THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, JULY 21, 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.

Agreeably to notice the Democratic Standing Committee met at the public house of H. L. Burk holder, in the borough of *Carlisle*, on Saturday the 16th of July, 1853, and organized by appointing DAVID HUME, Esq., Chairman, and E. *Cornman*, Secretary. After a free interchange of sentiment, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Republican citizens of *Cumberland county be requested to meet at* their respective places of holding ward, borough or township elections, on Saturday the 6th day of August next, between the hours of 1 and 7 o'clock, P. M., and then and there elect two Delegates to represent said ward, borough, or township in a Democratic County Convention, to be held at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle on Tuesday the 9th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket, to be supported by the Democrats at the ensuing election, and also to appoint Conferees to meet the Conferees from Perry county, to nominate a Senator.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of the county.

D. HUME, Chairman.

E. CORNMAN, Secretary.

ON OUR FIRST PAGE will be found the proceedings of a Temperance meeting, held at Newville. Also, an account of President PIERCE'S reception in Philadelphia.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.—The Rev. A. S. LINK, is expected to preach in the Evan. Luth. Church on next Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock, in the English language, and in the afternoon at 2 o'clock in the German language.

OUR MARKET.—Owing to the late extremely dry weather, our markets have been poorly supplied with vegetables, and almost everything else for some time past; and, as a natural consequence, what little *provender* does come in, commands a *high price*.

GOV. BIGLER was on a visit to Pittsburg last week. He had a public reception, though he arrived privately.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Arrangements have been made for a thorough canvassing of the State, after the first of August by John B. Gough, Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, Gen. Carey, of Ohio, Rev. P. Coombs, of Phila., and Mr. Jackson, all of whom are expected to lecture, in different parts of the State, on the Liquor Question.

PITTSBURG POST.—LECKY HARPER, Esq., for many years the able editor of the *Pittsburg Post*, has sold his interest in that establishment to GEO. F. GILLMORE, Esq., and the paper will hereafter be conducted by *Phillips & Gillmore*. As an editor Mr. Harper has acquired an enviable and honorable distinction, and has battled with zeal and energy for the cause of Democracy and the principles and usages of the party. It is with regret we part with brother Harper, for we regarded him one of the very best editors in Pennsylvania. He has our best wishes in his retirement. Mr. Gillmore, (Mr. Harper's successor,) is a man of sterling worth, a writer of ability, and a radical and reliable Democrat. We may therefore expect to find the *Post* the same able and fearless Democratic paper it has heretofore been.

The State Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania will hold its first meeting in Pittsburgh, on Friday the 5th of August. Invitations to attend are extended to all parts of the State. A number of important questions will be discussed before the association. An effort is being made to reduce the fare on the different lines of travel, at the time, for the accommodation of Teachers and others anxious to attend.

DICKINSON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The Annual Commencement of Dickinson College took place, at the M. E. Church on Thursday of last week. The house was crowded, and the music (by the Cornet Band of Philadelphia,) was excellent. The following, interspersed with music, was the order of exercises:

Prayer—By President COLLINS.

Latin Salutatory—AUGUSTUS M. SAWYER, Cumberland Co.

Dissertation—The Citizen—JAMES E. CLAWSON, Queen Anne's co., Md.

Oration—The Idol of the Age—J. WESLEY AHL, Harrisburg.

Oration—Permanency of our Institutions—AGIB RICKETTS, Orangeville, Pa.

Literary Oration—The Bastile—Sixty-four years Ago—JAMES M. SHEARER, Dillsburg.

Oration—National Days—ALBERT RITCHIE, Frederick, Md.

Philosophical Oration—Strife—Its Utility—WM. C. RHEEM, Carlisle.

Master's Oration—Three Years Ago—W. V. B. TUDOR, Alexandria, Va.

Master's Oration—Our Position in History—WM. C. WILSON, Chester.

Valedictory Oration—JONATHAN JAMES MELSON, Worcester co., Md.

The addresses of the young men were highly creditable, both in delivery and matter, and were received with enthusiastic admiration. The exercises throughout were of a very interesting character, and afforded much gratification to the numerous auditory in attendance.

DEGREES CONFERRED.—The degree of A. B. in course, was conferred upon Jno. W. Ahl, J. Emory Clawson, Jonathan J. Melson, Wm. C. Rheem, Agib Ricketts, Albert Ritchie, Daniel F. Rohrer, Augustus M. Sawyer, E. Bayly Seymour, James M. Shearer. Also, on John H. Clark, of the Class of 1851.

