THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, AUGUST 11, 1853.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JOHN C. KNOX,

OF TIOGA COUNTY.

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

COUNTY MEETING.

The Democratic Republicans of Cumberland county, are requested to assemble in the Court House, in Carlisle, on MONDAY Evening the 23d of August, 1853, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of interchanging opinions on the approaching election.

A general attendance is earnestly requested.

MANY.

August 11, 1853.

REV. C. MARTIN, of York, is expected to preach in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in this Borough, on next Sabbath morning and evening.

ARRESTED.—On Sunday morning last, officer MCCARTNEY arrested a negro man named *Abraham Bell*, who is charged by his wife with having made a murderous assault upon her person. Bell, it is said, was armed with knife and pistols, and made a most desperate resistance, but was compelled to yield to superior force. On Monday he was conveyed to the jail at Harrisburg, where he will remain until our August Court, when he will stand his trial.

DAGUERREOTYPES.—Those who desire to have in their possession a good likeness of themselves or any of their friends, should call at the *studio* of our young friend and townsman, Mr. JOHN MAIN. We have examined several of the likenesses taken by him, and feel bound to pronounce their execution faultless, and their finish and accuracy perfect. If you would encourage native talent and enterprise, call upon Mr. MAIN, at his Daguerrean Rooms, next door to the new prison, where a good article may be had at a very moderate price.

THE HIPPODROME AT CARLISLE!—Wednesday the 3d of August, 1853, will be a day long remembered by the fun-loving and sight-seeing citizens of our goodly borough and its vicinity, for on that day and evening they were most egregiously humbugged, duped, and deceived! Welch's celebrated Hippodrome, as it is falsomely termed, was exhibited in Carlisle, drawing crowds of spectators, and every one who witnessed the performance, unite in pronouncing it a decided humbug! For weeks before its arrival, flaming handbills were posted up at public places, in town and country, and the expectations of the curious were raised to the highest pitch, only to be most wofully disappointed. The old fashioned circus goers missed the tricks and witticisms of the clown and the sports of the ring, which were not compensated by anything at the Hippodrome.

VERY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday night last, Mr. MARTIN ZEIGLER, a citizen of this borough, having retired to bed at his usual hour in apparent good health, his wife was awakened some time in the night by his groans. She arose and lighted a candle, but before medical assistance could be procured, he was a corpse. Mr. Zeigler had been employed in running cars, and was esteemed an honest, worthy man. He was aged 36 years.

ACCIDENT AT THE NEW PRISON.—On Tuesday afternoon last, about 5 o'clock, an accident occurred at the new prison, now in progress of construction in this borough, which had well-nigh proved fatal to three of the masons at work on the building. One of the upper tier of arches, from some cause, gave way, falling upon Simon Kline, Conrad Weidman, and Joseph Shump, badly, though, we believe, not fatally injuring them. They were all more or less cut and bruised—the latter so much so, that he will not be able to resume work for some time. They are all honest, hard-working men, and we are truly sorry to hear of their sad mishap, as loss of time at this season of the year is to them a serious inconvenience.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION—THE TICKET.

In another column will be found the official proceedings of the Democratic County Convention—The ticket selected is certainly an excellent one in every respect, and cannot fail to give satisfaction.—The candidates are all competent men, highly intelligent, of irreproachable moral character, and firm and decided in their political predilections. The ticket, indeed, is unexceptionable, and deserves, and no doubt will receive, the united vote of the party.—Since the formation of the ticket we have seen and conversed with a number of intelligent Democrats from various sections of the county, and they all concur that a stronger ticket and one more deserving of support could not have been selected. The satisfaction appears universal, and when this is the case the Whigs can expect but little "aid and comfort" in old Mother Cumberland.

By reference to the proceedings it will be seen that the State and National administrations are fully endorsed by the Democracy of Cumberland, and the policy of both highly approved of.

On future occasions we shall speak more at length in regard to the ticket and the resolutions adopted by the Convention. In the mean time we would say to our Democratic brethern, be up and doing, and give a long pull and a strong pull for the *whole ticket*. Let it be elected by an old fashioned Democratic majority, and we will thus secure the services of capable, deserving, and intelligent officers.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of a new democratic paper, just established at Chambersburg, in this State, called "*The Franklin Telegraph*." It is printed on good type and paper, and is a very fair specimen of the "art preservative of all arts." It will advocate democratic principles and we doubt not will contribute much toward strengthening the democratic party in that federal stronghold. The number before us is well filled with substantial reading matter, and the editorials are written in a style which evince that the editor is a man of ability. We wish the editor, Mr. J. GEORGE RIPPER abundant success.

