THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, JULY 14, 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 OYER 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.

FOUND DEAD.—On Tuesday morning last, Jos. C. THOMPSON, Coroner of this county, was called on to hold an Inquest on the body of HETTY SANDERS, who was found dead along side of the track of the Railroad, about one quarter of a mile east of Carlisle. The Jury, after hearing the evidence given, returned a verdict "that she died by the visitation of God, there being no marks of violence visible about her person."

BELLES LETTRES SOCIETY OF DICKINSON COLLEGE.—The Oratorical Exhibition of this Society took place in the M. E. Church, on the evening of the 11th inst., before a very large concourse of people. The following was the order of exercises:

Prayer—By President COLLINS.

Anniversary Address—J. WESLEY AHL, Harrisburg.

The Curse of Genius—E. BAYLY SEYMOUR, Carlisle.

The Pride of Scholarship—JONATHAN J. MELSON, Worcester co., Md.

Footprints on the Sands of Time—JAMES M. SHEARER, Dillsburg.

What Man has done Man may do—JAMES E. GIFFIN, Cumberland Co.

The Genius of the Revolution—AUGUSTUS M. SAWYER, Cumberland Co.

Young America—ALBERT RITCHIE, Frederick, Md.

Benediction.

The speakers acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable. The "Anniversary Address," by Mr. AHL, was an excellent piece of composition, and was well delivered. Mr. JAMES E. GIFFIN of this county, is a bold and ready speaker, and his speech on this occasion afforded evidence of a well cultivated mind. All the speeches indeed were well received by the audience, and afforded a rich intellectual treat to our citizens.

President PIERCE is now in Philadelphia on his way to New York, to witness the opening of the great World's Fair. His reception in Philadelphia was of a magnificent character.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF MR. BUCHANAN.—Washington letter writers say it is currently rumored that Mr. Buchanan has resigned the mission to England. We hope the rumor may prove unfounded. Mr. Buchanan is the very man for the English mission at this time.

The Rev. JOHN N. HOFFMAN, of this place, has accepted a call to Lebanon, in this State.

Sergeant O'NEIL, who accompanied Gen. Pierce to Mexico, has received an appointment in the Boston Custom House.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC MAN.—Hon. Arthur Livermore, formerly Chief Justice of New Hampshire, died at Campton, on Friday last, aged 87. The deceased, the third son of Hon. Samuel Livermore, was born at Londonderry, July 26, 1776; was upon the bench of the Supreme Court from 1799 to 1816; a representative in Congress the first four and the last two years of Monroe's administration, and from that time till 1833 upon the bench of the Common Pleas.

AS WE EXPECTED.—Some of the newspapers that announced there would not be more than a 'half a wheat crop,' in their counties, owing to the ravages of the fly, have just discovered that the injury is not very great after all. This is often the case. Some farmers are easily scared and delight more in complaining, than in enjoying the goods they possess.

DEATH OF DR. CHAPMAN.—Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, one of the most celebrated physicians of the United States, died on Friday evening, at his residence in Philadelphia, at the advanded age of 74 years. He was in 1811 elected to the chair of Materia Medica, and in 1816 to that of Practice, in the Pennsylvania University. This latter post he filled until about three years ago, since when, owing to the infirmities of age, he lived in retirement.

The New Stamped Envelopes, prepared for the Post Office Department, are very much objected to, in New York, because they contain upon them the business card of the contracter, Mr. Nesbit. Business men say, that as long as Mr. Nesbit takes advantage of a government job to turn the whole correspondence of the country into a gigantic advertisement for himself, they will not use the envelopes, and so the loss to the Government will work its own remedy.

☞ Judge George R. Barrett, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Codifier of the Revenue Laws, under the late act of Congress, appropriating ten thousand dollars for that purpose.

GOVERNOR BIGLER.

