 tons.

DEFEAT OF THE MAINE LAW.—The designs of the temperance folks have again been defeated in Connecticut. A Bill, based on the Maine law, was on Thursday so amended in the House of representatives of that State, as to give town and city authorities power to license the sale of liquor, and in this shape the measure was adopted by a majority of ten.

There are four hundred and fifty persons annually found drowned in New York city. These accidents are attributed to the groggeries. A stupid sot, after patronizing a groggery to a late hour in the night, is thrust out into the darkness and left to care for himself. He tumbles into the river, and the next thing his drowned body 'turns up,' giving work and fees to the Coroner.

LOOK OUT, GIRLS.—At the State Fair to be held at Pittsburg, in September next, there will be a premium offered to girls under twenty-one years of age (and we never saw one beyond that yet,) of a silver cup for the best ten pounds of butter, and for the second best, a pair of silver butter knives. For the best five pounds of butter, a set of silver teaspoons, and for the second best, a silver cup.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier says the decided conduct at Washington, with reference to the fisheries, and the firm yet conciliatory representations of Mr. Marcy, have produced a suspension of proceedings on the part of the English against the fishing vessels in the disputed waters There is now a clear prospect of a speedy *and satisfactory adjustment.*

AN ELECTRIC LADY.—The German papers give an account of an Austrian lady who is so charged with electricity that sparks are constanly giving out at her finger ends. It is seldom that a lady is found sending sparks away from her, though it is a common attribute of the sex to attract sparks, and even to twirl them round the finger with the utmost ease. We suspect that the account in the German papers is, like the electric lady herself, a little overcharged.

At Greenwood Cemetery, New York, eighteen interments take place daily, and passing the gateway, from morning till night, is a nearly unbroken line of funeral processions. During a small portion of the year the daily number of interments reaches twenty-five or thirty. The total number of interments since *its first organization to the present time*, is twenty-six thousand four hundred and seventy. The first interment took place in September, 1840.

The New Hampshire Legislature decided on Thursday, that it was inexpedient to legislate upon the subject of procuring the portrait of Daniel Webster and Levi Woodbury, to be placed in the Senate House.

An 'Exhibitor' writes a savage letter to the London Times, complaining that the New York Exhibition is not opened, and advises the Earle of Ellesmere and his fellow Commissioners to come home in disgust.

A fast train on the Pennsylvania railroad, when near Greensburg, lately, it is said, ran ten miles in *seven and a half minutes*, which is at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

It is reported that Judge Wm. Fowler Smith, of California, has been appointed Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

Eli Lewis, Esq., has been elected President of the York County Bank, in place of John G. Campbell, *resigned.*

A letter received in Washington states that Louis Napoleon has determined to espouse the cause of Switzerland, and that this will save that country from the expected war.

Fifty imported sheep, valued at ten thousand dollars, were recently killed on the Burlington and Rutland railroad.

The Catholic Bishop of St. Louis has publicly stated, that the odious opinions in regard to religious toleration, expressed by the Catholic newspaper of that city, entitled 'Shepherd of the Valley,' meet with no countenance from him, that he has no control over the paper, as its editor and proprietor is a layman, and that he alone is responsible for those sentiments which are as repugnant to the feelings of American Catholics as they can be to Protestants.