The degree of A. M. in course, was conferred upon Joseph C. Collinson, Jonathan P. Harrison, William J. Hiss, James M'H. Caldwell, E. Barrett Prettyman, Samuel H. Reynolds, Charles C. Tiffany, William V. B. Tudor, Simpson T. Van Bant, William C. Wilson.

The honorary degree of A. M. on Rev. John R. Issbol, and Rev. A. B. Ivins.

The degree of D. D. on Rev. Thos. V. Moore, and Rev. Frederick Merrick.

SCHOOL SYSTEM IN ENGLAND.

It seems that efforts are being made by some philanthropists of England, to introduce into that country a Public School sytem similar to that which exists in the United States. But the proposition encounters an opposition there of the same nature as that offered to our School system—that is, that it is not proposed to teach sectarianism in these schools. We copy the following article upon this subject from the Manchester (England) Examiner of June 18. It shows the estimation in which the Public School system of the United States is held by reflecting and discreet men in England:

"In the educational controversy which has of late excited so much interest throughout the country, as well as in our own city, reference has been frequently made to the common school system of the United States of America. That system is one in accordance with which secular instruction and moral training are given at the public expense to all children sent to receive them irrespective of denominational distinctions. It proceeds upon the common sense supposition, that there are certain branches of secular knowledge and common moral duties, the advantages of which are universally recognized, and that instruction in each of these may be imparted without the slightest reference to questions of controversy or conscience. It undervalues no class of religious opinions; but, considering doctrinal principles and forms of worship to be beyond its province, leaves them to be taught by the voluntary contributions and efforts of those who believe them to be true, right and important. It not only confers upon the young the instruction which is essential to their personal dignity and usefulness, and to their success in the business engagements of life, but prepares them to receive the knowledge and impressions resulting from religious agencies, to judge of opinions for themselves, and thus to acquire an intelligent faith. Nothing but the sheerest bigotry, or the dullest stupidity, one would think, could represent the school teaching which did this and nothing more to be irreligious. It may not comprehend everything that is necessary to a religious education, but certainly there is nothing, either in its nature or tendency, that is inimical to the most enlightened piety.

Sectarian differences have hitherto prevented the introduction into England of a system of national education. The name of religion has been dishonored, and the progress of religion has been hindered by the miserable wranglings of certain parties who have virtually contended that Christianity will be endangered, unless reading be taught in conjunction with some catechism, and history and geography with some theological dogma—who have refused to allow their fellow creatures to become intelligent men and useful citizens, unless the process of making them orthodox Christians could be carried on at the same time—and who have seemingly preferred that they should remain heathens rather than they should escape from the chance of being made, during school hours Churchmen or Independents, Roman Catholics or Baptists."

It appears to be a most unreasonable objection to the Public Schools, that sectarian views are not taught in them. To have such teaching would be destructive of their utility. The simple perusal of the Bible inculcates nothing of a sectarian character, and has no influence in exciting religious controversies or prejudices—and more especially as the children of Catholics and Protestants read the version recognized by their own churches. The Public Schools aim to improve secular knowledge only, leaving the religious part of education to be communicated in other places, and by other teachers.—It is amazing that the distinction is not seen and admitted to be correct by all denominations. To make a person truly and acceptably a christian, there should be sufficient education to enable him or her to read, reflect and decide. Acceptable christianity must be founded on conviction, and there cannot be a sensible conviction without the ability to judge after examination. A child may be taught to worship an image of wood or stone; and, if kept in ignorance, will grow up with the belief that such image is God. But give him instruction and enable him to consult common sense, and he will reject such idolatry as absurd or impious. We believe, then, that education is essential to the possession of true religion—that it should come first as introductory to religion. We have little confidence in automaton religion—a religion without knowledge—a belief not founded on investigation, but by the dictation of others. We place all mankind on an equality in the sight of God, though differing in station here; and believe that what He deemed essential to their happiness hereafter, was communicated for the information of all, and that each is entitled to seek and decide for himself. The Public Schools afford to the poor the means of learning and understanding the will of God, and should therefore be maintained.

National Revenue.

The increase of customs for the port of N. York is $1,130,000, for Philadelphia $149,000. The Custom House of New York has gained about a million a month during the present fiscal year, as compared with the last. The land sales have also largely increased, and the aggregate revenue for this year will probably not fall short of sixty millions of dollars. The specific appropriations for the year 1853, '54 amount to $45,00,000, those called indefinite to about $4,000,000, making a total anticipated expenditure of $50,000,000 for the next fiscal year.—Commencing the year with a surplus of $23,000,000, and with the prospect of increasing that surplus by at least ten millions from the ordinary sources of income, it is obvious that the surplus revenue question will form a fruitful theme of discussion in Congress at its next session, unless over accumulation shall have been previously dissipated by a war.