The Whig papers appear to think that a portion of the Democratic party is hostile to Gov. BIGLER, and feel disposed to oppose his renomination. So far as we have noticed, there appears to be no truth in the assertion. WILLIAM BIGLER *should* be, and WILL be renominated by acclamation. He has served the people of the State faithfully and well, and they will not forsake him. In the administration of the affairs of Government he has proved himself a true Pennsylvanian and a sagacious and prudent Executive. His renomination will be but an act of justice to a faithful public servant, for, (to use the language of the Luzerne *Union*,) "it is a time-hon-ored usage of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, to elect for a second term a Governor who has served faithfully in his high office, and of course our present excellent chief magistrate is not to be made an exception to the rule. McKean, Snyder, Wolf, Porter, and Shunk, were all re-elected. The present State Treasurer has been re-elected twice. The Auditor General and Surveyor General are nominated for a second election, and it would be a singular freak of capriciousness, such as never characterized our democracy, to set aside Gov. Bigler, than whom (without disparagement to others, be it said) we have never had a more competent and faithful chief magistrate. Gov. Bigler has administered the financial affairs of the State with consumate ability—diminishing the State debt, and increasing the revenues, without an increase of taxation. The North Branch Canal, which had dragged its slow length along for many years, is now being hastened to completion, and his first three years of administration will be signalized by bringing this great work into productive employment. And though other agencies have necessarily borne an honorable part in finishing this most important improvement, yet let it never be forgotten, that we are indebted to the firmness and resolution of Gov. Bigler for the efficient appropriations, and for the energy and zeal which have driven the work to a speedy completion. We remember well, about a year ago there was danger that the junction canal, the link necessary to connect the North Branch with the New York canals at Elmira, would not be built. A Company had been incorporated in the State of New York for the purpose, but several efforts had proved abortive to find subscribers of the stock, and if not built, the North Branch would be without proper connections, and comparatively valueless. In that crisis, Gov. Bigler threw his whole influence, personal and official, into the enterprise, and by his appeals roused the proper men into activity, who subscribed the stock, organized the Company, put the work under contract, and are now pushing it forward to have it ready for navigation as soon as the North Branch is finished. Though the whole line will not be opened for business before next spring, yet it is expected the water will be let in before the present season closes, and next year we may anticipate a continuous water communication from the great lakes of the north to the Chesapeake Bay, opening up and establishing forever, new and valuable markets for the vast mineral productions of the valley of the Susquehanna. The people of Northern Pennsylvania, who are about to witness this grand consumation, so long desired, will not soon forget Gov. Bigler, to whose wisdom, prudence, firmness and energy they are so largely indebted.—If discontents and complaints prevail elsewhere, they are not here. Our people are united in a sentiment of esteem and confidence for Gov. Bigler, and will demand, in tones of thunder, his renomination and re-election. We tell all ambitious aspirants, and all malcontents, the democracy of the north will see to it, that no intrigue formed against their Governor shall prosper. The usage of the party entitle him to a re-election, whilst the purity and successfulness of his administration, render that result as inevitable as it is proper and desirable."

We Dont Blame Them.

The men in the employ of the State have struck—not for higher wages—on the Portage Railroad—but for regular pay. It is said that the laborers for the State are kept out of their pay as long as six months, and they are compelled to trade off their bills at a great discount to speculators in order to secure the necessaries of life. This is a reprehensible state of affairs. The Legislature of Pennsylvania acts a most discreditable part in making her appropriations for them employed on the State works. Their wages are in the first place, in some instances, reduced for below what the position requires, and then it fails to make sufficient appropriation to make the payments specified. The Legislature of the State appears to be open to the influences of corporations, and monied combinations on every hand, and laws are made, or privileges extended, adverse to common justice. The Treasury is tapped at every corner, but when it comes down to paying an engineer the same wages as are paid on other roads, or affixing compensations in accordance with the responsibility of stations, it becomes wonderfully economical, and does not in the end provide means for the proper officers to pay the laborer his hire, when it is due, although it may shower out money by wholesale upon questionable enterprises. Let a bank, a railroad, or a manufacturing company ask to be exempted from taxation, and the thing is granted, and then these wise Legislators will complain of an empty treasury. We are tired of the miserable morality and short sightedness which predominates in Pennsylvania Legislation.

In the case complained of, we believe a great part of the fault lays with the contractors and disbursing officers. The "higher powers" will have to see after the gentry, so that the credit of the State may not suffer for their misdoings.

THE CROPS.—Our farmers are done with the grain harvest, and we are glad to learn that the ravages of the fly in the wheat have fallen far short of the general expectation. The corn has suffered much from the drought, and the oats crop will be very light indeed.

JACKSON MONUMENT AT NEW ORLEANS.—An association has been formed in the Crescent City to erect a monument to General Andrew Jackson, and resolutions have been passed providing for placing thereon a colossal equestrian statute, in bronze, of the hero; the execution of the work to be confided to Clark Mills. Contracts for the construction of the monument will be entered into forthwith.

The Cholera prevailed last season at but two places in this State, Mifflintown and Chambersburg, and without any visible local cause in either. This year they are free from it, but Williamsport, Md., is suffering with it; and there, two, it is without any apparent local cause. Up to Tuesday a week, 160 cases had occurred, and 55 deaths. On that day, there were 45 new cases. The Postmaster of the town is among the victims. Many of the citizens have left.