BE "UP TO SNUFF."—The very best snuff in the world is a snuff in the morning air. Try it; no matter if the cold air does *pinch* a little.

GOV. WILLIAM BIGLER.

From every section of this great Commonwealth, we have the most cheering assurances of the continued and increasing popularity of our present worthy and efficient Executive, WILLIAM BIGLER. Indeed, so little has or can be urged against him, even by the most rabid of the Whig journals and politicians, that his official conduct needs no labored defence at the hands of his political friends. So popular has been his administration with the great bulk of the people, and so unanimous have been the members of the Democratic Party in his support, that we concluded, long since, that his re-nomination by the Convention in March next, was an event about which there could be no dispute. Believing this to be a "fixed fact," and believing also that his re-election was certain, we have been comparatively easy on the subject, and have, perhaps, been less zealous in advocating his claims for a re-nomination than some of our Democratic contemporaries. The time, however, has at length arrived when it is right and proper that every Democrat should express his preferences and opinions in relation to the gubernatorial question, and we are free to declare WILLIAM BIGLER our first choice for the station which he now so honorably fills, and will do all that in us lies to secure his re-nomination.

Since the commencement of his executive term, Gov. BIGLER has acted in strict accordance with democratic principles and usages, and his administrative conduct has won for him "golden opinions" from the wise and good. His honesty and integrity are unimpeached, and his great abilities to administer aright the affairs of the State, have been acknowledged by eminent and experienced men both in this and other States. He has checked by a judicious use of the veto power, hasty and corrupt legislation, and by his firmness prevented the chartering of a host of banks and other irresponsible corporations. The wisdom of his course has been appreciated by the people, and his conduct commended by them in their primary meetings. His official acts have been approved and endorsed by Democratic County Conventions in various parts of the State, and we have yet to hear the first word urged against him from a genuine democratic source. For honesty of purpose and purity of character, Gov. BIGLER enjoys an enviable reputation, and so satisfactory to the people has been his administration, that it has frequently been compared with that of the truly honest and democratic one of SIMON SNYDER.

For these reasons, we shall not fail to urge upon every proper occasion, the re-nomination of Gov. BIGLER, and, when nominated, give him our hearty and active support.

A Speck of War.

The citizens of Erie, in Pennsylvania, are in a state of great excitement on account of a proposition by the Lake Shore Railroad Company to change the gauge at that place, so that the present delay and inconvenience arising from different gauges may be avoided. The alteration is about to be made under the authority of an act of the last Pennsylvania legislature; but the people of Erie are determined to resist the change "at all hazards and to the last extremity." They held a meeting on the 19th ult., and passed resolutions which, the *Post* says, "amount to rank nullification, and are likely to lead to open war." They say the law was procured by bribery and corruption, and is not binding on them. They are determined to tear up the railroad at all points where it crosses the streets of the city of Erie. The city council met the same evening, and ordered the high constable to tear up the rails; and made it the duty of every citizen to aid in the work when called on, under a penalty of five dollars, and imposing a penalty of $100 for resisting the order. Truly, they have stirring times in Erie. We hope the matter will be settled without bloodshed!

I. O. OF O. F. STATISTICS.—William Curtis, Esq., Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, has placed us in possession of the annual report of the Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of this State, for the year ending June 30, 1853. The initiations numbered 4,062, rejections, 433; admitted on card, 415; withdrawn by card, 740; re-instatements, 270; suspensions, 2,366; expulsions, 70; deaths, 309; Passed Grands, 4,794; number of members in this State, 44,122; total receipts, $173,254 81; numbers relieved, 5014, to amount of $73,197 72; widowed families relieved, 796, to the amount of $3,886 66; members buried, 282; expense for burying the dead, $14 052 62; paid for education of orphans, $333 78; total expenditures, $91,380 81. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is composed of 4,794 members, and has under its jurisdiction 478 Lodges.

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND RUSSIA.—The N. York *Herald*, in the course of an article on the policy of England and France, says:—"To ask them to acknowledge that they have been all along in the wrong, and to require them to recede from their position, is to suggest that they should stultify themselves in the sight of all Europe. It is to demand of them a formal act recognizing their inferiority to Russia, and their readiness to receive from the Czar any terms which he may please to dictate. Compliance with such a request, urged in such a tone, and at such a crisis, would overthrow at a blow the edifice which the skill of English, French and Austrian diplomatists have spent the last forty years in erecting, and would take rank in history as the first unequivocal token of the decline of the Western Powers."