State Exhibition at Pittsburg.

The Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society is to be held at Pittsburg, on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th days of September next. The Pittsburg Post says, the ground selected for this exhibition is Denny's fields, just beyond the outer Depot of the Pennsylvania railroad. This ground is well suited to the purpose; of easy access to exhibitors; and so near to our city as to insure a full attendance of our citizens.

The committee having charge of this matter, are making preparations to render this exhibition unusually interesting and attractive. They invite contributors from other States; and as the annual fair in Ohio is to be held this year at Dayton, in the western extremity of that State, we may expect Eastern Ohio to be strongly represented at this great fair in Pittsburg. It is the third exhibition of our State Society; and the first held in Western Pennsylvania.

Of the importance and value of such exhibitions, no one can entertain a doubt. They are designed and well calculated to disseminate a vast amount of useful information among farmers, stock breeders, horticulturists, mechanics, and manufacturers. They elevate the character of those occupations; and excite a salutary emulation among those great producers of the wealth of our country. We consider this fair of more importance to our community and Western Pennsylvania, than any and all "Crystal Palace" exhibitions. It is a *home* display of our skill and industry in all the occupations that contribute to the convenience and comforts of life, and to the public prosperity.

GLORIOUS SPORT.—The Mountain Echo says:—Capt. Charles Batchelor and Samuel J. Renshaw, caught 346 trout, in North Fork of Bensereek—and Mr. Renshaw, in making his way on his hands and knees under some thick brushwood that hung over the stream emerged with *two copperheads and one rattlesnake, in his teeth.*

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, states that the grave of James Madison, twice President of this Republic, cannot now be recognized!

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Eastern Question was still the main subject of comment in the English papers received by the last steamer; but the general impression seemed to be that no war would result from it.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 10th of June, state, that on the previous day, June 9th, Redschid Pasha, the minister for foreign affairs, had received a letter from Count Nesselrode, the prime minister of Russia, in which the Sultan is expressly informed: "That it is written for the purpose of giving him the opportunity, once more, of accepting the last ultimatum of Prince Menschikoff; and, in case he should not do so, that the Russian army would cross the frontier within a few weeks, (*dans quelques semaines,*) in order to obtain by force, but without any declaration of war, what the Porte would not yield spontaneously." We are now enabled to add to the above intelligence, that, up to and after its receipt at Constantinople, the government of the Sultan remained firm in their resolution not to accept the terms so insolently dictated by Russia; that the Divan is supported in this resolve by the cordial and united support of the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia; and that there is every appearance that the Porte will not yield.

One of the English prints gives a pretty accurate idea of the question, as it stands between Russia and Turkey, by the following illustration:

"We may give a general idea of the case by saying that it is much as if France should demand to "protect" the Roman Catholic subjects of Queen Victoria, and to be established in this protectorate by a formal convention, so that in the event of any such question as that of the Papal aggression, our government and legislature would not be competent to decide the matter of themselves, but must procure the consent of France to the settlement, under penalty of furnishing her a justification for war. This, at least, is the view taken of the case by those who condemn the conduct of Russia. It is considered as an attack upon the independence of a weak State by a strong one, and as a violation of the *principles* by which all national rights are secured. If these principles are once infringed, territorial spoliations would very soon follow."

UNION PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—On Tuesday of last week, the Union Philosophical Society of Dickinson College, celebrated its 64th anniversary. Anniversary address by Agib Ricketts, of Orangeville, Pa. True Genius, by James F. Rusling, of Trenton, N. J. Permanence of our Institutions, by R. H. Richards, of Bridgeville, Del. The World's Future, by N. Bowles, of Middletown, Md. Europe—Past and Present, by N. Fountain, of Denton, Md. Spirit of English Literature, by B. Arbogast, of Pocahontas, Va. An Address was delivered before this Society by the Rev. Professor True, D. D. Subject—The Problem of Inference.

GODEY FOR AUGUST.—The August number of Godey's Lady's book, is already upon our table, and a most excellent number it is. It is illustrated by a fine steel engraving, entitled the Village Bean, and a large number of superior wood engravings, designed generally for the improvement of the taste of the ladies, and giving them the latest fashions and patterns. It opens with an interesting sketch of the new El Dorado, which is both interesting and instructive, and which is embellished with several handsome engravings. The contributions are by our most gifted American writers, and the whole work is such a one as to command the patronage and support of the ladies of America.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS.—The order has at last been given to the Russian army, and we shall next hear that it has crossed the frontiers of the Danubian Principalalities. From present appearances it will now advance no further, but will continue to occupy them till either the Sultan consents to the Emperor's demands, or declares war. That he will embrace either of these alternatives, is not certain. He may instead submit patiently to the presence of Russian troops in Moldavia and Wallachia, and leave France, England and Austria to settle the hash for him with the Czar. No doubt England and Austria would much prefer to arrange the question in that manner, and to submit to the encroachment of the occupation of the Principalities, rather than go to War. In that case it will be for France to decide the matter. If Napoleon says war, and says it at once, England cannot help going into it with him. But as yet nobody knows what he will say. He maintains an impenetrable silence and nurses his plans in secret. However, he will now have to speak out. The next steamer will be likely to bring the solution.

