THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, AUGUST 25, 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.

Democratic County Ticket,

Senator,
SAMUEL WHERRY, of Cumb'ld.
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.

Courts at Carlisle, for 1853.

Sessions and Over and Terminer.	Orphan's.
	Tuesday, August 30.
Monday, August 22.	Tuesday, November 1
Monday, November 14.	Tuesday, December 27

Religious Service.—Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller is expected to preach on next Sabbath morning, in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in the English language, in the afternoon in the German language.

Court commenced in this place on Monday. At the time of our going to press but little business of an important character had been transacted.

School Director.—At a meeting of the Board of School Directors for Carlisle, a few days since, J. Ellis Bonham, Esq., was appointed a Director, to take the place of John Goodyear, Esq., resigned. We congratulate the Board on this selection. Mr. Bonham will make a most valuable and agreeable member of the Board.

☞ In another column will be found the proceedings of the Democratic County Meeting, which assembled at the Court House, in this place, on Monday evening last, to which we direct attention. The resolutions speak the united sentiments of the Democracy of our county, and were adopted by acclamation. After the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Bonham was called for, and addressed the meeting for about half an hour in his usual eloquent and able manner.

The Democracy of our county, we are happy to say, are united and zealous in support of our whole County Ticket. When this is the case our success is certain.

Mr. Schumacher's Concert.—We beg to refer our readers to the announcement of Mr. Henri Schumacher's grand concert, on Tuesday evening next, at Marion Hall. During a residence of two years in our town, this gentleman has several times charmed us with "the music which is divine." His concerts have always been well attended, and the last given by him on the occasion of the opening of the new Hall, was probably the most brilliant and fashionable *fete* that Carlisle has ever witnessed.—Certainly if a good programme, a pleasant room, and above all, a sincere desire to please, are deserving of remuneration, then our friend should be greeted by a full house. We sincerely hope that this effort will surpass all previous ones in the completeness of its success.

Temperance Convention.—A County Temperance Convention was held at Marion Hall, in this, borough, on Tuesday, when the following ticket was nominated for Assembly:

H. G. Moser, (Democrat) of Lower Allen.
Alexander Cathcart, (Whig,) of Lower Allen.

Senatorial conferees were appointed to meet conferees of Perry county, and instructed to support L. Todd, of Carlisle, for State Senator. More anon.

Awful Fatality.—The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday last, publishes a list of *two hundred and twenty* persons who died in that city and the adjacencies, in the six days of the week previous, from the effects of the unprecedented heat of that period. Quite a large number of deaths (amongst the rest Gen. Bennett, an officer of the mint) occurred in Philadelphia, from the same cause. So also in Baltimore, Boston and the other large cities and towns of the Union.

Post Office Order.—The Postmaster General has sent a circular to the various railroad companies carrying United States mails under charge of route agents, pointing out the necessity for their proper accommodation, and for the security of their charge; demanding, too, that they shall all strictly comply with the common clause of their specific contracts, binding them to have cars exclusively for mails.—He furnishes them with a diogram, showing his views of what is necessary, first, for security, and next, to facilitate the labors of the mail agents in assorting and delivering mails from trains. He also points out the necessity for in future preventing any one, excepting United States mail agents, from having access to the body of the mail car.

Queen Vic, and Prince Albert, it is said, have both condescended to take the measels since which it has been quite fashionable in England.

The contributions in New York for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever at New Orleans now amount to over $13,000. Collections have been made for the same purpose in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Another World's Convention.—Rev. James Shrigley suggests through the N. Y. *Christian Ambassador* the call of a World's Convention in 1855, to be composed of Delegates from every religious denomination in the world who believe in the final triumph of good over evil in the empire of God. The suggestion meets with favor.

Never consider anything a trouble that has in it the remotest likelihood of success.

An ingenious scoundrel recently succeeded in despatching counterfeit certificates in his favor from Auburn prison, N. Y., and obtained a pardon thereon from Gov. Seymour. Upon the discovery of the forgeries he was again arrested and is now in his old quarters.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

As far as we have been able to ascertain—and we have conversed lately with intelligent Democrats from nearly every section of the county—the ticket recently nominated by the Democratic County Convention appears to give general satisfaction, and a strong and determined disposition prevails to elect it from top to bottom. We are happy to be able to make this announcement. It affords evidence that the Democracy of our county still venerate and cherish the principles and usages of the old Republican creed, and are determined to sustain that creed.

