

THE VOLUNTEER.

John D. Stratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLEISLE, SEPT. 8, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

JOHN C. KNOX,

OF TIOPA COUNTY.

FOR SENATOR GENERAL.

THOMAS H. FORSYTH,

OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

EPHRAIM BANKS,

OF MIFFEIN COUNTY.

FOR SUPERVISOR GENERAL.

F. 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. DRAUBAUGH, of Lr. Allen.

Courts at Carlisle, for 1855.

Sessions for Other and

Common Pleas

Monday, November 14.

Tuesday, November 15.

Tuesday, December 27.

We return our thanks to Gov. John Bigler, J. D. Craig, Esq., and Capt. George Kerr, of California, for sending us late California papers.

Rev. Dr. Collins is expected to preach in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, on next Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.—The Whigs have nominated Mr. Bodd, of Philadelphia, for Judge of the Supreme Court. He may be a very clever gentleman for aught we know, but his prospect of an election is not very flattering, we think.

WHITF HALL ACADEMY.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. DENLINGER, the able principal of White Hall Academy. We are glad to learn that this institution is well patronized and in a very flourishing condition. The location of the school is in a pleasant and healthy part of our county; and, as will be seen by his card, Mr. DENLINGER is determined to sustain the character of the institution by employing the very best teachers. We can with confidence, therefore, bespeak for White Hall Academy the patronage of parents and guardians.

We invite attention to an advertisement in another column of Clark's Patent Flour Mill. This valuable invention is likely to bring about an entire revolution in the milling business. The machine thus invented, being of so small a compass, requiring so little steam or water power, and to be had at so small a price, there can be no doubt, it will soon become general use. It has been fully tried, and a number of them are now in use by the millers at Rochester, New York, the greatest flour milling place in the world, and all those who use it, have joined in a certificate, giving it as their opinion that as a milling machine, it is among the best inventions of the day. Their certificate is published in the Philadelphia papers.

SALE OF STATUARY, &c.—Sig. Vito Viti, the well known importer of Italian marble Statuary, elaborate carvings for ornamenting apartments, &c., has sent to our town a portion of his beautiful wares, to be disposed of by public auction, on Wednesday the 14th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Marion Hall.—They will be ready for examination on the day and evening previous to the sale.

Amateurs of the fine arts should not slip this important occasion for applying themselves with articles of a character conspicuous in the history of the days of a Grecian refinement. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

SELF HEATING SMOOTHING IRON.—Many important improvements have been made to lessen the labor of men by machinery, but the ladies have been neglected almost entirely. We have been always partial to the ladies, and it gives us pleasure to be able to mention an invention for their benefit. We refer to the Self Heating Smoothing Iron, a patent by JAMES JACKSON, of Pittsburg, who keeps them for sale at his office in that city. The iron is on the principle of an air-tight stove, and can be used in any part of the house or yard. The agent for the sale of these irons (who is stopping at Mr. Burkhollers hotel), left one of them with us, and upon trial we found it to answer the purpose most admirably. We therefore feel a confidence in recommending this invention to our lady readers. They can be purchased at the Hardware Store of Henry Saxton, Carlisle.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE.—This institution was chartered by act of the Legislature of 1853, and is located at Harrisburg. The Governor, and Secretary of the Commonwealth are, ex officio, members of the Board of Directors. We have received from the board, a circular, giving an account of the course of study to be pursued, expenses, arrangements already made for opening the institution, its objects, &c.

The collegiate department will embrace a course of study extending through three years. There is also to be a preparatory department.

Harrisburg is a good locality for such a college; and we presume it will receive a liberal patronage.

PATIENCE REWARDED.—When the United States Bank failed in 1841, a gentleman of Norristown, then a Bad Goods Merchant, held near \$200 of its Notes. Part he disposed of at a loss of one-half, and \$100 he deposited in the Bank, for which he received a certificate, payable with interest. On Friday last, the Trustees of the Bank paid him the amount of his claim, \$179 43, being principal and interest for 13 years and a few days.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon President Pierce by the Norwich University, Vermont, at its late Commencement.