SHOCKING AFFAIR AT NORFOLK.—We learn from the Norfolk News that, on Monday night, William Searls, a butcher, while returning from a steamboat, where he went to deliver some meat, met George J. Churchwood and another person engaged in a dispute, both excited by liquor. On Seals' approach, he was accosted by Churchwood, angry words ensued, and a pistol was discharged at Searls by Churchwood three times, each fire taking effect.—The latter then drew a knife, which, before he could use it, was rested from his hand by Searls, who stabbed his opponent four times, from the effects of which Churchwood died in about five minutes.—Searls was conveyed home, where he lies in a most precarious situation, and it is thought cannot recover.

AN OLD SOLDIER.—Mr. Wm. Hall, of Beaver county, Pa., now in his one hundred and fourth year, is said to be still able to ride from his home to Washington, a distance of twenty-eight miles twice a year, to draw his pension as a revolutionary soldier! The old veteran retains all his faculties in full vigor.

DISPOSITION OF MURDERERS IN WASHINGTON.—We learn from the *Republic* that Robert A. Hawke, who recently killed his wife in Washington, by cutting her throat, has been declared a lunatic by the grand jury, and ordered to be sent to a lunatic asylum. In the case of Woodward, under sentence of death for killing his wife, a petition has been prepared, asking the President either to banish him beyond the limits of the United States, or to commute his punishment to imprisonment for life.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The Washington *Union*, of the 16th instant, confirms the report that the Hon. James Buchanan has finally accepted the mission to England, and says that Messrs. Soule, Gladsden, Borland, Greene and Bedinger will leave in a few days on their missions.

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.—A woman in Troy, N. Y., who is under indictment for murder, has her prison windows decorated with damask and lace curtains. This is keeping up a show of fashionable respectability under very disadvantageous circumstances.

A French letter states, that a dozen or more stock jobbers of Paris, have blown out their brains in consequence of the fluctuations of the stock exchange, during the agitation of the Turkish question. This is taking the Emperor's ultimatum more seriously than the Turk.

☞ A national convention of colored folks assembled at Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday last, more than one hundred delegates having been present. Fred. Douglass led off.

Wounded Honor Easily Healed.

The California news which we published last week, gave a brief notice of a duel which had taken place between Senator Gwin and the Hon. Mr. McCorkle.

It appears that the parties, with their friends, repaired to the selected spot, and amused themselves with firing at each other three times with rifles, neither of them, of course, being hurt in the least.—The friends interfered, and the following very satisfactory document was signed as a substitute for further shooting. Great country that California:

'After an exchange of three ineffectual shots between the Hon. William M. Gwin and Hon. J. W. McCorkle, the friends of the respective parties having discovered that their principals were fighting under a misapprehension of facts, mutually explained to their respective principals in what the misapprehension consisted, whereupon Doctor Gwin promptly denied the cause of provocation referred to in Mr. McCorkle's letter of the 29th May, and Mr. McCorkle withdrew his offensive language uttered on the occasion, and expressed regret at having used it.

(Signed)
'S. W. INGE,
'F. STUART,
'E. C. MARSHALL,
'E C. FITZHUGH,
'GEO. P. JOHNSON,
'A. P. CRITTENDEN.

'June 1st, 1853.'

A correspondent of a California paper says that the duel between Gwin and McCorkle settles the Senatorial question, so far as Mr. Gwin is concerned, as duelling is contrary to the provision of the Constitution of the State. It is very well to have at least one question settled by so ridiculous a practice.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The *Democratic Monthly Review*, recently started at Washington, D. C., thus expresses itself on this subject:

"We are by no means in favor of appointing mere professional politicians to office, who are destitute of ability and character just because they have drummed up ward meetings, made stump harangues, or elbowed their opponents at the polls. But what we do say is, that when merits and qualifications are other wise equal, he who has rendered most efficient aid to the victory of the Democratic party has the greatest right to its patronage and its honors. When the day comes that this ceases to be the policy of that party, 'the glory hath departed from Israel and the sceptre from Judah.' If men who do nothing to assist in achieving the triumph are to enjoy its fruits, who will establish presses to defend our principles and our candidates? who will write articles? who will make speeches? who will travel over the country, to rouse up the people to the struggle? and who will advance money indispensable to carry on the canvass, and to procure the very tickets which settle the result? The principles of the Democratic party are glorious emanations from that great law of equality of rights, which God gave us at our birth; but how are they to be carried out and enforced, without placing men in power who believe in them and venerate them? This can only be done through the organization of party, for our opponents will be united, and few men will take the trouble to organize and sustain the party, if they have not the hopes of its rewards. 'The laborer is worthy of his hire,' and he who toils should not be forced to feed the slug-gard, nor should he who has earned honors see them worn by him who did not."