STRIKING.—*The workers* of England, in various departments of labor, are striking for higher wages.—Heaven knows they stand in need of it. The influx of gold, and the *out* flux of inhabitants, has already caused an advance of wages throughout the country, of one third above the usual rates of three years ago.

☞ An attempt has been made in the Massachusetts Convention to admit negroes into the Volunteer Militia of the State.

☞ An exchange paper has this advertisement—"Two sisters want washing." We hope they may get it.

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY.

The whigs are displeased now, because Governor Seymour, of New York, has not been fierce enough against anti-renters. He has written too moderately, and has not promised to annihilate the whole faction by the power of the Commonwealth.

Well, what's the use? Silas Wright made open war upon the anti-renters, a score or so of them were apprehended, convicted, and confined in the State prison.

The whigs saw here a happy opportunity to play the demagogue and get power. So their nominee, *Young*, promised if he were elected, he would release these anti-renters from prison. The said Young got all their votes and was elected, and Wright and his policy were alike defeated. Young kept his word and released the whole batch of culprits.

This made the law powerless. It showed the faction their power, and nullified what a democratic executive had done to preserve law and order.

What then is the use of rigorous measures—of executive resolution? If these anti-renters were sent to prison, wouldn't the whigs repeat what they did before, and nulify the law? The anti-renters hold the balance of power, and whig demagogues will protect them against law, as they did before.

The Poet Moore at the Falls of Niagara.

In the 'Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore, edited by Lord John Russel,' we find the following account of Moore's visit to the Falls of Niagara, in a letter to his mother:

NIAGARA, July 24, 1804.

"MY DEAREST MOTHER—I have seen the Falls and am all rapture and amazement, I cannot give you a better idea of what I have felt than by transcribing what I wrote off hastily in my journal, on returning:—Arrived at Chippewa, within three miles of the Falls, on Saturday, July 21st, to dinner. That evening walked towards the Falls, but got no further than the Rapids, which gave us a prelibation of the grandeur we had to expect. Next day, Sunday, July 22d, went to visit the Falls. Never shall I forget the impression I felt at the first glimpse of them which we got just as the carriage passed over the hill that overlooks them. We were not near enough to be agitated by the terrible effects of the scene, but saw through the trees this mighty flow of waters descending with calm magificence, and received enough of its grandeur to act imagination on the wing—imagination, which, even at Niagara, can outrun reality.

"I felt as if approaching the very residence of the Deity. The tears started into my eyes; and I remained, moments after we had lost sight of the scene, in that delicious absorbtion which pious enthusiasm alone can produce. We arrived at the New Ladder, and descended to the bottom. Here all is awful sublimities rushed full upon me. But the former exquisite sensation was gone. I now saw all. The string that had been touched by the first impulse, and which fancy would have kept forever in vibration, now rested at reality. Yet, though there was no more to imagine, there was much to feel—My whole heart and soul ascended towards divinity in a swell of devout admiration, which I never before experienced. Oh, bring the atheist here, and he cannot return an atheist. I pity the man who can coldly sit down to write a description of these ineffable wonders; and the more do I pity him who can submit them to the admeasurement of gallons and yards. It is impossible, by pen or pencil, to convey even a faint idea of their magnificence. Painting is inadequate and the most burning words of poetry have been lavished on inferior and ordinary subjects.—We must have new combinations of language to describe the Falls of Niagara."

The great storm of rain and hail, which took place in the eastern part of this State on Friday last, was very destructive. It was not felt severely in the centre of Philadelphia, but caused much damage in the upper part of the county, unroofing houses, tearing down trees, and leveling crops. The hailstones broke innumerable windows. The Episcopal Church at Beverley, New Jersey, was struck by lightning, and nearly demolished. Perkin's hotel was unroofed.

At Cape May, as we learn from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the hailstones rattled against the houses like long-continued discharges of musketry. They were of various shapes—some round, some oval, and some almost crab-shaped. The largest were about six inches in circumference. The ground, for a while, appeared almost as white as when mantled with snow. Long after it passed over, we could observe, in the far-distant east, vivid, long continued, and oft-repeated flashes of lightning, showing that it was giving there an exhibition of its fury, no less fearful than that which awed us.'

The storm passed over a portion of Montgomery county, where it did considerable damage to farm-houses, crops, etc. Some farmers had as many as sixty panes of glass broken by the hail in a single house. In other instances thirty and forty panes were broken, and wherever the track of the storm extended, glass suffered very considerably. In most cases the hail was of such a size and descended with such force as to break simply a round hole through the pane, without shivering the glass much. Some of the corn is much cut, but it is believed that, generally, the damage to the crops is not great.