DESERTION.—The Brunswick Reformer says—It is reported at Head Quarters that Her Majesty's troops are about to be removed from this province. Among other causes which have led the British Government to entertain the idea of adopting this step, is, it is said, the increasing frequency of desertion, and the alleged disposition of provincialists to aid the escape of deserters. That many such persons should be found in New Brunswick, in the home of the Loyalists, is almost incredible. Still it is almost impossible, that eleven men, and they strangers, could have made their way from Frederickton to Houlton without the assistance or at least connivance of some persons resident in the country.

NEW YORK CLOTH TRADE.—Woollens are selling in New York freely at an advance of 20 a 25 per cent. over prices at the corresponding period of last year, owing mainly to the enhanced rates of the raw material, dye stuffs, and labor. Heavy cottons, such as brown sheetings and shirtings, and prints, are active at an advance of five per cent. The market is bare of printing cloths, and the mills generally are working on orders. The sales last week amount to 14,000 pieces, 50 by 64, which is considered the standard commands, at 6 cents. In British and continental goods there is a fair amount of business doing. Prices remain much the same. Black silks are tending upwards, as are also most styles of China goods.

British Emigration.

The report of the British emigration commission has just been printed. The document abounds with interesting facts in reference to the outward movement of population, some of which may serve to correct very erroneous and exaggerated ideas as to the extent of the emigration to America. Since 1815, the era of peace, only 3,463,993 emigrants had left the United Kingdom; only 1,641,846 departing between that period and 1847, the date of the Irish famine. The bulk of the movement has occurred since the latter event. The Irish exodus during the last six years has carried off 1,313,226 persons. During the year 1852 the outflow to Australia reached the sum of 87,881, government assisting 34,854 of the number to make the transit. The first quarter of 1853, for which, unluckily, we are not indulged with the figures, is stated to exhibit a very decided falling off in the outgo—a fact from which the commissioners infer a greater degree of comfort and content among the lower orders. The inference is probably forced. The diminished fortunes realized in Australia, taken in connexion with the utterly disorganized state of society there, has a great deal to do with the flagging emigration. The adventurous—those who were so lightly attached to the mother country as to depart at the first trumpet peal from the far off gold world—are all numbered in the record of 1851-'52. The first attraction was naturally the most potent, and its harvest the heaviest. The decline was, therefore, to be anticipated. It does not require the state of labor in England to explain it.

THE CHINESE MISSION.—There seems to be great doubt yet whether Mr. Walker will be able to get off to China, the political and moral structure of which ancient empire seems on the point of some singular and important changes, making the presence of a properly accredited and instructed minister a matter of some moment. The Government have no vessel at home nor upon any foreign station in which to send him to China. The Powhatan will have joined Com. Perry's squadron, intended for the Japanese Islands, before orders could reach Canton directing her to return to Ceylon for the Minister. It is suggested, in this emergency, that the Government shall place one of the Pacific steamers at his disposal, as the Government has reserved the right to do so in their contract with the owners. By way of Panama he could reach China by the 1st of November next. If this is not done it is supposed that Mr. Walker will recall his acceptance of the appointment, as he has expressed the determination of not going out except in a U. S. steamer, in which he should have the means of getting from place to place in China, as the necessities of the case would require. It is important that Mr. Walker should depart very soon, or that somebody should take the place. Mr. Marshall, if report be correct, has not made an impression calculated to advance American interest in that quarter.

MALIGNANT FEVER.—Considerable excitement was produced in Philadelphia last week, by reports that the yellow fever had been introduced by the bark *Mandarin*, lately from Cienfuegos, and that quite a number of deaths had lately taken place. Accounts, however, were greatly exaggerated. Some sickness broke out on board the vessel, which the physicians pronounced malignant bilious fever, and it proved fatal to several of the crew and a few persons on shore who were in communication with them; but the promptness of the Health Officers, in ordering the bark to quarantine, to be thoroughly cleansed and purified, and removing all other causes which might tend to spread the disease, had the immediate effect of arresting its further ravages. The persons who died, were the Captain of the vessel; one or two of the crew; a Custom House officer who was on board one night; Mr. George W. Kerkesinger, keeper of the South Street Ferry Hotel, his wife, (formerly of the South Street Ferry Hotel and sister-in-law, Mrs. Riffert, of Schuylkill Haven) and sister-in-law, Mrs. Riffert, of Reading, to whose house the sick were removed from the vessel; and one or two other persons.