At Williamsport the cholera again made its appearance on Friday a week, two ladies died.—Fankenshaw, two miles from there, has been visited by the cholera disease. In the last two weeks some five or six have died.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

We call attention to another chapter of Colonel Benton's history, to be found on our first page, relating to the West Point Military Academy, which shows the anti-republican and aristocratic features of the institution in a striking point of view.

It shows also the reason why so few native born officers enlist in the army, and why the ranks are filled with foreigners who have but recently arrived on our shores. These men make good soldiers, but they frequently enlist from want of other employment, and the aspiring youths on the "Grampton Hills" finding no chance of promotion, are discouraged from making the calling of a soldier their own.

There can be no doubt, that the organization of this Academy and the practice of the government are anti-republican and hostile to the rights of the people. This practice has deprived the Senate, as a co-ordinate branch of the government, of its legitimate influence, creates an exclusive and favorite class instead of a national army, so far as the officers are concerned, and prevents merit and military talent from rising above the rank of a private soldier.

We have known many instances of long services and bravery of the highest character, connected with great intelligence and worth, strive in vain for promotion, because the possessors of these high qualifications had not passed through the doors of this aristocratic institution. Under this state of facts, scarcely any man of education or character, will enter the service as a private or non-commissioned officer.

Much inducement to an honorable discharge of duty is gone, and it leaves the rank and file of the service without an active and stirring motive to exertion, causes desertion, and is calculated, and will certainly in the end, lower the national tone of the army, and render it spiritless and inefficient. The practice even of the English government seems preferable to our own, as merit there stands some chance of being rewarded. And how inspiring was the declaration of the French Generals during the revolution, and to what deeds of valor and heroism did it raise the French Republican armies, when they said to the young conscripts,

"my children there are some captains among you, and the first campaign will show who they are, and they shall have their places."

Napoleon also knew well the power of this kind of encouragement, and the most distinguished of his marshals were with that instinctive discrimination, which ever marked his character, taken from the ranks.

We know Sergeants in our own army, who are intelligent worthy men, who have fought through the Florida and Mexican wars, endured all kinds of hardships and privations, and who have in vain asked for a Lieutenantcy, because all the avenues to promotion were choked up by the gilded inexperienced butter-fles, just fresh from West Point, who had never seen a days service, and who would perhaps resign and give their places to others, on the first whim or caprice, no more experienced or deserving than themselves, after the government had educated them at her own expense.

We know there are honorable exceptions, men who have served their country and who have the good of the service at heart. We quarrel not with those who graduated at West Point, but with the system itself. We know men who are non-commissioned officers, performed the duties of Lieutenants at important battles and for days afterwards, who were never even noticed in the official reports.

This is all wrong, and as public attention is now directed to it by Col. Benton's strictures, it is to be hoped that something may be done to remedy the evil. It would be a healthful reform, and one that would meet the approbation of the people at large.

Democrats, Stand by Your Colors.

Democrats of Cumberland, awake to a true sense of your duty! Be guarded against political schemes and wire workers, who would reduce you to the support of the Federal candidates. The Federalists, as usual, put forth their best efforts to elect a portion of their ticket, and they are ready to ride any hobby to accomplish this object. Be guarded!

Allow no more difference in the comparative merits of the men who are regularly nominated as candidates, to split your ranks, and thus give your opponents a triumph over your principles. The Democratic ticket is composed of "good men and true," and by sustaining that ticket you promote and perpetuate the hallowed principles of Democracy. No true Democrat will think of opposing any part of the ticket, nor will he suffer himself to be bamboozled by Federal trickery. To work, then Democrats, for the whole ticket!

Henry Schumachers Concert.