One day last week, Benojah Boyer, of Phoenixville, was committed to the Chester county prison, charged with committing an assault and battery upon the person of an aged man of the name of Garrett. Garrett is a pious man, and on hearing Boyer make use of several oaths, commenced praying for him, whereupon Boyer fell upon and beat him unmercifully. The heartless act created considerable feeling in the neighborhood where it was known.

MONUMENT TO THE CAPTORS OF ANDRE.—The Fourth of July was appropriately celebrated at Tarrytown, N. Y., by laying the corner stone of a monument to Paulding, Williams and Van Wert, the three patriots by whom Major Andre was captured at that place. It is to consist of three blocks of marble with a shaft between thirty and forty feet in height, with an appropriate inscription. Some 6000 persons were present on the occasion.

The attempt to enforce the Maine Liquor Law in St. Johns, New Brunswick, on the 1st instant, was attended with very serious consequences.—The public feeling got to so high a pitch, that the citizens assembled and blew up Temperance Hall, with powder, almost demolishing it. Those engaged in the work could not have been good citizens, for good citizens are always law-abiding.

The Erie City Bank, chartered by the last Legislature, to supply the place of the old Erie Bank, whose charter has expired, will go into operation in a few weeks. J. P. Sherwin, Esq., recently of Pottsville, who is a large stockholder, will be the Cashier.

IN LUCK.—It is said that Judge Barret, recently appointed by Gov. Bigler to preside over the Carbon and Monroe District, has received an appointment to codify the revenue laws of the United States, at a salary of about $10,000 a year.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—The Washington *Union* announces that the Fishery negotiations are proceeding, and that the President is making every exertion to adjust the difficulty and vindicate the rights of American citizens. The U. S. Steamer Princeton and Fulton have been dispatched to the Fishing grounds to protect the American fishermen. Other vessles will be sent if required. The Union adds, that the Government possesses intelligence which cannot be made public, but has every reason to believe that no collision will take place during the pending of the negotiations.

Prince Albert laid the foundation of an asylum for idiots, at Earlswood, Reigate, near London, on the 17th ult. An ingenious plan was taken to raise subscriptions. Ladies were invited to walk past the prince, courtesy to him, and place upon the stone a purse containing their offerings. Between three and four hundred ladies paid five guineas a piece for a share in this interesting ceremonial.

This may be a very valuable institution to his Excellency's relatives, for, according to the doctrines laid down in certain scientific circles, nearly all the "blood royals" of Europe are becoming imbeciles for the want a little mixture of the plebian race.

The *Pennsylvanian* has been handsomely enlarged and otherwise improved. COOPER is determined to make the paper worthy of general support, and we trust his efforts will be encouraged by the Democracy at large, for the position of the Pennsylvanian should make it a *National* organ of the Democracy in the broadest sense of the term.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A carriage containing two ladies and a gentleman, of Easton, was precipitated into a lime kiln, on the Delaware, on Saturday, and one of the ladies was killed. The other persons were not much injured.

A TRAGEDY IN VIRGINIA.—The Lynchburg Virginian states that one day last week, Shelton Farrer, of Buckingham county, displeased in some way one of his sons, who immediately seized a double barrel loadon gun and attempted to shoot him. A brother interfered and undertook to wrest the gun from him when he was shot down. Another brother made a renewed effort to stop the madman, which resulted in the same way; he was instantly killed.

Archbishop Bedini, the Pope's Nuncio to Brazil, in company with his friend, Rev. John Virtue, are at the National Hotel, Washington city.

The survey of the proposed railroad between Gettysburg and Hanover, Pa., was commenced last week.

THE PRESIDENT'S NORTHERN TOUR.

Opening of the Crystal Palace.

The President and suite, arrived at New York, having stopped at Newark on the way, on Thursday, and was there received by many thousands of citizens and volunteers. Mayor Westervelt welcomed him in a written speech, to which the President replied in an eloquent manner. A procession was formed, and after parading through the city, they finally reached the Crystal Palace, at 2 o'clock.