☞ The Fishery Question continues to occupy much of the public attention in the Eastern States. The Gloucester, Mass. Telegraph, copying the propositions for a settlement, as recently published from Washington, says "the British have only to take one or two more steps of aggression towards our fishermen to kindle into a flame the spirit which is now smouldering in the bosoms of the insulted freemen of this country." It says "these fishermen are now pursuing their avocation, and that they will resist, to the shedding of blood, any such treatment as that received last summer. This journal advises our Government, with the view of bringing the British to their senses, to replace the duty upon the fish and other products of the provinces, which was formerly levied. A writer in Hunt's Magazine traces the most of the difficulty upon the Fishery Question to events connected with the War of American Independence. The Tories who were driven from New England, during the Revolution, fled to the British Provinces. Their property was confiscated, and some of them have not received remunerations therefor.—They have been forced to continue enemies, been driven into the establishment of rival fisheries, and so have perpetuated that hatred which has led them on every available occasion since to harrass the fishermen of New England, to seek the limitation of their rights, and even the total expulsion from the fisheries.

☞ Cotton is now used for the purpose of stuffing mattrasses, and is said to be preferable to everything else ever used for that purpose. A writer in the N York Day Book says he "has had one for some six months past, and has found it to possess every requisite and desirable quality of a mattress, without the objections so frequently urged against moss curled hair, or husks—as the moulding from damps, bad smells from the curled hair in summer, and the lumpy matting of the moss." He says further, that "the cotton felting, prepared by a patented process, has none of these annoyances, is always elastic, and will, with ordinary care, last a life time."

COUNTERFEITS.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that there never was a time when so many counterfeit notes were in circulation as at present. I suppose that some $400 per day are received in regular business, and thrown out at the various banking houses in that city, when offered for deposit. This is an evil which may be materially cured by allowing no bank notes less than $5 to circulate. While small notes are the principal circulation in a city, the temptation to fraud is great, because the chances of detection are fewer, the notes being circulated among those who are least capable of discovering their spurious character.

CURIOUS FACT.—Whilst some hands on the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, at Cusack's Mill, about five miles south of the city, were quarrying a stone, a human skeleton was found embedded in rock, on a bluff bank on the south side of Jonathan creek, thirty feet from the surface. A small fissure in the rock of about two inches in width opened to the resting place of these remains, which, in all human probability, may have been deposited there centuries ago. The rock contained an indentation of the greater part of the body, as perfect as though moulded of potter's clay.

Danger should be feared when distant and braved when present.

Lieutenant Maury's Scientific Mission.

Lieutenant Maury sailed from New York on Saturday week, the Washington *Union* says, in the Pacific for Europe, to attend the Scientific Convention to be held at Brussels in August. This convention meets under the auspices of the naval powers of Europe, and its object has reference to a branch of science in which Lieutenant Maury has acquired a world fame. It is proposed to adopt some uniform plan of observations connected with his wind and current charts, and it was eminently fit that he should be honored, as he has been, by a national commission to such a convention. He has thus far devoted his superior intellect to scientific researches, and the results have given renown to his name, whilst they have contributed incalculable benefits to commerce. We anticipate important consequences from his present mission, in the further improvements in the science of navigation which we expect to follow the deliberations of the convention at Brussels.

Judge Knox—A Merited Tribute.

Mr. Jackson of Carbondale, in this State, who served two years in the Legislature with Judge Knox, pays the following merited tribute to his ability, character and worth, in a letter, to the Carbondale Citizen:

MR. EDITOR:—SIR:—I perceive Gov. Bigler has again displayed his good judgment by supplying the place of the late lamented Judge Gibson, of the Supreme Bench, now deceased, by the appointment of the Hon. Judge Knox, of Tioga. During the Sessions of '46 and '47, I had the honor of forming his acquaintance by being seated, during the Session, next his elbow. He was plain and unassuming in manner, attentive to the business that immediately concerned his constituents, and also kept a good look out for the general interests of the State. Being an advocate of progressive Democracy, he was brought forward for Speaker of the House, and received every Democratic vote; but, as the Democrats were in the minority, Mr. Cooper, Whig, was elected in his place. Courteous in his manners, and ever ready to lend assistance to junior members of either House, he was surrounded by friends of both political parties. Judge Knox is yet a young man—not yet having arrived at what may be termed the meridian of life—and bids fair to become of the brightest ornaments of the Old Keystone. Should he receive a nomination in the State Convention, (which no doubt he will,) if life is spared, I shall give him my hearty support. If honesty and industry combined with clear judgment, is a passport worth having, Judge Knox will receive the votes of the masses of the people.

