THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, SEPT. 15, 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 OYER AND TERMINER.	ORPHAN'S.
Monday, November 14.	Tuesday, November 1
	Tuesday, December 27

☞ Rev. Geo. Parsons, of Muncy, is expected to preach in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, on next Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

By reference to the proceedings of the Prohibitory Law meeting published in another column, it will be seen that Mr. Koons has been nominated for Assembly by the Prohibitory men, in place of Mr. Moser, who declined the nomination. The Whig ticket for Assembly is Messrs. Koons and Cathcart; the Prohibitory ticket for Assembly is Messrs. Cathcart and Koons! No Whig movement in all this, eh? The nomination of Mr. Koons, we understand, was unanimous, he having answered the interrogatories of the Temperance Committee to their entire satisfaction.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

As the friends of a Prohibitory Liquor law, as well as those opposed to such law, appear to be anxious that the question should be submitted to a vote of the people, would it not be well for the people of the different counties to vote on the question at the *coming election*, in order that the expression of their opinion might be a guide for the action of their representatives? We have heard it favorably spoken of here, by all parties, and we understood the editor of the *Herald* to say that he would be satisfied with such an arrangement, and would be willing to print tickets for the Whig party to vote for or against the proposed liquor law. The suggestion was originally made and started in Union county on another subject, and is to be acted on there at the next election. If the tickets in this county of both political parties be printed, some headed "For Prohibition," and others "Against Prohibition," in order that each voter may express his sentiments on this subject, and we could thus readily get at the real sentiments of the people. There is much said about the people of this county being for or against the measure—let the people speak for themselves. That would be the easiest and most satisfactory way of ascertaining what their sentiments really are, and we would then hear no more loose opinions uttered in the absence of all accurate information. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* on this subject says:

"There is but one way in which such a result can be avoided. It is that all parties agree to have the question of prohibition tested at the ensuing election, which could readily be done by the sending out of boxes, and the distribution of ballots "For Prohibition" "Against Prohibition" to be voted; the result of which to be considered instructing the Representatives who may be elected.

If such a proposition is carried out, we agree to go in for the measure, that the question may be set at rest, so far as our county is concerned. A similar arrangement has been entered into by both parties in Union county, on the question of the division of said county, and is easy to be carried out."

The Rio Grande Frontier.

The rumors of ill-feeling existing along the Rio Grande frontier are not confirmed by representations from well informed sources. Mr. J. M. Conrad, editor of the Brownsville Flag, recently in New Orleans, states to the editors of the New Orleans Delta, that business is reviving along the whole frontiers; that the best feeling exists among the Americans and Mexicans; that the Carvajal affair is nearly forgotten; that there "is no talk of war on the frontier between Mexico and the United States and no warlike preparations are being made by the former;" and adds:

In consequence of the immense quantities of the various productions of Mexico, which have, heretofore, been smuggled into the United States, from Mexico, such as cattle, horses, mules, hides, and various other articles, Mr. Stephen Powers, collector of customs, has placed a corps, called revenue rangers, consisting of 12 or 20 men, mounted, along the river, from the mouth to Laredo, for the purpose of preventing frauds upon the customs, and seizing smuggled property wherever found. The wisdom of this movement will be apparent when we take into consideration the fact that there are thousands of mules yearly brought from Mexico and driven to the interior for sale, one tenth part of which never pay one cent of duty; and the import duty on a horse, or mule, is four dollars per head.

A beautiful State Flag has been prepared under authority of an Act of the Legislature, for the Crystal Palace at New York. It will be placed over the Department in which the contributions from this State are exhibited. The flag was designed by Col. J. C. Snowden, of Philadelphia, acting for the Governor.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—John W. Davis of Indiana, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been appointed Governor of Oregon.

Col. Samuel C. Stambaugh, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Consul at Talcahuano, Chili, in place of William B. Plato, resigned.

Philip Barton Key, son of Francis S. Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," has been appointed U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, in place of Philip R. Fendall.

☞ The Whig State Convention of Maryland on Thursday of last week, nominated Richard J. Bowie, late member of Congress, as the candidate for that party for Governor.

WHIG POLICY.