We can but reiterate what we said on a previous occasion—the Democratic ticket is a strong and good one, composed, as it is, of men of sterling worth—men whose character, moral and political, is beyond reproach, and above suspicion. Let any candid man compare the Democratic ticket with the one placed in nomination by the Federalists, and he will at once admit that in point of capacity the candidates of our opponents can bear no comparison with the Democratic candidates. Indeed, the ticket placed before the Democracy this fall is unexceptionable in every respect.

Then, Democrats, be up and doing for the ticket. It is worthy of, and entitled to your most zealous support. Let all jealousy, all bickerings—if any exist—be cast to the winds, and let all unite in one mighty effort to achieve a brilliant victory on the second Tuesday of October.

VAN WAGONER'S TENT.

This moving panorama, or hippodrome, or whatever you may call it, is at present in town, in the College campus, and nightly attracts a considerable number of our citizens, men, women and boys. Mr. Van Wagner, we understand, delivers two lectures daily, in which he urges the people to drop all other subjects and go in for the Prohibitory or Maine Law. Very well. If Mr. Van Wagner could but confine himself to his subject—the advocacy of a prohibitory law—no well-disposed citizen would find fault with him. But when he so far forgets himself as to drop his subject and resort to low personal abuse, he will find but little encouragement, at least in this community. On Tuesday evening—as we learn, for we were not present—he made a most unjustifiable, ungentlemanly and brutal attack upon our respected townsman, J. Ellis Bonham, Esq., for having discussed the policy and motives of the temperance movement, in a mild and gentlemanly way, at the Democratic meeting in the court-house on the preceeding evening. We were present at the meeting in the court-house, and heard Mr. B., and he *did not* say a word disrespectful of the temperance men, nor did he even mention Mr. Van Wagner's name. Then why this attack? Mr. Van Wagner, during his stay at Lancaster, made a similar attack upon a minister of the Gospel, and after having done so, apologised to his audience, and stated that he had been deceived and misinformed as to what the minister had said in a late sermon delivered by him. This circumstance should have served as a warning to him, and induced him not to attack men on hearsay evidence. Doubtless he has been led to in regard to Mr. Bonham's remarks, for we cannot imagine what motive he could have had in view when he made his uncalled for attack.

We desire to use no harsh language toward Mr. Van Wagner, but would, in all kindness, advise him to confine himself to his subject and its object, and not again indulge in low personal abuse. No stranger can, with impunity, be guilty of such conduct without receiving a merited rebuke from all good citizens.

PERRY COUNTY.

By a slip from the Perry County Democrat, we learn that the Democrats of Daughter Perry assembled in Convention at Bloomfield, on Monday, and placed in nomination the following excellent ticket:

Assembly—Thomas Adams.
Commissioner—John Myers.
Treasurer—Thomas Clark.
District Attorney—C. J. T. M'Intire.
Sheriff—B. F. Miller.
Coroner—James R. Gilmore.
County Surveyor—James Woods.
Director of the Poor—Samuel Arnold.
Auditor—Robert Dunbar.

The Convention deeming it unnecessary to appoint Conferees, concurred in the nomination of Cumberland, of Samuel Wherry, Esq., for Senator.

Letter from Perry County.

A friend writing to us from Perry county, and who was a Delegate to the Democratic County Convention of Perry, says:

I have just returned from our County Convention. We had a full turn out and perfect harmony prevailed throughout the whole proceedings. Our ticket gives very general satisfaction, and will be sustained by the whole party. The nomination by Cumberland county for Senator was concurred in *unanimously*, and the appointment of Conferees dispensed with. Every delegate appeared to have the very highest opinion of Mr. Wherry. He will have the hearty support of the whole party, let who will venture his reputation as a Volunteer candidate against him. This you may depend upon.

Samuel Wherry, Esq.

The Perry County *Democrat*, in speaking of the nomination of Mr. Wherry for the State Senate, says:

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Cumberland county Democratic convention, published in another column, that old Mother Cumberland has chosen Samuel Wherry, Esq., as the candidate for State Senator in this district. No better man could have been offered to the Democrats of Perry, as he possesses all the qualifications necessary to make a good Senator. This being her turn, Old Mother may rest assured that her daughter Perry will cheerfully and cordially acquiesce in her choice and not put *her* to the trouble of calling an other convention.

☞ The Democracy of Clinton county at their recent County Convention adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Administration of Governor Bigler meets our entire approbation, and we earnestly recommend his re nomination.