Yours, &c.,

N. JACKSON.

Carbondale, June, 1853.

DECISION IN A LIQUOR CASE.—Judge Manchester, of Providence, has given an important decision in a liquor case, in which the witness, who swore to the sale, testified that he purchased the liquor for the purpose of having defendant convicted. The Judge decided that upon every principal of law, no man should be convicted for crime upon the uncorroborated testimony of a man who would go upon the stand and swear exultingly, that he had induced the defendant to commit the crime for the purpose of having an opportunity to swear against him—that it took away the safeguard which the law had thrown around the citizen for his protection, and the security of a fair and impartial trial when accused of crime. He adjudged the defendant not guilty and ordered him to be discharged. This decision is, we believe, without a precedent.

HOW WAS IT DONE?—Among the wonders at the Crystal Palace is a very ingenious piece of work by an American engraver, being nothing less than the whole of the Lord's prayer written on a three cent piece and a gold dollar—the former is in old English and the latter in Italics. Every letter can be perceived with an eye glass, as artistically written as the finest chasing upon the richest jewelry.

The Boston Pilot, a Roman Catholic print, states the following reasons which will prevent Bishop Ives from receiving ordination as a priest of the Catholic Church. It says "He cannot be ordained without the consent of his wife. To make her consent worth anything, she must be a Catholic. Even then, it will be worth nothing, unless she retire voluntarily to a convent. Even so, there will be some difficulty in obtaining for him permission to be a priest."

THE EPISCOPAL CLERGY OF BOSTON.—At a clerical breakfast, on Monday morning, partaken of by the resident ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church, within the city of Boston, the Rev. Dr. Eaton remarked that in the course of his ministry here, he had known at the diocesan dinners the whole number of Boston clergy to be but one. On this occasion there were fifteen present out of twenty six, the remaining eleven either being absent from their parishes, or otherwise engaged in parochial labors.

THE EPIDEMIC IN NEW ORLEANS.—The City Council of New Orleans, on the 25th ult., passed an ordinance constituting a Board of Health, and defining its powers. Fifteen citizens compose the Board—They were immediately elected, and $10,000 placed at their disposal. A quarantine was established on foreign vessels, yet there is no power given to prevent passengers from landing. The epidemic is increasing in private practice, and has ceased to be confined to certain localities. Some physicians who volunteered their services to the Howard Association, have been compelled by the increase of their private practice, to decline serving. One of them comes out publicly and states he cannot serve and do justice to his own patients. Over one-half of the cases terminate fatally—some in four to eight hours after they are first taken. The newspapers caution strangers to remain away until after the first frost, which generally kills the disease.

A duel was fought near Charleston on the 2d inst., between John Donovant, of Chester, and J. Davidson, Legare, of Charleston, in which the latter was killed at the first fire. The difficulty was relative to a controversy between Alfred Rhett and Isaac M. Dwight, concerning a publication by the latter of a communication in the *Courier* of the 27th ult. This last affair had been amicably settled by the interference of friends.

SINGULAR CASE.—The Exeter News Letter states that a gentleman residing in that town owns a cow which he dares not send out to pasture or into the street, such is her malicious disposition and perfect hatred of the human species, and especially of women and children. The owner of the cow also has a cat upon his premises, and although the gentlest treatment and all the blandishments of the dairy have been proffered it, no person has been able to lay hands upon it or even to lure it into the house. Strange as it may seem, these two wild animals have the best understanding between themselves, and appear to be perfectly happy in each other's company. While few persons dare approach to the head of the cow, the cat sleeps in her manger, or upon her back, eating with the cow from the same pail, and receiving the kindest treatment from her.

DISCHARGED.—The Jury in the case of Lieut. Schaumberg, indicted for shooting with intent to kill Mr. Fuller, at Washington City several months ago, were unable to agree, and discharged by the Court. They stood *seven* for acquittal, and *five* for conviction.

THE STANDING STONE BANNER.—This is the title of a new paper just sprung into existence at Huntingdon, of which we have received a copy of the first number. It is edited and published by Messrs. Africa and Whittaker, and is neutral in politics and religion. It is a neatly got up paper, and will no doubt be well supported. We hope the editors may be fully compensated for their liberal enterprise.

Democratic County Convention.

Agreeably to the appointment of the Democratic Republican Standing Committee of Cumberland county, the delegates elected in the several townships and boroughs, met in Convention in the Court House, in Carlisle, on Tuesday the 9th inst. The Convention was organized by the appointment of WM. M. SCOULLER, President, and B. DUKE, P. QUIGLEY and A. C. NORTON, Secretaries.