The ceremonies attending the inauguration of the Palace commenced about half past 2 o'clock. Among the distinguished guests beside the President and his cabinet, on the platform, were Generals Scott, Wool, and Quitman, of the army; Howell Cobb, Governor of Georgia; Senators Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, Thompson, of New Jersey, Chase, of Ohio, and ex-Senator Miller, of New Jersey, and Preston, of South Carolina; and Lord Ellesemer and suite. A large delegation from Pennsylvania was also present.

The President was welcomed in an appropriate manner, by Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., and responded as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I return you my most warm and cordial thanks for the honor you have done me. I come to be present at the inauguration of this building, and to express the respect I entertain for this great Industrial Exhibition, designed and calculated to promote all that belongs to the interests of our country. You, sir, and the gentlemen associated with you, have laid claim in all you have done to thanks that will be enduring.

Whatever short-comings you have spoken of may be, but I can only say that they appear not here, and, so far as I have learned, they appear not at all. Everything around us reminds us that this is an utilitarian age, and that science, instead of being locked up, appears before the admiration of the world, and has begun to be tributary to the arts, manufactures, agriculture, and all that promotes social comfort. (Applause.) Sir, if you had achieved no other object but that you have done in bringing together citizens from all parts of this Union, you would have fulfilled, perhaps, one of the most important missions that can be imposed upon any of us in the way of strengthening that Union.

Sir, you have done more. You have nobly alluded to it. Your exhibition has brought here men eminent in almost every walk of life from every civilized country on the face of the globe. And thus you have done more, perhaps, than any of us in promoting that great object dear to you, dear to me, dear to my venerable friend near me, (alluding to Bishop Wainwright,) to promote peace among men. (Great Applause.) Sir, I have not the voice to address you, and return you my thanks again for the honor you have done me. I must conclude.

Thus ended the inauguration of the Crystal Palace. The collection of the Industry of Foreign Nations, and of our own workshops, is yet in a crude, incomplete state of arrangement. When everything is in order about the establishment, we have no doubt that it will be a striking and beautiful exhibition, both inside and out.

For the Volunteer.

Temperance Meeting.

Proceedings of a Temperance Convention, held in Carlisle, Saturday, July 16, 1853.

Pursuant to notice, a large an enthusiastic meeting assembled in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention was organized by electing MR. B. MULLEN, Esq., of South Middleton twp., President, and Jacob Dorshammer, of Mechanicsburg, L. H. Williams, of Newville, Chas. Bell, Esq., of Carlisle, W. G. Bricker, of Monroe, Jas. Moser, of Mechanicsburg, and W. H. Craig, of Shippensburg, Vice Presidents, and appointing Dr. J. K. Smith, of Carlisle, and Mr. Lynn, of Newville, Secretaries.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr Henderson, of Newville. The object of the meeting being stated by Prof. Johnston of Carlisle, the Rev. Mr. Duffield of Philadelphia, addressed the Convention for an hour in an able and impressive manner. The Rev. Mr. Jackson, the Temperance State Agent, was then introduced, but declined entering particularly into a discourse, but stated in a brief address the plan of organization, and gave some account of his labors in the cause of Prohibition in other sections of the State, with their results which were of a most cheering character. On motion, Mr. Henderson, of Newville, addressed the Convention, after which Prof. Wentworth, of Carlisle, made a most affecting appeal to the good and philanthropic to go earnestly to work, and secure to Pennsylvania the benefits of the "Maine Law."

On motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen a Committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention: Rev. Mr. Wing, Carlisle, M Griffith, South Middleton, L. H. Williams, Newville, B. Snodgrass, Shippensburg, and L M. Weaver, of Churchtown.

The Convention then adjourned till half past 1 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—At 1½ o'clock the Convention was called to order by the Chair. The Rev. Mr Jackson then made his address in his usual able manner. The following gentlemen were then constituted a Central County Committee:

Dr. S. Elliott, Chas. Bell, Esq., Prof. Wentworth, Peter Spahr, James Hacket, Rev. C. P. Wing, Jas. Gallager, Dr. J. K Smith, Carlisle; David Rockafellow, Mechanicsburg; S. N. Diven, South Middleton; S. M. Davidson, West Pennsboro'; Alexander Cathcart, Shepherdstown; David Criswell, Shippensburg.

The Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, reported the following, all of which were adopted:

Resolved, That in the uniform victory which the friends of a Prohibitory law have obtained whenever the people have been called upon to decide whether they desired, and would sustain such a law, and in the overwhelming mass of petitions that have been sent to the Legislature of this State, we have unequivocal evidence that Pennsylvania is prepared for the passage and enforcement of a law, similar in its provisions to that of the Maine Law.