ANOTHER.—The people of Michigan have voted in favor of the Maine Law, by a large majority—four to one. The whole northern tier of States will soon have the law—then will come the hard fight in New York and Pennsylvania. If adopted in these two States, it will not be long before it is extended over the whole Union.

A "STRIKE" AMONG THE HAT MAKERS.—We learn from the Reading *Journal* that the farm laborers—mowers, hay makers, &c., at Birdsboro', Berks county, and vicinity, struck for an advance of wages, one day last week. They had a grand turn out, with their scythes and rakes displayed as emblems of their calling, the other day, followed by a public meeting at which speeches were made, resolutions passed, &c. The wages they have been receiving, as we are told, are 75 cents per day, and the wages asked, $1,00, and found. It is added that the move is notlikely to prove successful, the farmers being resolved to do their own work rather than pay the advanced rates.

A CITY WITH TWELVE THOUSAND INHABITANTS DESTROYED.—In the foreign news by the Atlantic, it is stated that on the 1st of May the City of Shiraz in Persia was destroyed with twelve thousand of its inhabitants, by the shock of an earthquake. This is the second city in Persia, and in former years had a population of 40,000 persons, but an earthquake in 1824 nearly destroyed it. It was formerly a place of great beauty, and is celebrated by the Persian poet Hafiz, who was a native of Shiraz, for its beauty and fertility. Since the earthquake of 1824 it has greatly declined in both, most of its public structures having been ruined by that calamity.

The Sub-Treasury, in New York, the Express says, is now fuller than it ever was before, running up to eight millions. Unless the government makes a great sacrifice in buying up the national debt, the surplus revenue will run over $20,000,000 when Congress re-assembles.

☞ A negro man died recently, in Newark, New Jersey, from eating ten baskets of strawberries.

☞ The citizens of Harrisburg propose erecting a monument to John Harris, the founder of that place.

☞ Hon. James Buchanan has been tendered a public dinner, by the citizens of Lancaster.

A distinguished writer says: There is but one passage in the Bible where girls are commanded to kiss the men, and that is the golden rule.—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

"GALLANT LITTLE PERRY."

The Democrats of Perry county celebrated the 4th of July in a very becoming manner at "Dickey's Retreat," a pleasant spot near to Bloomfield. B. M'INTIRE, Esq., presided at the meeting, and Henry Rice acted as Secretary. From the published toasts we select the following:

The President of the United States—Franklin Pierce—His Past has been honorable and successful, his Present is fast realizing all that the fondest anticipation could look for, whilst his Future looks bright and glorious from the reflection of the ennobling qualities which adorn his nature.

Governor of Pennsylvania—William Bigler—Tried, true and triumphant. His administration, like that of Snyder and Shunk, has won the admiring confidence of his friends and silenced the calumnious batteries of his enemies. The "Raftsman" carries valuable "lumber" but the "river is up" and the "oar" is already pulled that will send him safely through that political "shute"—the Ballot Box.

The Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania—An irresistible argument in favor of an elective Judiciary. Every shade of a perfect legal mind has there its representative. Just enough of "Old Fogyism" to make it safe, and still imbued with enough of "Young America" to keep up with the spirit of the age, and prevent a man from spending a "lifetime in Chancery."

Hon. Richard Brodhead—Our United States Senator—True to the principles of the Democratic party—firm in the support of our Constitution, merits our commendation as a worthy son of the old Keystone.

By Wm. Hackett. *The Democracy of Pennsylvania*—May they be united in council, for the good of the old Keystone State. No division of party but for the good of the whole and for the young Democracy.

By B. F. Miller. *The State Administration*—Worthy, and by its deeds shown to be worthy the confidence of the people. May the straight line already drawn, be steadily pursued, and when at the end of a second term, it shall give place to successors, its greatest praise and honor will be to be classed with those of Simon Snyder and Francis R. Shunk.

By John Waggoner. *The memory of Jesse Miller*—Let us hear of any quack or recreant Democrat that can point to a single blur or blemish on his character. Though now dead in body his principles and virtues are cherished by the Democracy of his native county.

By John Troup. *The Democracy of Perry.*—When united, invincible—when divided and amalgamated with whiggery, cheated and weakened.

By Edward Haines. *The American Mechanic.*—The most independent of the sons of Adam—May they ever as now, constitute the mass of the party of equal rights.

For the Volunteer

STATE SENATOR.

MR. EDITOR.—The time is drawing near when the people will be called upon to elect men to fill various important offices. I think it would be right that the people should know who are to be brought before the approaching County Convention for office, so that they may have an opportunity of discussing the merits at the primary meetings. I therefore would take the liberty to recommend to the Democratic party the name of GEO. H. BUCHER, for the office of Senator. His firm adherance to Democratic principles and well known abilities, amply qualify him for a faithful discharge of the duties of that important office, with honor to himself and credit to the DISTRICT.