Resolved, That in Franklin Pierce we acknowledge a statesman, able and fearless, in whom the people have the utmost confidence, and judging from the past, we anticipate for the future, a successful and prosperous state of affairs under his Administration.

☞ A balloon ascent took place at Mout de Marsan, France, on the 20th ult., a young woman of 21 years of age, named Emma Verdier, the daughter of a gardener, being the aeronaut. The balloon rose most evenly and majestically, and as the weath or was perfectly calm, no apprehensions were entertained of any accident. The next day, however, the inhabitants were much shocked at learning that the young woman had fallen to the ground in about two hours and a half after her ascent, at Montesquieu, a village 60 miles distant, and was killedon the spot.

A Strong Team.—There are one hundred and forty one locomotives now in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The Wheeling Gazette says that if hitched together they would form a train over a mile long, and present the most imposing spectacle of the age. Several of them are capacitated to run eighty miles an hour.

☞ The 'first appearance' of breeches with knee buckles, in Richmond, is duly noticed. We say 'the first appearance'—but only so to the present generation. The 'ancient costume,' is still recollected and admired by many.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

The Democracy of Northampton held their annual County Meeting on Monday last. The attendance was very large. A new set of rules were adopted for the regulation of the Delegate elections, and the general government of the party, which are well devised, and which it is hoped, will do much to prevent disastrous consequences in future from internal dissensions. The following able resolutions were reported by the committee, of which Colonel Hutter, the editor of the Easton *Argus*, was Chairman, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the talents, ability, and integrity of President Pierce, whom we regard as a sound Democrat and an able statesman, and we may be allowed to express the hope that his administration will shed as much honor and renown on our nation as attended the eventful administration of President Polk. As Americans, and as Democrats, we desire to see our country go on prospering and to prosper, conquering and to conquer, increasing in wealth, power and influence, until it becomes the mightiest, as it is now the happiest, land on the face of the earth.

Resolved, That we regard as essential to the advancement and progress of our republic, the early commencement and speedy completion of a railroad uniting the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean, the gradual abandonment of all odious and objectionable laws, having a tendency to fetter commerce and the peaceable acquisition of all territory that will add to our national prosperity and spread the principles of freedom. That, although we are now "a great people and a strong," fifty years more of true, sound Democratic government will find our country richer, larger in territory, better educated, more free, and more quiet than any other one country on the globe.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity and capacity of our present Chief Magistrate, Governor Bigler, and that he deserves the thanks of the people of the Commonwealth for the able and faithful manner with which he has guarded their interests. He has fearlessly carried out the principles of the Democratic party, and is entitled to our continued confidence.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the honor and capacity of Thomas H. Forsyth, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, and can cheerfully sustain his nomination at the polls in October and integrity of character, we have a sufficient. In his well earned reputation for honesty of purpose guaranty that he will manage our public works with honesty, energy, and with a single view to the interests of the public.

Resolved, That the nomination of Ephraim Banks, for Auditor General, and J. Porter Brawley, for Surveyor General, and John C. Knox, for Supreme Judge, meet our entire concurrence, and that we can give them our hearty and undivided support.

THE MORTALITY AT NEW ORLEANS.

The destroying angel has hung with immovable purpose over the ill-fated city of New Orleans. It has become a charnel house—a city of the dying and dead. Never distinguished for salubrity, at least in summer, it seems now to exceed all its former history for pestilential ruin. Notwithstanding the absence from the city of over half its entire population, the epidemic continues to rage with unabated fury, and the number of daily deaths, appear, by last advices, to be greater than ever. By the latest news from New Orleans, we learn that the number of deaths by yellow fever for the last week amounted to 1277! Amid the distress and affliction every where present, many deeds of charity have come to light, that but for the occasion would have remained dormant and inactive. The *Commercial Bulletin* gives the following:

We have heard of several beautiful instances of active benevolence in this our season of tribulation, which exhibit nature in its brightest and sunniest aspect.—'Good deeds in a naughty world' merit some memorial, and ephemeral as is a newspaper notice, we should like, for our own satisfaction and for the example's sake, to record a few with which we have become acquainted, but we cannot enter into particulars without trespassing or trenching upon private sensibilities, which would not be agreeable.

"As may be readily surmised, the kind, tender, willing services of the gentler and better sex, have been most freely bestowed upon the sick and destitute, and great has been their reward. Where they have not healed and restored, they have comforted and soothed the afflicted, and afforded consolation and hope to the troubled spirit, in the last, great hour of need. Truly do they prove to be 'ministering angels,'

"'When pain and anguish wring the brow.'