Resolved, That, as Alcoholic liquors are extensively used for manufacturing and other useful purposes, we are not in favor of any prohibition of the manufacture of such liquors, provided those engaged in it can be restrained from the sale of them as a beverage.

Resolved, That as we regard the principle of Prohibition, as being of more importance than any other political question now before the people for decision in the coming election for this State, it shall be an indispensable qualification for our suffrages, that those who are candidates for the Legislature, should pledge themselves to the support of a law which shall entirely suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Resolved, That the Central County Committee, just appointed, be commissioned to secure, if possible in the present Political parties, nominations of men for the Legislature, who shall be pledged to obtain and enforce a Prohibitory Law; but if this be impracticable, we are then forced to form an independent ticket.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That this Convention pledge Cumberland county to raise three hundred dollars, through their Central Committee, for the benefit of the cause, and that one hundred of it be appropriated to pay an agent to canvass this county.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend the "CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN," a paper published at Harrisburg, to the support and patronage of the friends of Temperance and Prohibition throughout the county.

Resolved, That the proceeding of this Convention be signed by the officers, and published in all the papers of the county, and in the "Crystal Fountain" at Harrisburg.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare and publish an address to the people of Cumberland county:

Dr. Collins, William H. Miller, Esq., Thomas H. Skiles, Esq.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

[Signed by the officers.]

ROW AT PITTSBURG.—Mr. Wise was to have made a balloon ascension at Pittsburg, on the 4th, but the balloon refused to go up, and as Mr. W., it is stated refused to refund the ticket holders their money quite an excitement ensued. Next morning the holders of tickets surrounded the stores of Keneman, & Co., and J. Kennedy, where the tickets were purchased, and were clamorous for their money. A riot being anticipated, the police were called in requisition, and the mob dispersed without doing any damage.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

☞ The Democratic Convention of Butler county, which met week before last, passed a strong resolution in favor of Governor BIGLER.

☞ The *Examiner*, the organ of the Democracy of Washington co., thus closes a strong and able article in favor of Governor BIGLER's re-nomination:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have no cause, as far as we can discern, to depart from their long observed custom, and refuse to re-nominate the candidate with whom they achieved so glorious a triumph in 1851. A *second term* has become a *cardinal* rule with the Democratic party of the State and they cannot now depart from it with safety.

To refuse to re-nominate *William Bigler*, in 1854, would be an implied censure upon the administration. Will the Democracy suicidally cast that censure?—We think not.

☞ The Jefferson county Democratic Convention met at Brookville on the 6th inst., and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Gov. Bigler is entitled to our warmest thanks for selecting so able a jurist and accomplished a gentleman as the Hon. J. C. Knox, to the Supreme Bench, and our own delegates to the July State Convention are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to procure his nomination.

Resolved, That B. T Hastings is hereby appointed Representative, and P. W. Jenks recommended as Senatorial delegate to the next Fourth of March Convention, with instructions to vote for the Hon. Wm. Bigler, our present able Chief Magistrate.

GOV. BIGLER.—The Governor passed through Pittsburg a few days ago on his way to Mercer, where he now is, paying his regular visit to his aged Mother, who resides near Mercer. He travels like a plain Democratic Governor ought to, without any of the gingerbread show, that distinguishes some of our little great men. He is a true exponent of the wishes and will of the people, and bears the honors conferred upon him with a modesty that 'gives the world assurance of a man' and indicates a sound head and sound heart.—*Venango Spectator.*

PITTSBURG, July 8.—Hundreds of citizens of all classes called on Gov. Bigler, yesterday. In the afternoon he was magnificently entertained at the country seat of Col. Wilson McCandless, and in the evening he partook of a sumptuous entertainment with Judge Shannon. Whigs and Democrats joined in doing him honor, and the Governor made a very strong and favorable impression upon all. He left for Mercer this morning, expecting to return in a week.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—We notice that the Pittsburg *Union*, has raised the name of WM. BIGLER, for re-election as Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Berks county *Gazette and Democrat* declares its readiness to do the same, whenever the proper time shall come. Bigler has made an excellent Governor, and will doubtless be re-elected by an increased majority. As to his nomination by the Democratic party, we have not a doubt—it will be as before, by acclamation.—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

CAMBRIA COUNTY.—The Democracy of this sterling little county held their annual Convention on the 5th inst. After forming their ticket, resolutions were adopted highly eulogistic of the National and State Administrations. The *Mountain Sentinel* raises BIGLER's name to the mast-head for re-nomination, and says:

Governor Bigler occupies a strong hold upon the affections of the Democracy of this county, who stand prepared upon all occasions to defend the honesty and integrity of his official conduct from any unjust animadversions, having full and unchanging faith in his attachment to the principles of our organization, and full confidence that he has labored and will continue to do so for the advancement and maintenance of the political truths which link us together. He has, therefore, received the voice of the Cambria Democracy in his favor, which could not have been given to a man more eminently deserving, to a Democrat more true, to a Governor more fitted to protect the interests of the Commonwealth and increase the greatness and prosperity of her inhabitants.