For the Volunteer.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

NEWVILLE, July 7, 1853.

MR. BRATTON:—There appears to be a strong movement in favor of the Temperance Reform in our county, and especially in this place at the present time, and the citizens here, irrespective of party, are on the alert in quest of men, good and true, to carry out their views and wishes on this important subject.

This much to be desired reformation has heretofore been committed to the care and keeping of the general agent, Mr. *Moral Suasion.* He has been a good and popular appointment, and appeared well qualified to attain the object of his mission—he has exhibited much energy and tact; but the demon Intemperance is emphatically "more subtil than any of the beasts of the field," and therefore requires more than ordinary human eloquence to check his desolating career.

Our agent, Mr. *Suasion*, for a time, has been able, at some extent, to retard the progress of the Fiend, but by his deceit and wiliness has been able to elude the vigilance of our most worthy and faithful agent, who, when he fancied that the enemy had been intercepted and secured—when he had exerted and exhausted all his powers of persuasive speech—he looked, and behold the Red Eyed Monster was seen far in advance of him, dealing out desolation and misery, as usual, with a profuse hand. Thus our praiseworthy and indefatigable agent, feeling himself disgracefully beaten and fully vanquished, and his proudest hopes of victory all disappointed, he has recently, with feelings of mortification, tendered his resignation to his constituents, and at the same time suggests that no superficial agency, (such as that just now surrendered) can possibly affect the *chronic malady.* His experience has shown that it is deep seated, and if ever removed, must be uprooted by some irresistable power, and recommends the use of the fulcrum and lever; and now, an individual skilled in the practical use of this power, able and willing to wield it successfully at our Capitol the ensuing winter is in request. MANY.

For the Volunteer.

THE 4TH AT PLAINFIELD.

MR. EDITOR.—The spirit of '76 is not yet extinguished. Lukewarm as most of our citizens were on the occasion of the Fourth of July, there was yet one man with patriotism sufficient to get up a celebration of our glorious anniversary in a becoming style and spirit. That man was Prof. R. K. BURNS, of the Plainfield Classical Academy.

We had the pleasure of being present on the occasion, and must say we have seldom experienced as much unalloyed enjoyment. Everything that could minister to the wants of the inner man had been prepared by the fairy hands of the hostess, and most ample justice thereto was done by all present.

At about 2 o'clock, an audience of about one hundred, inclusive of the students, having assembled, under the largest shade trees to be found, the regular exercises of the day commenced. The Declaration of Independence was first read by Dr. RAWLINS, in a most impressive manner, after which Mr SNIVELY, with a few glowing remarks, introduced the orator of the day, in the person of a Mr. BENSON, of Maryland, a pupil of the Academy. For the speech delivered by this young gentleman we confess we were not at all prepared; it was truly an eloquent and original production, and produced a considerable effect, more especially among the ladies present.—Mr. Benson was followed by the worthy Principal, Mr BURNS, whose remarks were very appropriate to the occasion, and were received with acclamation.

As the shades of evening drew on, the whole party returned to the Academy, where the festivities of the day finally concluded with an extensive display of fire works and the most enchanting music.

That you and your readers may have as pleasant a day in 1854, is the wish of

A SUBSCRIBER.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WASHINGTON CITY.—From a letter addressed to the editor of the National Intelligencer, we learn that in the seven wards of the city, the building of 310 houses was commenced within the half year ending June 30, 1853, of which 210 are wood, and 100 brick.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.—The new Government stamped envelopes have been received, and are now for sale at the Post-office, at $3.20 per hundred.

☞ Let's make the best we can of life, nor render it a curse-or; but take it as you would a wife, for better or for worse-or.

POWDER-MILL EXPLOSION.—On Wednesday of last week, the Powder mill of Mr. William Schall, in the neighborhood of Orwigsburg, Schuykill county, was blown up, instantly killing Mr. Wm. Deibert, who was the only person in the mill at the time. The cause of the accident is not known.

☞ The Editor and proprietor of the Pittsburgh Chronicle offers one half of his newspaper establishment for sale.

West Point Military Academy.