"One of these ministering angels is the wife of an active member of the Howard Association, who never tires in the good cause, and is well known to all our friends as an indefatigable and successful collector of the Association. A day or two since, being sent for by the sick, a call to which she never turns a deaf ear, she went at once, and in the miserable hovels of the destitute sick, she was employed in ministering to their wants as only a kind, gentle woman can do. God bless her! She is laying up a reward which surpasseth all that this world can bestow.

"Another gentlewoman, who ministers assiduously to the living, was seen a few days past, paying the mournful tribute of respect to the dead. Herself in deep affliction, a widow of but three weeks' date in the absence of the minister of the Gospel, read the funeral service of the Episcopal Church over the remains of a young friend whom she had tenderly nursed.

"We have heard of very many instances of pure, active benevolence by the ladies of New Orleans, illustrating most beautifully the heavenly qualities of woman."

☞ The fearful mortality at New Orleans has excited the sympathy of the community at large, and meetings have been held in a number of cities for the purpose of collecting aid for the unfortunate sufferers, and we are rejoiced in being able to give a gratifying statement of the amounts obtained for this object, as near as can be ascertained. The sums are no doubt too low:

New York,	$30,000	Mobile,	$2,000
Philadelphia,	13,000	Savannah,	2,000
Baltimore,	6,000	Charleston,	1,000
Boston,	4,000		
Washington,	3,000	Total,	$61,000

Most of this money has already been forwarded, and efforts are still making to increase the contributions. Before the close of this week, the sum will probably reach one hundred thousand dollars. Surely no one will refuse to contribute to so praise worthy an object.

Murderous Affray.—We learn from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of the 6th inst., that a party of about sixty workmen engaged on the Ohio and Mississippi Railway near the mouth of the Great Miami got into some difficulty on the Sunday previous, which resulted in a serious encounter at a temporary grog shop that evening. It seems that the men were divided into two parties, one from this city and one from Lawrenceburg, and that bad blood had previously existed between them. On Monday night the Lawrenceburg party, having been discomfited in the first encounter, returned to take vengence upon the others. A terrible affray ensued, in which shovels, pick axes, iron bars, clubs, &c., were freely used, and the final result was, three men killed, six badly and probably fatally wounded, and a large number of the remainder fearfully cut up and beaten. The excitement in the vicinity was very great, all work on the road was suspended, but nobody had been arrested up to 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

☞ Governor Bigler, on his recent visit to Bedford Springs, walked into the office of the Bedford Gazette, and, to the surprise of a number of gentlemen present, picked up a stick and rule and commenced setting type with all the ease, grace and familiarity of an accomplished and finished printer. A slight change in a few of *the boxes* since the days when he used to work at case, puzzled the Governor a little, but he soon found their location.

Yellow Fever in Algiers.—The Mobile Advertiser, of the 9th, says:

"We learn from a private source that the mortality in Algiers, La., (not reported by the papers is even greater, in proportion to population, than in New Orleans. Algiers is near New Orleans."

The Alleged Frauds on the Portage Railroad.

We have read with attention the interesting report of our worthy Canal Commissioners, but we are sorry to say that in our opinion, it does not in the slightest manner shake the position taken by the plundered operatives. The Committee of workmen, through their chairman, make direct and positive charges, all of which are well authenticated, but exonerate most of the officers on the public works.—But it is clear that the evils they complain of must have been perpetrated through the command of the officers on the road. Here is the material part of the charges presented by them to the Board. They say:—

Our first charge as set forth in the address of the operatives of the Allegheny Portage Railroad: That many of us have been in the employ of the Commonwealth for months, without receiving any pay. This charge we will prove by the following persons: By Daniel Brophy, we will prove that at the time of the strike there was between fifteen and sixteen months wages due him, and that every time he knew there was money paying by the Superintendent he tried to get it, but did not succeed. That William Shield, do. eleven months; Harkins Ott, do. between eight and nine months; Turrence Hudson, do. between ten and eleven months; Willian Kerns had fourteen months due him. We can give any number of names, if necessary, for similar periods.