The following Delegates appeared, presented credentials of election, and took their seats:

Lower Allen—W M Mateer, J B Drawbaugh.
Upper Allen—J W Cocklin, J K Noell.
Carlisle—East Ward, A C Norton, P Quigley.
West Ward, J Worthington, H S Ritter.
Dickinson—D L Beelman, J Hemminger.
Easterpennsboro'—C A Dickson, B Clay.
Frankford—J B Brown, P Minich.
Hampden—S Sheaffer, N H Eckels.
Hopewell—Jonathan Rhoads, J M Means.
Monroe—T A Weakley, J Bowman.
Mifflin—J B Perry, W M Scouller.
Mechanicsburg—T B Ayres, E Lamont.
Newville—Wm Barr, Wm Lytle.
Newton—W W Nevin, J M'Culloch.
New Cumberland—J A Lee, W H Boal.
North Middleton—W F Swigert, E Light.
South Middleton—S Gleim, Jacob Zug.
Shippensburg Boro.—S Booher, H Fordney.
Shippensburg Tp.—John Kitzmiller, B Duke.
Southampton—D Kitzmiller, H B Hoch.
Silver Spring—M Koshi, J Bobb.
Westpennsboro'—J Dunlap, R Graham.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for the several offices, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

Assembly,

DAVID J. M'KEE, of Newton.
H. G. MOSER, of Lower Allen.

Commissioner,

JAMES ARMSTRONG, of Carlisle.

Treasurer,

N. W. WOODS, of Carlisle.

District Attorney,

W. J. SHEARER, of Carlisle.*

Director of the Poor,

JOHN C. BROWN, of Frankford.

County Surveyor,

ABM. LAMBERTON, of N. Mid.

Auditor,

J. B. DRAWBAUGH, of Lr. Allen

The Convention then appointed J. P. Rhoads, Wm. M. Beeten, and John C. Dunlap, Senatorial Conferees, with instructions to support SAMUEL WHERRY, Esq., for State Senator.

The Convention then named the following gentlemen as members of the Standing Committee:

Wm Stephan, Lower Allen, A B Seacrist, Upper Allen; D Smith, E. W., Carlisle, J Harder, W. W.; W M Shriver, Dickinson; J Sheets, Eastpennsborough; J Mountz, Frankford; John Sprout, Hampden; W Wherry, Hopewell; J Paul, Monroe; D Sterrett, Mifflin; A Seirer, Mechanicsburg; J Hoover, Newville; C L Vanderbelt, Newton; J Switzer, New Cumberland; P Howard, N. Middleton; H Stuart, S. Middleton; J B Duncan, Shippensburg Bo.; H Craig, Shippensburg Tp.; John Kitzmiller, Southampton; H Hickernell, Silver Spring; G M Graham, Westpennsboro.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted:

Resolved, That we have full and entire confidence in our National administration, and that, following the path marked out in President PIERCE's inaugural address, it cannot but promote the highest good of the nation, and render us a united and harmonious people.

Resolved, That the administration of Governor BIGLER, has met the just expectations of the people, and that in pursuing the policy of Snyder and Shunk, he has shown that he has the love of the Democratic policy at heart, and is willing to mould the measures of the Government according to its benign principles.

Resolved, That we recommend the ticket this day formed to the Democratic Republican citizens of Cumberland county, and pledge ourselves to give it our united and hearty support.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Convention have nominated for both branches of the Legislature, men of unimpeachable moral character and strictly temperate habits, who we feel assured will support any measure that may tend to restrain and circumscribe the evils of intemperance, by amending the license law or enacting such other salutary provisions as the people may desire, it is therefore neither expedient or proper that such candidates should be put to the inconvenience of answering every question which may be propounded to them after having been thus endorsed by the Convention presenting them for the favorable consideration of the Democratic Republican citizens of the county.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and published in the Democratic papers of the county.

(Signed by the Officers.)