The annual review of the cadets at West Point, by the Board of Examiners, commenced on the 1st ult. The life of a cadet at West Point is one of hard study, under rigid discipline, as will be seen from the following details, given by a correspondent of the New York *Herald*:

"He sleeps in the barracks, in a room with one other; at five o'clock in the morning, in summer, and at half past five in winter, the reveille awakens him; he immediately rises, doubles up his blanket and matrass, and places them on the head of his iron bedstead; he studies until 7 o'clock; at that hour the drum beats for breakfast, and the cadets fall into rank and proceed to the mess-pan. Twenty minutes is the time usually spent at breakfast. Guard-mounting takes place at half past seven; and 24 are placed on guard every day. At 8 o'clock the bugle sounds, and the recitations commence. At 1 o'clock the bugle again sounds, the professor dismisses their respective sections, the cadets form ranks opposite the barracks, and march to dinner. Between eleven and one, a part of the cadets are occupied in riding, and others in fencing, daily.

"After dinner they have until two o'clock for recreation, and from two till four they are employed at recitations. At 4 o'clock the bugle sounds, and they go either to battalion or artillery drill. This exercise lasts an hour and a half. After that they devote the time to recitation until parade, which takes place at sunset. After parade they form in rank in front of the barracks, and the names of the delinquents are read by an officer of the cadets. Supper comes next, and after supper recreation until eight o'clock, when the bugle sounds the call to quarters, and every cadet must be found in his room within a few minutes at study, and must remain there thus employed until half past nine. At half past nine the bugle again sounds; this is called tattoo; and at ten the drum taps, and every cadet must then be in bed, having his light extinguished and must remain there until morning. If during the night a cadet is found to be absent from his room more than 30 minutes and does not give a satisfactory account of himself, charges are preferred against him, and he is court marshaled.

The use of intoxicating drink and of tobacco is strictly repudiated; so are playing at chess, wearing whiskers, and a great many other things. The punishment to which cadets are liable, are privation of recreation, &c., extra hours of duty, reprimands, or confinement to his room or tent, confinement in light prison, confinement in dark prison, dismission with the privilege of resigning, and public dismission.

Through the months of July and August the cadets are encamped, the instruction is exclusively military. The only furlough allowed to cadets is two months, when they are in the third class.

The pay of the cadet is twenty four dollars per month, and his board costs him ten of this. From the balance he is required to dress and defray his other expenses, and he is prohibited from contracting debts without permission. As the reward for all his labor and deprivation, the cadet acquires an excellent education—in mathematics better probably than he can get at any other institution in the country. The training here of both body and mind is very thorough and complete.

FIRE AT YORK.

Six Barns and Stables, and a large quantity of Grain destroyed!

On Saturday last, at about noon, three children, from three to five years old, having by some means obtained possession of a box of matches, proceeded to amuse themselves with the dangerous toy in a barn belonging to Mr. George Welsh, in East Main street, East of Queen. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, one of them left the barn, toddled home very deliberately and said he thought there would be "a nice fire in Welsh's barn pretty quick!"—His two companions about the same time gave information in another quarter with such earnestness as to attract attention, that the barn was on fire! Immediately afterward fierce flames bursting from all parts of the building, attested that the story of the children was only too true—in a very few minutes the barn, with a considerable quantity of grain that had been deposited in it but the day before by Mr. Henry Myers and a fine horse belonging to Mr. Welsh, were destroyed. From Welsh's barn the flames extended simultaneously east and west to the barn of Mr. John Herr, and to those of Messrs. P. A. & S. Small, Judge Durkee and Mr. Charles Nes, all of which were destroyed. In those of Messrs. Small's and Herr were large quantities of newly gathered hay and grain, all of which, with several light wagons, sleighs, &c., in those and the other stables mentioned, were lost. The weather had been warm and dry for some time, and every thing burnt freely; and so rapidly did the flames extend that they had reached every building we have mentioned before our fire companies, with the utmost diligence, could put themselves into a position to give them a check. The next stable in a line west of that of Mr. Charles Nes had been actually seized by the flames when two streams were brought to bear upon it. This effectually checked the progress of destruction in that direction—to the east nothing more was left that the flames could reach. The beautiful grounds surrounding the elegant mansion of Mr. Herr were much injured; many choice fruit and ornamental trees were killed; so intense was the heat, that the green grass in that part of the grounds about the barn was burnt like dry stubble, presenting for a number of yards such an appearance as the western traveller sees on the blackened plains over which the prairie fire has rolled its blasting waves.

The children who caused this extensive destruction of property are too young to give any clear idea as to their purpose, if purpose they had, in building their fire in the barn.—*York Gaz.*

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—The New York Crystal Palace appears to be filling up rapidly with contributions. Goods are coming in in great abundance, keeping several persons constantly occupied in registering them and making out the necessary papers. England, France, Germany and Prussia, are largely represented, and the main floor of the Crystal Palace is at present principally filled with goods from these countries, still undisplayed, and remaining in their original packages. No less than 1500 foreign packages are already registered, exclusive of many others yet in the custom House, some of which are of large bulk. There has been great delay in forwarding American goods, and the collection will be quite incomplete at the opening on the 14th inst., unless more promptness is observed. The Journal of Commerce says:

In a few days, many goods will be prepared for exhibition, and the Palace presents a greatly improved appearance; but it seems hardly possible for any considerable proportion to be in readiness by the 14th instant. Enough will be ready, however, to render the exhibition attractive in a high degree, and subsequent to that date, it will improve rapidly. The presence of the President and a large portion of his Cabinet, will add greatly to the interest of the inaugural ceremonies on the 14th.