Who were to tell any stranger, that we have, residing here, in Carlisle, the most magnificent violinist in the United States, he would probably have a good laugh at our expense; but, nevertheless, strange as it may seem, it is positively and decidedly the fact, as all must agree who attended the concert a few evenings ago at Marion Hall. Mr. Schumacher, the performer to whom we allude, was born in the city of Moscow, and for the last two years has been living in our town; he is probably the only Russian artist in this country, and young as he is, possesses all the great merit we claim for him. The concert might be a very favorable one, being cool and dry, and that the Guarnerius violin had every chance possible; and truly it must itself have been delighted, not only with the glorious tones it produced under the magic bow of the player, but also with the thrilling effect those tones produced upon the audience.

It would be very hard to say what Henry Schumacher can do best on his instrument, for he has completely conquered every difficulty and made himself a perfect master. We were most particularly struck with his tremendous staccato, and astonishing power in double harmonic passages, which, when taken so fast, are really almost impossible. It is, however, the deep passionate feeling and soul with which he plays, that so carries away the hearts of his audience, and establishes such a sympathy between himself and them; and it is the possession of this quality, in such a superlative degree, that will raise him to that high position as an artist, which we venture now to predict for him. We understand that he leaves us later in the fall to perform at some of the great concert in our eastern cities, never having, as yet, played in public, except in Carlisle. Whoever manages to secure his services will be fortunate, as he must prove a sure card when he does appear.

Whig Judicial Nomination.

The Whig State Convention assembled at Huntington, on Thursday week, to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. Jacob Gosch, was chosen permanent chairman. The names of George Taylor, of Huntingdon, Alexander King, of Bedford, and Thomas A. Budd, of Philadelphia, were placed in nomination.

On the third ballot, Thomas A. Budd, was nominated by a majority of one vote, and was subsequently declared unanimously confirmed by the Convention, as the Whig candidate for the Supreme judgeship, to fill the unexpired term made vacant by the death of Judge Gibson. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

"ONE-IDEA MAN" AGAIN.

We have several times alluded, says the Pennsylvania, to the one-idea men, among whom we find those who are governed by selfish and impure motives in their pretended adherence to party. We may enumerate them under two distinct heads, both of which claim a passing notice our hands.

The first are those who adhere to party only so long as their private and selfish aims can be accomplished. That these aims are generally, selfish and not public, and generous motives of patriotism and love of country, but in view of some ultimate advantage—some near or remote gain, which they expect to realize. It will be found, too, that such persons are the most boisterous and violent partisans who often prove a discredit to the honest body of the party, by their uncontrolled denunciations and intolerable political bigotry. They are generally bold, daring and boisterous, both in their professions of attachment to the party and its leaders, and in their opposition to the adverse party and its supporters.

To hear them, you would suppose that they were the only persons who either understood our government, or had the ability to support and maintain it. But none are more easily subjected to change, none so soon begin to abuse and vilify the very party and persons whom they had formerly deified. Recent instances have shown that so soon as they are disappointed in their expectations, they turn a complete somersault and denounce their own former course. Their aim had been office that offered a good salary, for which they apply, though often entirely unqualified for it. They do not consider that other men are the proper judges, who have a much better understanding of the qualifications of applicants; nor do they ever reflect that other more consistent, worthy and efficient men, who have long and honorably sustained the party—sustained it on true and honest principles—a better fitted than they, and more deserving. But no sooner do they find themselves disappointed, than their selfishness is fully and grossly displayed. Now they would disturb the government, and bring everything into a state of anarchy and ruin, simply because their private ends were not realized. Such men, however, are soon known. They are a disgrace to any party, and what is somewhat singular, they are nothing—do nothing—avail nothing—and politically come to nothing.