If anything were wanting to convince the Democracy of this county that the agitation of the Temperance question is a Whig movement, the article in last week's *Herald* of this place, and the nomination, by the Temperance men, of Messrs. CATHCART and KOONS for Assembly, is conclusive evidence of that fact. We had the best evidence for the assertion ourself, in the declarations of the leading Whig journals of the country, who are claiming the adoption of the Maine law, the restriction of slavery, and the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, as the measures which are to constitute the *new* Whig platform—the old one of National Bank, high tariffs, &c., having been knocked to pieces. Unless the *Herald* denies the allegations of the leading journals of its own party, such is indubitably the fact. The sentiments of these Whig journals we quoted in our article two weeks since.

But, what is still more conclusive, is the fact that whenever any new fangled idea gets afloat, about which the Democrats become divided, the Whigs immediately fan the embers of discord, join in with the disaffected, and endeavor to defeat and disorganize the Democratic party. Such has been the uniform practice of that party in this country. Look at the Anti-Masonic movement, at the Native American organization, and every body knows that the Whigs coalesced with those who were engaged in these Don Quixotic attempts of beating the air and fighting wind-mills, and joined with them in dividing the offices, whenever they could, by uniting to defeat the democracy at an election. Such is now the idea of the Whigs as to the temperance movement. Wherever they have had the opportunity they have used it to defeat the Democratic party. They did so in Maine, where they defeated the Democratic nominee for Governor at the last Gubernatorial election, and will most likely again elect the Whig candidate there being two Democratic candidates in the field, and the party divided.

"But," says the *Herald*, "the other States in which the Prohibitory Law has since been passed are the loco-foco States of Rhode Island & Michigan, and the Whig States of Vermont and Massachusetts." When did the *Herald* give up the State that imprisoned Thomas W. Dorr for advocating the right of suffrage, and deprived him of the rights of a citizen? If it be a Democratic State it has lately come to it, and was made so by the outrageous assaults of the advocates of the old British charter of that State upon the dearest rights of freemen. The Federalists having lost power there, as the advocates of tyranny, are endeavoring to regain it by *advocating temperance!* Who will dare deny this? Such too has been and still is the course of the Federalists of Michigan, and other States that we might mention—the temperance question is made the hobby for blue-light Federalists to ride into office and obtain power. But, we protest against what may be done in wooden nutmeg States. We desire to speak of the subject as it presents itself in our own State and our own county.

The *Herald* reminds us that last year Perry county "with its sweeping loco-foco majority, sent a prohibitary law man to the Legislature," and that "the Whig county of Adams did the same." And who, pray, voted for the "prohibitory law man" in Perry? Why, the Federalists and a faction of disorganizers calling themselves Democrats, who agreed to support Gen. Scott for the Presidency, in consideration of the former joining in to defeat the regular nominee of the Democratic party, Mr. Fetter. It was a bargain and sale transaction—a regular coalition to defeat the democracy and divide the spoils of office for the time being. But we would like to see them again attempt to defeat the democracy of little Perry by a similar trick. The democrats there have got their eyes open to this new Whig scheme, and we warrant you, Mr. *Herald*, they will never be caught in a like trap again. As to Adams county sending a Maine law man to the Legislature, that was all easy and natural. In Franklin and Lancaster counties, which are named in the *Herald*, as having sent anti-prohibitory law members, it was because in Franklin the Democrats out-voted them on that very question, and defeated the only temperance man nominated; and in Lancaster, too, those candidates on the Whig ticket who had pledged themselves to vote for the Maine law, were relieved of the responsibility, and permitted to remain at home.