We will prove by Richard Trotter, engineer at the head of Plane No. 4: That he had to sell three months of his time at a discount of ten per cent., at a broker's office in Hollidaysburg, after the passage of the appropriation bill. That Henry Downey and O. H. Kelly sold at the same place, at the same rate. That Daniel M'Manamy so'd six months' time amounting to $342, and had to pay ten per cent discount; part of this time was sold to A. M. & R. White, and the rest to Bell, Johnson, Jack & Co.—Those persons are now present, and any amount of names can be had of persons who were compelled to sell. But these we consider sufficient.

The third charge is: That the check rolls sold to the broker's, &c., first find their way into the treasury. That M. M. Adams, a member of this committee, found audited in the Auditor General's books a bill of his, which, from the time he sold, to the date of its auditing, did not exceed two months.—That it was for materials furnished for the road, and amounted to over eleven hundred dollars. That he sold the bill to Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co., and paid ten per cent. discount on it.

The fourth charge is: That there was 60,000 of bills and check rolls which found their way into the treasury, which had not passed through the Superintendents hands. This charge was not made by the men on the strike. But was told by Mr. Crawford, and also Gen. Ross.

Here are plain, positive, and disgraceful charges against some of those who have the management of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and those who have the auditing of the accounts of speculators at Harrisburg.

The Commissioners express deep regret at this state of affairs, but they could not help it; they know nothing of it until they heard the indignant complaints from the defrauded workingmen. It is not in their power to retrieve the errors of the past, but they give the strongest assurance that a most scrupulous watch shall be kept over the future.—Messrs. Morrison, Clover and Hopkins, are democrats of sterling honesty; warmly devoted to the welfare of the people, and the success of the Public Works, and we feel confident that during their administration nothing will occur hereafter of which any of the employees can make a complaint. In the conclusion of their report, speaking for themselves, they say:

The Board cannot close this brief report without assuring the public generally, and the operatives in the service of the State *especially*, that they will bring the difficulties which have been so justly complained of, to the attention of the Legislature, in their next annual report, and will *urge* upon that department of the Government the *absolute* necessity of providing at *once* for the payment of *all* back debts on this as well as the other lines of improvements throughout the State; and will also urge the propriety of appropriating, at an early day, a sufficient sum to meet the current expenses of the next year.

If this determination is carried out, it will be hailed with pleasure by the operatives on the public works in all parts of the State.—*Pittsburg Post*

Later from New Orleans.

Still More Terrible Particulars—Tar Barrels Burned and Cannon Fired.

New Orleans, Aug. 22.—The interments in all the cemetries of the city for the week ending at 6 this morning, show a total of fifteen hundred and thirty four, of which thirteen hundred and sixty five were victims of the yellow fever.

The report exhibits a total increase of deaths over the previous week of 16; over those of yellow fever alone of 88; this too in the face of the fact that the population has been constantly declining by desertion and death.

The total number of deaths for the four weeks ending this morning was four thousand one hundred and sixty two, of which three thousand six hundred and sixty nine were of yellow fever.

It cannot be denied that the disease is fearfully on the increase.

The Howard Association have opened several new infirmaries, but they are rapidly filling up with patients.

Liberal aid has been rendered by the citizens of Baton Rogue, Natchez, and other places in the vicinity, but it will require an immense sum yet to be able to battle successfully with the disease.

The weather continues intensely hot, and the authorities, in hopes of staying the ravages of the epidemic, have ordered tar barrels to be burned and cannon to be fired.

The Yellow Fever at Natchez—Great Mortality and Panic among the People.

Natchez, Miss., Aug. 20.—The yellow fever has been raging here for several days, and is supposed to have been brought by a vessel from New Orleans.

Up to the present time there have been over two hundred deaths which is an enormous mortality, considering that the population is only 5000.

A large building has been provided for a hospital, where the indigent sick are taken.

The city authorities have pronounced the disease an epidemic.

There is a general excitement among the citizens. Many have already left, and others are leaving constantly.

From the Fisheries—More Captures of American Vessels.

Gloucester, Mass. Aug. 22.—The Schooner Rosina, from the Bay of St. Lawrence, arrived here this morning.

She reports that the schooner Starlight, of Gloucester, was captured by the British war steamer Devastation, on the 6th inst., fifty miles above Gasper, and carried into that place.

The Devastation, previous to the capture, passed by a fleet of vessels and proceeded to the Starlight, which was lying becalmed with another vessel. The former was seized, while the latter was suffered to go unmolested.

The Starlight was a new vessel, valued at $5,500. She belonged to Wm. H. Steele, and had on board at the time of the capture 250 barrels of mackerel.