The Palace is now undergoing a thorough test of its strength, in every part, under the superintendence of Mr. Detmold, the Engineer, who has the satisfaction of seeing the important trust committed to him, well nigh fulfilled. His ambition now is, to erect a similar structure, on a much larger scale, with a dome double the diameter of the one just completed, or even larger. He says it could be done without any difficulty. In making the trial spoken of, a mass of iron weighing 107,500 pounds was placed on each square or bay (in the gallery) between four columns, which is equal to 75 pounds to the square foot.—The counters and tables will occupy full two-thirds of the space in the galleries, whereas, the test was made as though the galleries would form an unbroken passage. When it is borne in mind, in addition, that the greatest weight that falls on a superficial square foot, in a dense crowd, is only 50 pounds, the strength of the galleries will be considered unquestionable.

The machinery department, which is external to the main building, is advancing rapidly, and, it is said, will be ready the present month, though not until some time after everything else is finished.

The Palace is surrounded with an increasing number of groggeries and disreputable establishments of various kinds, attached like a loathsome excrescence and plague spot, and constituting a serious drawback to the desirableness of the exhibition. Thousands of visitors, from different parts of the country, will there be exposed to temptation in the most seductive forms, and too many of them, it is to be feared, will be ensnared to their own ruin.

☞ The latest novelty in the chicken line, is a four-legged Shanghai, at Columbia, Pa.

Reception of the President at Baltimore---The President's Speech.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—The President of the United States, accompanied by Secretaries Guthrie, Davis and Campbell, arrived here this afternoon at 5½ o'clock. He was met at the outer depot, by an immense concourse of citizens, and a large number of military, by whom he was escorted to Barnum's City Hotel. The President rode a white horse, and was most enthusiastically greeted along the route.

At Barnum's a stand was erected, decorated in a handsome manner, from which the President was introduced to the multitude of citizens, by Mayor Hollins, and made a brief address, speaking as follows:

Mr. Mayor and fellow Citizens of the City of Baltimore—My heart's full and it would be difficult to express the depth of feeling with which this cordial welcome has impressed me. (Cheers.) Your citizens, by their partial friendship and more than generous confidence, previously imposed upon me a debt of gratitude which years devoted to their service and the interests and the honor of our common country, can scarcely cancel. [Cheers.] To be thus surrounded by a population not less distinguished for its chivalry than for its intelligence and tried patriotism, is peculiarly gratifying, and among the pleasant memories suggested by the occasion, who can fail to be reminded, that where the banner of unbridled, unqualified religious toleration was first given to the breeze, you cannot be in such an atmosphere without feeling its vivifying influence. Every man who has a patriot's lungs must feel it, because every man knows that religious toleration lies at the foundation of civil liberty. (Cheers.) No transient traveller can enter this city without being struck with the evidences of enterprise and honest thrift which everywhere meet the eye. Baltimore has stood prominently forth in that astonishing progress of our country which may be truly said to have outmarched prophecy. Her great advantages in a commercial point of view, have of course always been marked and apparent, but her commanding geographical position, so far as internal commerce is concerned, forcibly alluded to by Washington as early as 1796, is only beginning to be appreciated, even by yourselves, as the great West pours in its boundless resources at the bidding of your enterprise, and the judicious application of your means to those internal improvements which leave the destiny of Baltimore as one of the great cities of the world no matter of doubt. (Cheers.) But, after all, it is not the increase of your population and wealth, the augmentation of your shipping interest, your crowded depots, and marts, teeming with the products, agricultural and mineral, of the interior. The erection of splendid edifices, rising, as it were, by magic, nor all these combined which chiefly occupy the thoughts of the patriotic citizen, and give his pulse a quicker and a prouder throb as he enters your environs and sees these monuments in the distance. They may crumble—that is their destiny—may, nay, they will mouldor and mingle with the common earth; but the inspiration of the deeds of valor they commemorate, which saved you from the presence and the shame of a tread of a foreign soldiery will perish never! (Applause.) Who shall say what has been the extent or the power of the example of self-sacrificing heroism which signalized the defence of North Point and Fort McHenry in 1814? (Cheers.)