The other class are those whose narrow and contracted intellects can take hold of but one single idea, and this one idea is sufficient to engross all their energies. Some fall upon Abolitionism, some upon Nativism, and latterly others have taken hold of the subject of Temperance. We warn our friends, prospectively and in advance, against a specious and to some extent popular cant which has already become the hobby of political quackery. The attempt will be made, under the specious pretext of Temperance, to enlist ministers of the gospel, the pious portion of the community and the friends of public order and sobriety, whilst at the same time the wire workers and leaders have another object in view, which they at present keep concealed. They hope to avail themselves of the current of popular feeling, all the while governed by an under current, which they take care to conceal from the people. They think that popular sentiment, being enlisted in favor of Temperance, can be made available for these purposes, and therefore they make great professions of temperance, and hope by their hypocritical whining to enlist the moral part of the community in their favor—whilst, all the while they have quite a different end in view, their own advancement of interest or power.

Now, we hesitate not to assert that we are as sincere friends of the cause of Temperance as the most boisterous of these one-idea men; say, more, we can refer to our practice as sustaining our professions—and this is more than many of the theatrical clowns can do. And we are willing to employ all suitable and proper means to arrest this great national evil. But we do most strenuously caution the people not to be deluded by the open professions and pretensions of political demagogues. The very fact that they mingle Temperance with politics, is all that they need to give us evidence against them. If they really prize sobriety and temperance, why were so honest and sincere in their avowed intentions, and not separate what ought never to be united, and labor in the cause of Temperance irrespective of politics? Then we might suppose them to be honest. But as it is, it can be seen by all that their most obvious object is to make use of the popular excitement on the subject of Temperance as a vehicle to carry them to posts of honor, power and profit. But we let them beforehand that they will be disappointed. The people will see through their vague and flimsy pretense, and meet them with the indifference they deserve.

One word to the friends of Temperance. If you expect to do any good in relation to this matter, and if you expect to be crowned with a corresponding success, keep it separate from politics—suffer not the two to be mingled together. Any effort that tends to make political capital out of the public sentiment in favor of Temperance, will not only fail in a political point of view, but also prove a serious hindrance in regard to Temperance; nay, the former may prove the entire ruin of the latter. Especially let the true friends of Temperance put no confidence in these political tyros, who all at once seem to have discovered that Temperance is a great evil. We advise the public that if these quacks once gain their ends and get into a fat office, they will let Temperance "go to the dogs."

TEMPERANCE.

We notice, says the Pennsylvania, that recently a Temperance Meeting or Convention was held at Wilkesbarre, Pa., which was largely attended. After the other speakers had concluded, Judge Woodward was discovered in the meeting, and by the earnest solicitation of the audience was reluctantly induced to express his opinion upon the question. The correspondent of the Union gives the following sketch of his remarks. They may be read with profit by all who feel disposed to abandon their old political associations for the purpose of joining any one-party.

"The government under which the people of the United States have lived so prosperously, is Republicanism—where the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people, and in this manner the popular will is effected. It becomes then the special duty of the representatives to advocate the popular will, not his will alone, nor the will of a minority of his constituency, but the will of the majority, and to destroy this principle, would destroy the constitution of our country. The manner in which the present question is sought to be effected is upon the one-idea principle. Candidates for the Legislature are to be hunted out, who will pledge themselves to advocate all the energies of their office to the support of the Temperance cause, and all other questions of policy. All efforts to create separate political organizations for the accomplishment of special legislation, will as certainly fail as the old prominent Democrats and Whigs for upon any question, it must be effected through these parties. All have a right to be represented; and as the Temperance men will not understand—be the representatives of Whigs—that it is the desire of the majority of his constituents to have the "Maine Law" enacted in Pennsylvania, he will cut his vote. In the Legislative Session of 1853, the members first of Luzerne county, one an Ion Keoper, voted in favor of such a measure; and the able speaker might have instanced the action of our members of the past Session upon questions of a similar tendency, applying to local districts. Mr. Keoper, whose talents and industry during that session crowned him with

levels of an able and faithful Representative, was indefatigable in procuring the enactment of laws, restricting the sale of liquors in certain local districts. Then, if temperance, or "Maine Law" men, are willing that the genius of republicanism shall continue its glorious progress, let me be aided by the republican system of representation; express their will upon local questions by petition, and let ministers of Christ correct the public mind, by reasoning of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come.