OHIO.—The Ohio Statesman makes the following sensible remarks in regrd to the pending canvass in Ohio:

"It is doubtful whether the democracy of this State appreciate the practical results of their success or defeat at the October polls. Superficial reflection upon the position of parties, and the probable prospects before us, is calculated to inspire a rather indifferent interest in what may be called the contest, though really there is but the form of contest without its substance and spirit. The democracy are strong and in power; our enemies are weak, broken down—a State organization and unity, dead. Our friends deem it scarcely necessary to organize or to think of action. Yet there is no more subtle danger to a party than this very confident self security which democrats may naturally feel in contemplating the state of things before them. We are at the very acme of political domination—to outward appearance invincibly entrenched in power, with our enemies literally under our feet. But it has been truly said by a philosophical writer—and his words are a cogent warning to all triumphant parties—'in this world all things react; and the very extremity of any force is the seed and nucleus of a counter agency.' The most sanguine assurance of permanent rule over public affairs may beget a lull in our vigilance, in which we may be surprised and overthrown by an enemy always on the look out, always in ambush, always most sure to strike whenever their adversaries are most soundly asleep."

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO NEW YORK.—The New (Sunday) Atlas adverts in the following handsome manner, to the late visit of the President to New York:

"Many years have elapsed since we formed an acquaintance with the present President of the United States. That acquaintance was made when he was a student at law, and subsequently ripened when he was a representative from New Hampshire in the Congress of the United States. We refer to the fact, not to indulge any vain spirit of egotism, but because it affords us an opportunity to say, that he appeared, in the guise of a Chief Magistrate, with the same modest and genial demeanor that characterized him when he held a 'fourth estate' as an American citizen. He was as unostentatious as the President as he always was, when he moved among the world as a private citizen. There was about him, whilst he received the somewhat idolatrous homage of his fellow-citizens, the same unpretending aspect that he manifested in his humbler days.

"The visit to New York will redound to the advantage of Gen. Pierce and to the country. Patriotism had its apotheosis, and the people had ample opportunity to manifest their devotion to the institutions of the republic. The whole city was delighted, and the Chief Magistrate had ample assurance at their hands that they would second him in his efforts to perpetuate, consolidate, and advance our continually growing fame and glory.

Postmaster General Campbell has rented the house formerly occupied by the late Vice President King, in Washington for his residence.

Alabama Election.

MOBILE, Aug. 6.—The returns are sufficient to indicate the election of Col. Winston, (Democrat) for Governor, although there were four candidates for that office.

W. S. Earnest, the Whig candidate, received a strong vote, including the support of the temperance party.

The Whigs in this city have a majority, and also in Montgomery, Macon, Chambers, and Barbour counties.

The election for the Congressional delegation, as far as heard from, indicates the choice of Sampson W. Harris, Democrat, in the 3d District, over S. D. Moore; George S. Houston, Union Democrat, in the 5th; W. R. Cobb, Democrat, in the 6th, over Clement C. Clay, Jr.; and James T. Dowell, Democrat, over Alexander White, Whig, in the 7th.

In Mobile, a portion of the first district, Philip Phillips, Democrat, has a majority of 200 over E. Lockwood, the Whig candidate.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH N. C., Aug. 6. 1853.—*Fourth District.*—Johnston county gives Rogers (Whig) 661; Lewis, (Dem.) 588; Venable (Dem.) 256. Franklin county—Rogers, 283; Lewis, 495; Venable, 275. Granville county—Rogers, 835; Lewis, 31; Venable, 1,047. Warren county—Rogers, 123; Lewis, 131; Venable, 573. Orange county—Reported a large majority for Rogers.

Fourth District.—The counties of Johnston, Franklin, Granville, Wake and Warren, give Rogers (Whig) for Congress 3,157; Venable, (Dem.) 2,793; Lewis, (Dem.) 1,888—with Orange and Nash to hear from. The former gives Rogers a very large majority, sufficient to secure his election, owing to two Democrats running. The Democratic majority in the last Governor's election in the district was 2 800.

Returns from Halifax and Northampton counties show a gain for Shaw (Dem.) over Outlaw (Whig) for Congress 150 in each county.

Second District—Ruffin (Dem.) is elected.

Third District.—Ashe is elected by 1,000 majority.

Nothing reliable has been received from the other districts.

Scattering returns received from other parts of the State show considerable gains for the Democratic party.

Kentucky Elections.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—The returns from this State show a Whig majority in the Senate of 8, and in the House as far as heard from, of 25, with 29 members yet to hear from. If there is no change in these from last election, the Whigs will have a majority in joint ballot of 32.

The mail of last night settles the election of Stanton, Democrat, in the 10th district; and Elliott, democrat, in the 6th—making 4 Democrats elected certain. In the 4th district the contest between Bramlette, Whig, and Christman, Democrat, is very close, but the former is probably elected by a small majority.

The Ashland District will probably be contested in consequence of alleged illegal voting.