It was a dark and trying hour in our history. We were "perplexed, but not in dispair; cast down, but not destroyed," when your example and powers reanimated courage and confidence everywhere. It was felt that the shield of protection superior to all human power, always recognized by our fathers during their great struggle, was still over us. Let us remember it, and ever acknowledge it with humble and grateful hearts. Who shall say, and capably how much, your monuments for those who fell, and your reverence and affectionate esteem for those who survived the conflicts of the anxious days and nights to which I have adverted, have had to do with the free and gallant libations of Maryland blood upon so many fields of Mexico? (Applause.) The fathers of the Revolution taught their sons that they owed their first duty to their country—a duty not to be avoided, but to be cheerfully fulfilled, in the face of all consequences and every hazard. Has not the Almighty blessed to us, their descendants, their example, their experience, and their lesson? Nobler praise cannot be bestowed than to say, that no State in this Confederacy has furnished a more impressive exemplification of the power of that teaching than that before whose people I have now the honor to stand. (Applause.)

Mr. Mayor, a pleasant incident at this moment comes back to my memory, to which I may not be censured for adverting. Soon after the bark Kepler anchored, with a portion of the Ninth Infantry near the Castle of San Juan de Ullos, about the 30th of June, 1847, another transport came to anchor within a cable's length. We could not discern the ship, but in a few moments we heard pealing forth from the deck, the stirring notes of the Star Spangled Banner. The effect was electrical. I thought, probably, from associations, that the ship was from Baltimore, and the fact verified the impression. Boats were lowered, and friendly greetings commenced between the sons of Maryland and New England, which I trust may never be interrupted. (Applause.) But borne on by my feelings, I am delaying you much too long. (Cries of No! No! go on!) If already yours were not designated throughout the land as the Monumental City, I would venture to christen it as pre-eminently entitled to the name of the city of the Star Spangled Banner. (Applause.) While you will hail with joy the appearance of every new Star, as one after another shall be added to the Constellation, you will always proclaim upon the honor and faith of Maryland, that the number shall never be less. [Great Cheering] Sir, I thank you most cordially, I thank you all gentlemen, for your presence here to-day, and I hope we may meet under agreeable circumstances long years to come.

The President then retired, amidst enthusiastic cheering.

Hon. Jefferson Davis was loudly called for, and responded. He spoke in terms *highly complimentary* to the city and State. Many ties attached him to Maryland, but none more powerfully than a consciousness of common love for their common country. He closed by returning his heartfelt thanks for the cordiality of the reception.

Secretary Guthrie being called for, also delivered a brief address appropriate to the occasion.

Hon. Caleb Cushing also spoke, at considerable length, touching on various topics. He regarded the enthusiasm of the present occasion as not only honorable to the President, but to the Constitution, the Government and the country.

The President and suite now retired from the window to their private rooms. The President declined receiving the throngs who crowded the hotel during the evening to see and shake hands with him. He will leave here to-morrow morning, at 8½ o'clock for Wilmington.

Lines by an old Fogy.

I'm thankful that the sun and moon,
Are both hung up so high,
That no presumptuous hand can stretch
And pull them from the sky.
If they were not, I have no doubt
But some reforming ass
Would recommend to take them down,
And light the world with gas!

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.—At a meeting of the corporators of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, held on the 9th inst., the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following gentlemen:—John H. Sullivan, New York, Jas. M Cross, Miss., E. L. Tarver, Georgia, W. K. Wheat, New York, J. J Broyles, Tenn., Henry C. Groff, Penna. Milo A. Roseman, N. C, E R. McCrary, S C., E. B. Carter, Va., A. P. Campbell, S. C., W. M. Kerr, N. C., E. Keeley, Penna., J P. Knight, S. C., T. R. Cureton, Jr., S. C., J. F. Wakefield, Mass., G. L. Rayser, S. C., G. P. Thomas, S. C., G. W. Campbell, S. C., A. M. Caverly, N. H., J. M. Laney, Louisiana, David F. Fetter, Carlisle, Penna., T. H. Parker, Va., R. C. Hunter, S. C., D. H. Nutting, Vermont, J. L. Brown, Penna., P. B. Cabell, Texas, E. F. Wilmot, N Y., John Brown, Pennsylvania, Robert Patton Ohio. Ad Eundem—Daniel Cooper, M. D., Lebanon, Pa. Honorary—Dr. Thomas K. Brooks, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.—*Phil. Ledger, July 11.*

☞ The fast train on the Pennsylvania railroad, a few days since, when near Greensburg, attained the extraordinary speed of 80 miles per hour.

☞ The Sun has been on a glorious 'beat'—beating down on people's heads at the rate of 95