EXPLANATORY LETTERS.

We publish the following letters with pleasure, because we desire to extend our hands of justice to all. By Mr. Hyers note it will be seen that he does not admit that Mr. Moser never authorized us to use his name in the Prohibitory Convention, and admits also that Mr. Moser never placed himself in a vote for the Maine Law, in the event of his election to the Legislature. The pretended report of the proceedings of the Prohibitory Convention, therefore, as published in the Herald two weeks since, was garbled and false report, and we got up, we doubt not, for the express purpose of doing an injury to Mr. Moser.

We wish it distinctly understood also that in our remarks in last week's paper we intended to offer no offence to men who are honestly engaged in advocating the Temperance cause. We prefer to sympathize with them, provided always, (as our law-makers sometimes say,) they act honestly, and make no attempt to disorganize the Democratic party.—We oppose those who oppose the Democratic ticket, we care not what pretext they may attempt to make in defence of their course. We have always deprecated disorganization in the Democratic ranks, and as long as we wield a pen we shall pursue the same course, regardless alike of the frowns of either open or secret political foes. We have seen too much of Federal trickery to be caught in any of their snares, and hence our advice to our Democratic friends to adhere and support the Democratic ticket. No device, no trick, seduce a Democrat to vote for that bitter Federalist, ALEXANDER CATCOTT.—He is unpopular even with his own party because of his bitterness and intolerance as a party man: And yet the Federalists hope to elect this man, by the aid of Democratic votes. But our Whig friends have counted without their host, for we feel satisfied no one worthy the name of a Democrat will vote for any such man. But to the letters below.

MR. EDITOR.—A proper regard for my own character, as a truthful man, requires that I should state the fact of my having been asked to make a plain statement of what I said, in the matter of presenting H. G. Moser, Esq., as a suitable candidate for the suffrages of the friends of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, as well as to correct the errors and statements that have been made on the subject.

The editorial article preceding Mr. Moser's card, published in the American Volunteer of the 1st inst., I am made to say, that Mr. Moser had authorized me to give his name in support of it in the event of his election. I used no such language. What I did say, was, that Mr. Moser satisfied me with his position as a prohibitory law man, and that I would cheerfully carry out the duty of a journalist, by stating the fact, perfectly gratuitously, and having nothing to do with the truth of the question.

Mr. Moser, in his card, states that his name was authorized by the Prohibitory Liquor Law Convention of the year 1852, and without his knowledge or unauthorized consent. How far this declaration is to be relied on, the following facts decide: I had several conversations with Mr. Moser on the subject of a prohibitory liquor law, and he was in favor of it. He then told me, after his nomination was announced, he was in favor of a law, such as Stephen Miller was then advocating in Perry county; which was a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, but not the sanction or rejection, and that he could not see how any Democrat could consistently oppose such a law. I then told him that it was the duty of a journalist to report the nomination of both parties, and that I might be of service to him; with which he seemed to be quite content. Afterward, in a meeting of the Prohibitory Liquor Law Convention, I was appointed one of a committee to interrogate Mr. Moser respecting the facts upon the subject of prohibition.

Accordingly, I addressed him a letter, stating the fact in the authority upon which I wrote, and my object in writing. To this letter I received no answer; but on the 14th of the month of May, Mr. Moser called upon me, and I met Mr. Moser in Carlisle, and had an interview with him. He acknowledged the receipt of my letter, which he said was not far wrong, except in requiring a written pledge from him, which he was unwilling to give, but that he would give his word as a man of honor, and that I might have a written pledge from him, which he was unwilling to give, but that he would give his word as a man of honor, and that I might have a written pledge from him, which he was unwilling to give, but that he would give his word as a man of honor.