LATEST DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE Aug. 8.—Sufficient returns have been received of the election in this State to enable us to announce the following as the Kentucky delegation in the next Congress:—

1st Dist.	Lynn Boyd, D.	6th Dist.	J. M. Elliott, D.
2nd "	Benj. E Gray, W.	7th "	W. Preston, W
3d "	Pres. Ewing, W.	8th "	J. C. Breckenridge, D.
4th "	J S Christman D.		
5th "	Clem. S. Hill, W.	9th "	L. M. Cox, W.
		10th "	R. H. Stanton, D.

This makes five Democrats and five Whigs.

We have no returns this morning from Missouri or Tennessee.

Tennessee Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—Reports from Tennessee confirm the previous impression of the election of Henry, Whig candidate for Governor, over Johnson, democrat.

ANOTHER REPORT.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Returns from one third of the State of Tennessee show a gain of one thousand for Johnson, democrat. The Legislature is doubtful.

Another Terrible Railroad Accident—Ten Men Killed.

We learn from an Extra from the office of the *Lambertville Dispatch* that a most terrible and heart-rending accident occured on Friday evening, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, about nine miles above Lambertville, by which ten persons were killed, and several others very seriously injured. The train consisting of ten or twelve cars, conveying the laborers on the canal to their homes, was thrown off the track at a place called the Bull Head, in consequence of running over a cow, and several of the cars smashed to atoms. There were some 200 laborers on the train, ten of whom were almost instantly killed, and a number of others injured.

The news of the terrible casualty was immediately despatched to Lambertville, and several physicians repaired to the scene of the disaster, to lend their aid to the unfortunate. Drs. Lilly, Keon and Reilly, of Lambertville, and Dr. Foulke, of New Hope, ministered as fully as they were able to the sufferers, and afterwards some of the dead, and many of the injured, were brought to Lambertville, and others taken in charge by their friends.

The following is a list of the killed:—Mathew Malone, Michael Conely, John Irving, Jeremiah Leavy, Michael McGerrick, Barthlomew Sheehan, Thomas Murran, Michael Dalton, John Dignan and Patrick Coffee. Besides these there are some ten or fifteen others very badly injured. Many having their legs and arms broken. One man named John Conroy was so terribly mangled that no hope of his recovery is entertained.

The accident occured just at the dusk of evening.

CAGATE'S EULOGY ON WEBSTER.—The proposed eulogy on Daniel Webster, by the Hon. Rufus Choate was delivered in the College Chapel at Hanover, N. H., on Wednesday a week. It is considered the most brilliant, eloquent, and profound eulogy that has yet been delivered to the memory of the great orator and statesman. The following closing paragraphs exhibit the spirit and style of the whole address:

But it is time this eulogy were brought to its conclusion. My heart goes back into the coffin there with him, and I would pause. I went—it is a day or two since—alone, to see the house which he so passionately loved, the chamber where he died, the grave in which they laid him down—all habited as when

"His look drew audience still as night,
Or summer's noontide air,"

till the heavens be no more. In all that spacious and calm scene all things to the eye looked at first unchanged. The books in the library, the pictures, the table at which he wrote, the scientific culture of the land, the course of agricultural occupation, the coming in of harvests, fruit of the seed his own hand had scattered, the animals and implements of husbandry, the trees planted by him in lines, in copses, in orchards, by thousands, the seat under the noble elm on which he used to sit to feel the south west wind at evening, or hear the breathings of the sea, or the not less audible music of the starry heavens, all seemed at first unchanged. The sun of a bright day, from which, however, something of the fervors of midsummer were wanting, fell temperately on them all, filled the air on all sides with the utterance of life, and gleamed on the long line of ocean. Some of those whom on earth he loved best, still were there. The great mind still seemed to preside, the great presence to be with you. You might expect to hear again the rich and playful tones of the voice of the old hospitality. Yet a moment more and all the scenes took on the aspect of one great monument, inscribed with his name, and sacred to his memory. And such it shall be in all the future of America! The sensation of desolation, and loneliness, and darkness, with which you see it now, will pass away. The sharp grief of love and friendship will become soothed. Men will repair thither, as they commemorate the great days of history.—The same glance shall take, and the same emotion shall greet and bless the Harbor of the Pilgrims, and the Tomb of Webster.

PETRIFIED MAN.—The Morris (Ill.) Yeoman states that not long since, while some men were digging in a coal bank, near the canal, they exhumed the body of a man in a perfect state of petrifaction.—From the corduroy cloth in which the legs were encased, the cords and seams of which are perfectly defined, it is supposed to be the body of one of the Irish laborers engaged in the construction of the canal. The limbs are nearly perfect, and are completely transformed to stone.