Capt. Howard, of the Rosina, states that he was informed that two armed American vessels had passed through the Gut of Canso, but he saw nothing of them.

Suicide by two Females.—On Sunday evening last, two young females named Catharine B. Cotton and Clara C. Cochran, residing at Manchester, N. H., after eating supper, dressed themselves in white, and went out together hand in hand, to the Canal at that place, where they jumped in and were drowned. A young man attempted to save them, and was nearly drowned himself. From letters left behind, it appears that they had contemplated suicide for some time.

☞ A number of German Catholics are organizing a military company in Baltimore; whose qualification of membership, is their communion with that religious denomination.—*Ex. Paper.*

To carry religious zeal so far as to incorporate it in a military company, we think is decidedly wrong Church matters should be kept within their proper limits, and not be dragged into affairs entirely out of their province.

Death of Young Marcy.—A letter from Washington says that Secretary Marcy has received intelligence of the death of his son Edward, on board the sloop of war Preble, at sea.

☞ The President has appointed, George Saunders, whilom Editor of the Democratic Review, Consul to London.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN

COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Cumberland county, convened in pursuance of public notice given, in the Court House, on Monday evening, the 22d inst., for the purpose of devising measures best calculated to promote the union and harmony of the party, and to ensure its entire success in the approaching election. The following gentlemen were chosen as officers:

President,
WILLIAM HARPER, of Dickinson.

Vice Presidents,
Peter Phillips, Silver Spring,
George H. Bucher, do
Andrew Roberts, Carlisle.
David Hume, Hampden.
David Oyster, Eastpennsborough.
John M'Coy, Hopewell.
Thomas M'Cullough, Newton.
David Sipe, Carlisle.

Secretaries,
Isaac Ringwalt, Carlisle.
William Gracey, Newton.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: J. E. Bonham, W. M. Mateer, J. B. Bratton, Ephraim Cornman, Samuel C. Titzel, Jas. Montgomery, E. Addams, and Andrew Davidson.

Whereas, In accordance with a time honored custom, the Democracy of Old Mother Cumberland annually assemble to interchange sentiments and consult together for their mutual welfare and the ascendency of free principles in the State and Nation.

And whereas, We deem it a truism that all legitimate political power in this country emanates from the people, on whose intelligent exercise of their political rights and duties the success and perpetuity of our republican institutions essentially depend.

And whereas, In the exercise of these great privileges guaranteed to us by our wise system of government, we are well aware that "the price of liberty" is "eternal vigilance."

Therefore, Resolved, That we again declare our unabated attachment to the principles of the Democratic Republican party of this Union, believing that their ascendency in the administration of the government, will best promote the happiness and prosperity of the people.

Resolved, That we look back with pride and pleasure upon the ordeal through which the principles and policy of the Democratic party have passed—their march since the days of Jefferson has been one uninterrupted triumph. Taking the resolutions of '98–'99 as the text book of the Democratic creed, and adhering to a strict construction of the constitution and repudiating the exercise of all doubtful powers by the general government, our institutions have become settled and comparatively secure from foreign foes without and domestic dissensions within. The area of the republic has been widely extended under an enlightened territorial policy—the commercial interests of the country have been vastly increased by the removal of the restrictions upon trade—the financial interests of the nation have been protected by the establishment of a sound and constitutional currency and a constitutional mode of collecting and disbursing of the revenues of the government, whereby the public are protected from sudden and ruinous financial revolutions—the productive and industrial interests of the nation are in some measure guarded from the exhausting depletion of an indirect taxation, which was eating out the substance of the people—and all these measures of Democratic policy are so well settled and rest upon principles so clearly defined and understood, that we may anticipate no retrograde movement, but a steady advance to a still more liberal and enlightened policy. The days of National Banks, bankrupt laws, high tariffs, and distribution of surplus funds thus unjustly collected, and appropriations for internal improvements by the general government, have passed away, and the days of no more banks of issue, no tariffs, no expenditures by the general government, except such as are absolutely necessary to administer its affairs upon principles of the strictest economy, will form the next and not remote era in the march of democratic progress.

Resolved, That we adhere with unabated fervor to the Union of the States, and the palladium of our liberties, that we hold as detestable alike the doctrines of the Abolitionists of the North, who would destroy the Union to destroy domestic slavery, and the secessionists of the South who would dissolve the national compact from slight and transient causes, while we stand upon the democratic national platform as promulgated in the Democratic National Conventions of 1840, 1844, 1848 & 1852, sustaining the rights of all the States and of all sections and interests of the Union, according to the constitution and in the spirit of compromise with which that instrument was framed by our revolutionary fathers.