From the foregoing statement, the public will judge, whether Mr. Moser's name was authorized by his knowledge and consent. True, it is, that I was formally authorized by Mr. Moser to submit his name for nomination by the temperance men, but he knew that it was my intention to do so, and that my object in writing him on the subject, was to ascertain his views, and to ascertain whether he would give me his word as a man of honor, and that I might have a written pledge from him, which he was unwilling to give, but that he would give his word as a man of honor.

Mr. Moser then remarked that he was as good as settled in his views on any question. He then told me that he had received a letter on the subject from a committee in Mechanicsburg, which letter he intended answering the letter, by giving, as he then stated, his own views on the question, which views he had written down and read them to me, the substance of which was this, that he was favorable to the Temperance movement, and would, if elected, give such measures as the temperance men might want, and further stated that he would not send the letter to Mechanicsburg, for the reason that it would do more harm than good, and that he would see some of the committee and explain to them; and on

my further remarking about the different candidates, he said we would gain nothing by taking any one else in his place. I told him that Mr. Hyer had addressed him a letter on the subject and that he would have been in town on the Monday following and see him. H. J. MECK.

MR. EDITOR.—Mr. Moser's card published in the Volunteer and Democrat of the 1st inst., states that the presentation of his name to the Convention, I will say that on the week before the Convention, he had no knowledge or consent. I was appointed a committee to interrogate Mr. Moser as to his sentiments on the Prohibition question, in view of the Convention to be held on the following Tuesday. Thursday of that week I waited upon Mr. Moser, and inquired of him if he would, if elected, use all honorable means to enact a law prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits as a beverage within this Commonwealth, telling him at the time that whatever he would report to the Convention, he should not see how any man could object to the question, as advocated by the temperance men, not intending, however, that this was to be reported to the Convention; but said he would so

hand, Mr. Hyer or Mr. Meck, to whom I had directed him, and said that he would report to them and if he should not see either of them he would report to me. J. RHEEM.

From the Harrisburg Union, THE FINANCES AND THE SINKING FUND. The following paragraph is taken from the last number of the "Waig State Journal," of this place: "Governor Bigler came into power, and found the finances of the State in a healthy condition. The sinking fund worked admirably, and paying off the State debt at the rate of seven hundred thousand dollars per year. How is it now? The debt has been increased over a million, and the Sinking Fund of course abandoned. Yet the Treasury is constantly empty in consequence of the immense sums drawn by these men."

It was a saying of the ancients 'that whom the Gods wish to destroy, they first make mad.' The editor of the Journal, it seems to us, must be ambitious in his own career, an exhibition of this wise saying. He certainly could not adopt a more efficient mode of destroying his reputation for truth and honor, than by the publication of such reckless statements as the above. This State debt is not increased in any way, but the sinking fund was paying off the \$650,000 of five per cent. bonds, a new six per cent. loan was created, for \$400,000, reimbursable at the end of twenty years, and that this brings the actual reduction of year, to \$250,000. In addition to this, the Governor has now retired, it had become absolutely necessary to borrow \$300,000 more, at six per cent. interest, and there was over \$650,000 of unpaid appropriations. So much for the healthy condition of the finances.

This editor can also learn, from the official documents, that, during the year 1852, Gov. Bigler paid off, by creating new ones at five per cent. and brought into the sinking fund \$134,000, in the shape of premiums, besides saving over \$200,000 annually, by the reduction in the rate of interest. He will find, that whilst the late administration paid off five per cent. bonds by creating new ones at six per cent., the present administration has paid off six per cent. bonds by creating new ones at five per cent., and retained a heavy premium besides.

As for his unblushing assertion that 'the sinking fund has been abandoned,' every man in the community, of ordinary intelligence, old or young, Whig or Democrat, knows the statement to be untrue, and by creating new ones at five per cent. and brought into the sinking fund \$134,000, in the shape of premiums, besides saving over \$200,000 annually, by the reduction in the rate of interest. He will find, that whilst the late administration paid off five per cent. bonds by creating new ones at six per cent., the present administration has paid off six per cent. bonds by creating new ones at five per cent., and retained a heavy premium besides.

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