Strange and Horrible Suicide.

The New York Express gives the following account of the suicide of Franklin C. Gray, at New Rochelle, on Friday:

Immediately after the sounding of the whistle of 8 o'clock, A. M., Express train from New York, at the New Rochelle depot, a gentleman very respectably attired started up the road with his hands folded and head dropped, as if laboring under a depression of spirits. After he had proceeded a short distance he halted between the tracks of the railroad, and stood as though he was awaiting the arrival of the train. The engineer and brakeman saw him, and presumed that he would keep clear of the train, but on its approach he threw himself right across the track, in front of the locomotive, the whole train passing over him, literally smashing him to pieces. A gold watch and chain, also smashed to atoms, were found on his person. We learn that the unfortunate man's name was Franklin C. Gray, aged about 45 years, a wealthy merchant of San Francisco, California, where he was alderman for two years, and highly respected. He had an income of $36,000 a year, which he receives regularly in monthly remittances of $3000. He brought letters of credit from Cook, Palmer & Co., of San Francisco, about fifteen months ago; he had since been residing a portion of the time in Washington, where he married a young, beautiful and highly accomplished lady. He recently purchased a house in New York, in the fifth avenue, for their occupacy, which he fitted up in a most magnificent style. Last week, while laboring under an aberration of mind, he disposed of his house and furniture at a sacrifice of $7000 to $8000. He advertised his furniture for sale; and, on persons going there, they found that he had sent to a furniture broker and had it all taken away. Recently he was introduced to Mr. Forman, of the Pavilion Hotel, at New Rochelle, at the office of John Cook, Jr., 98 Broadway, New York, and after some conversation with Mr. F. talked of visiting the place. Yesterday he again met Mr. Forman, and at once decided to return with him. He came for the purpose of looking at the rooms, and promised to bring his trunks up the following day. He appeared to enjoy himself very much during the evening, and partook of a hearty supper. He said he never enjoyed a meal better. He was in excellent spirits. Mr. Forman, in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Cook, did all in his power to occupy his mind, as for some time past he had been rather depressed. In the evening, he went to the Neptune House, to have a game of billiards, but not finding a table at liberty, they returned, and he went to his room immediately.

On returning from the Neptune House, it was agreed upon that they would go a fishing this morning, of which he said he was remarkably fond. Mr. Forman invited a couple of ladies to accompany them with a view to edify him as much as possible.—When everything was ready, and that he ascertained ladies were going, he said he did not feel well and declined to go. A short time after this he went out at the western gate in the rear of the house, and after going a short distance, turned round and looked as though he suspected some one was watching him. Not supposing for a moment that he contemplated anything wrong, no one followed or took further notice of him.

His wife is expected from Washington this evening to join him here. He appeared to idolize his wife; and only a few days ago he made a will leaving her all his property unconditionally.

We have said that the body was "literally smashed to pieces." If this statement be literally understood, it will convey some idea of the appearance which the body presents. Never has it been our lot to behold such a spectacle! The head, neck and shoulders are completely ground off. Not a piece of the skull can be found larger than a penny!

A JAIL IN INDIA.—Bayard Taylor, correspondent of the New York Tribune, visited the Agra Jail, Northern India, and, among other things, gives this account of the 'exercises:'

Here were hundreds of men seated at their looms, weaving carpets, singing the multiplication-table in thundering chorus. 'Twelve times twelve,' sang the monitor, in a shrill solo; 'One hundred and fourty four,' burst out the chorus, in all sorts of voices.—We went in to the blacksmiths' shops, where the prisoners, by a refinement of punishment, were made to forge their own fetters, themselves fettered. 'Seven times sixteen,' sang the solo, as he raised his hammer, 'One hundred and twelve,' was roared in answer, drowning the clang and bang of the iron. In the women's department there was a shrill tempest of vulgar fractions, the cooks recited astronomical facts while mixing their rice. Even the hardest cases confined in solitary cells, were going through their 'a b abs,' through a hole in the door, to a monitor standing outside.

Gov. Wood, of Ohio, has resigned the gubernatorial chair, and accepted the consulship to Valparaiso. Lt. Gov. Medill becomes the chief magistrate.