Resolved, That we believe the late adjustment of the slavery controversy by Congress, growing out of our recent territorial acquisitions, which for a time so much disturbed the harmony of the country, is just and equitable between the different sections of the Union, and that it should be firmly and steadfastly adhered to as a final settlement of the vexed subject of slavery and the relations which that subject holds to all portions of our people.

Resolved, That the principles promulgated by President Pierce in his inaugural address, meets our unqualified approbation, and we hail the enunciation of his policy, foreign and domestic, as strictly in accordance with the views of the Democratic fathers, and calculated to promote the prosperity of our people at home, and make us respected and powerful abroad.

Resolved, That while the Democracy adhere to a strict construction of the constitution, and are opposed to a system of internal improvements by the general government, in accordance with the views of President Monroe in his veto of the Cumberland road bill, President Jackson in his veto of the Maysville road bill, President Polk in his veto of the river and harbor bill, and the long settled policy of the Democratic party, we doubt exceedingly the constitutionality as well as the propriety of the construction of a rail road to the Pacific ocean, some two thousand miles in length, by appropriations by the general government from the national treasury of monies collected from the people, either through the Custom House by import duties, by the sale of the public lands, by excises, or by direct taxation—and especially so when our public debt now, from the expenses of the Mexican war, the purchases of territory under the recent treaty with Mexico, the extravagant appropriations to the Collins' line of steamers and other improper purposes, and the payment of fraudulent Galphin and Gardiner claims, amounts to upwards of sixty millions of dollars, which by the construction of said rail road would swell the public debt to perhaps two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and lead to a tax upon the resources and industry of the people of at least three times that amount, if such debt be liquidated by an imposition of duties, with their accompanying evils, upon the imports of the country.

Resolved, That the late Democratic State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg in June last, in saying in behalf of the Democratic party of this State "that we are in favor of the construction of a National Railroad, or highway, connecting the Pacific with the Atlantic portion of the Union, which shall traverse in its entire line our own territory, and be in no way subject to a foreign power," took the precaution not to say that they were in favor of constructing it by the revenues of the general government, but are presumed to have been willing that the grant should be made by Congress for such road through the national territory by those who wished to embark in such enterprise, whether they be States, municipal corporations, private individuals, or all of them combined—and by their not adopting that portion of the resolution which committed the national government to the building such road by its own means "for military and commercial purposes"—"as a constitutional duty towards California and the other Pacific States hereafter to be formed"—and "to defend each State from invasion and from domestic violence;" they plainly did not intend to say that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania were in favor of any such dangerous experiment; or of any such latitudinarian construction of the constitution.

Resolved, That as soon as our present public debt can be paid, we are in favor of a reduction of the tariff to a strictly revenue standard, sufficient merely to meet the wants of the government economically administered. We would then no longer hear of money being collected by the general government to distribute again among the States, from whose people it was originally raised, having an expensive machinery of taxation to take money from the people merely for the purpose of having the pleasure of giving it back to them again, minus the costs of collection and disbursement.

Resolved, That we admire the course of our present able and worthy Chief Magistrate, Gov. William Bigler, for his wise and statesman-like administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth. He has had connected with his administration no humbug operations of borrowing money at six per cent. to buy up five cent. bonds, and call it "a sinking fund," but he has done justice to the great North in the completion of the North Branch Canal, has recommended and is carrying through the avoidance of the planes on the Alleghanies, which so much obstructs the transportation and travel upon the main line of our public improvements, and this without augmenting the public burthens. He has manifested the wisdom of the statesman in resisting manfully an increase of the banking capital of the State, so clamorously demanded, and in stopping as far as in him lay the evils of private and special legislation. He has proved himself an honest and capable public officer, whose re-election is required by the people and the best interests of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we will heartily support the nominees of the Democratic party for the different State officers, John C. Knox for the Supreme Bench, Thomas H. Forsythe for Canal Commissioner, Ephraim Banks for Auditor General, and J. Porter Brawley for Surveyor General, as gentlemen eminently fitted for the various stations for which they have been respectively designated.

Resolved, That the County Ticket recently nominated by our Democratic County Convention, is composed of good and true Democrats, competent and worthy men, and every way entitled to the enthusiastic support of every republican.

Resolved, That we recognize as a matter of principle, adherence to regular nominations as a fundamental article of the Democratic creed, and which must of necessity be binding upon all who claim fellowship with the party, as not merely essential to success, but as vital in the preservation of our political organization.

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

(Signed by the Officers.)

NOT BAD.

The following good story is told of "Sergeant O'Neal," the worthy private messenger of the President:

A gentleman of distinction called at the White House, and noticing the prompt manner which the sergeant dispatched business in his line, stepped up to him evidently with a disposition to have a little fun at the sergeant's expense, and accosted him thus:

"Have I the honor of addressing Sergeant O'Neal?"

"You have, indade, sir," was the prompt reply.

"Well, sir, I know your position here and I have only one favor to ask. I do not like to trouble the President, as I know you can do it as well."

"Well what is it that ye'll have, sir," said the sergeant with a Presidential air.

"I am desirous, sir, that John F. Snooks, Esq., who has done great service in the cause, should be appointed post-master at Hardscrabble, and should like you to have the appointment done immediately."

The sergeant turned as quick as a shot, and said:

"Excuse me if you pleaze, sir, I devote my attention exclusively to foreign appointments, and have no time to throw away upon petty post offices; you will have to see the President, sir."

The hearty laugh which was joined in by a crowd of "anxious ones," who were waiting in the ante-room, to get a glimpse of "His Excellency," "convinced the distinguished American," that he had been most effectually sold by this brave son of the Emerald Isle, whose gentlemanly deportment at the Presidential mansion will long be remembered by "the million."—*Hart. Times.*

Why Did Jacob Weep?

"Jacob kissed Rachael, and lifted up his voice and wept."—*Scripture.*

If Rachael was a pretty girl, and kept her face clean, we can't see that Jacob had much to cry about.—*N. Y. Globe.*

How do you know but that she slapped his face for him?—*N. O. Delta.*

Gentlemen, hold your tongues. The cause of Jacob's weeping was the refusal of Rachael to allow him to kiss her again.—*Flag.*

It is our opinion Jacob wept because he hadn't kissed Rachael before, and regretted the time he had lost.—*Age.*

Green—verdant, one and all of ye. The fellow bellowed because she did not kiss him in return.—*Manchester Adv.*

Pshaw! none of you are judges of human nature. Rachael was the first girl that Jacob kissed, and he got so scared that his voice trembled, and tears came trickling down his cheeks.—*Auburn Adv.*

Jacob was a man that labored in the field. When he kissed Rachael, he had just returned from his labors and had not washed his lips. After he had soiled Rachael's cheek, he wept for fear she would think he was one of the "freesoilers."—*Detroit Free Press.*

No, gentlemen, not one of you are correct. The reason Jacob wept was, he feared Rachael would tell his mamma.—*Jersey Telegraph.*

Pshaw! You are all out. The reason Jacob wept was that Rachael would not let him stop kissing her, when he once began.—*Penn. Renister.*

May be she bit him.—*Yazoo Whig.*

May it not be that it was his first attempt at kissing? If so, she ought to have bit him.—*Nansemond Eng.*

What a long list of innocents! We know for we have tried it on. There were no tears shed, and the good book does not say there was. It was only his mouth that watered, and the lifting up his voice forced it out of his eyes.—*People's Paper.*

How philosophical! Jacob a "freesoiler?" In my opinion the reason why Jacob cried was because he was *Soft Jabe.*—*National Democrat.*

Jacob wept! Yes, tears of joy! for well he knew he might; while Rachael, beauty all confessed, stood 'fore his ravished sight.—*Louisville Democrat.*

We "rather guess" Jacob wept because he felt "all over in spots," after the kissing operation.

The New Comet.—*Editors of the Traveller*: The Comet discovered on the 10th of June, by M. Klinkerfues, is now visible to the naked eye, in the West at about an hour after sunset.

Its nucleus is of the brightness of a star of the third magnitude—a tail of one or two degrees in length can also be distinguished extending upward. This interesting object has been observed by astronomers for one or two months past, during which time it has been gradually increasing in brightness. Its distance from the Sun is now thirty millions of miles, but from the Earth, it is two or three times more remote. W. C. Bond.

Cambridge Observatory, Aug. 20th, 1853.

Disease among Horses.—Messrs. Slauson and Cassaday, proprietors of a livery stable in Milford, Pike county, have lost fourteen horses within a short time from an unknown and very virulent distemper.

☞ The highest tax paid in New York is by Wm. B. Astor, whose tax this year is something over $40,000.