While we admire temperance, and would like to see stringent and wholesome laws, (regulating the selling of liquors as a beverage,) we shall oppose all attempts of political blusterers to mingle temperance with politics. Let men be selected to the Legislature, not as the representatives of one idea, but as the representatives of the people on all subjects, and then if they see proper let them submit the question of prohibitory law, or no prohibitory law, to the people themselves. We are opposed to all this going by steam, and mixing up politics with questions of pure morals.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The great object of the *Herald* in the present political canvass, appears to be to secure the election of the editor's particular friend, Mr. PENROSE, as District Attorney. And this he, in conjunction with the editor of the Shippensburg *News*, attempts to do, by lauding that gentleman as the only one of the two candidates qualified for the office; and, by endeavoring, in an underhand way, to insinuate that Mr. SHEARER is not qualified in any respect. In the first notice of the Democratic ticket in that paper, every candidate was passed over almost in silence until it came to Mr. SHEARER, as the Democratic candidate for District Attorney, and he was singled out from all the others for an attack. He was represented as being entirely unsuited for the duties of the station, while it was strongly insinuated that the Whigs intended to offer a candidate who would be "the exact thing." This is all very well to furnish his friend with an ample supply of puffs, and we have nothing to say against it, except that in so far as they hold up Mr. PENROSE as being *better* qualified for the office of District Attorney, than Mr. SHEARER, they are not true. Mr. PENROSE is represented as being an *old* practitioner, of great experience, and "peculiarly qualified in point of integrity and firmness" for the duties of that office. Now, in point of fact, every citizen of our town knows that Mr. SHEARER has had equally as much experience in our criminal courts as Mr. PENROSE, if not a little more. He is also a young man of most excellent natural ability, and since he commenced the study of his profession has been one of the most steady, industrious, and indefatigable students in the place. He has already acquired the confidence and esteem of our citizens in a high degree, by the uniform politeness and respect with which he treats every individual, by the sterling integrity of his character, and the strenuous efforts he has made to obtain a thorough knowledge of his profession. He is entirely a self made man. All that he is, and all that he has, (but he has nothing but his character and profession) has been acquired by his good conduct, and his unaided individual efforts. He came to town some years ago destitute and friendless, and learned the printing in one of our offices. This business he followed until he was compelled to relinquish it on account of his health, when he studied law, passed an excellent examination, and has since been struggling up, single handed and alone, in his profession under a weight of poverty and adverse circumstances. He has had from his infancy a thorny and rugged path to tread, but he has toiled along it thus far without the slightest shade of imputation on his moral character.

And this is the kind of man, that the *Herald* and Shippensburg *News*, are busy in their efforts to crush, for the sake of Mr. Penrose, who in his infancy was rocked in the cradle of ease and indulgence; was educated and supported by wealthy friends; and since his admission to the bar has had the influence of a large circle of relatives to pave his way to success and fortune.

In regard to the question of integrity and firmness of character, which the *Herald* represents as being so essential to this office, Mr. Shearer need shrink from no man at the bar. His whole life, since ever we have known him, has been characterized by the most undoubted, unflinching integrity and firmness of purpose; and these qualities, more than any other, have given him his present position before the people, and secured the high regard of all who know him. We appeal to every citizen of our town with whom he is acquainted, if this be not true.

A Prediction about to be Verified.

Our readers will recollect that in the winter of 1851, resolutions were introduced into the Legislature of this State, instructing our Senators and requesting our Members in Congress, to vote for an alteration of the tariff of 1846, so as to give a much higher grade of protection, raise the duties on various articles, and go back to the obnoxious features of the tariff of 1842. On the resolutions being called up for discussion, J. ELLIS BONHAM, Esq., then a member of the Legislature from this county, made a long and most powerful speech in opposition to their passage, and we believe they were eventually defeated through his exertions and influence.

On referring to our files, we find that he closes his speech on this subject, with this, (at the time,) remarkable prediction, as the public mind of this State appeared to be then much unsettled, and many Democrats wavered in their allegiance to the true Republican doctrine. It is as follows:

"But, Mr. Speaker, I must draw these remarks to a close. The tariff of 1846 will pass thro' this ordeal unscathed. It will not be modified, in the sense that the protectionists desire. And by the next Congress the increased number of democratic members will be able to guard with effect the interests of the people. And when the Congress under the census now taking assembles in Washington, when the great agricultural West makes her potent voice heard in the halls of national legislation, we will then hear no more of protective tariffs, or discriminating duties, or incidental protection, which all mean the same thing, the taxing of imports beyond the revenue standard, and that too for the purpose of protecting one class of the community at the expense of the masses.

The iron masters and others who are now so loud of agitation, for unsettling the revenue tariff of 1846, will then be assembling in meetings and calling upon Congress, not to disturb that tariff, but for God's sake to leave it as it is. And they will be wise in so doing, for gentlemen may rest assured, that the next modification of that act will be a reduction of its duties. The progress of the age is onward and upward, while the restrictions upon trade, and the shackles heretofore imposed upon commerce, will soon be a tale that is told, and forgotten, amid the light shed upon us by the rapid strides of an advancing civilization."

The Congress under the "new census" here spoken of, is the one which will soon assemble; and, in observing "the signs of the times," we notice the following significant paragraph in the money article of the *Public Ledger*, of the 8th inst:

"The Richmond Enquirer is out in favor of free trade. It contends that the tariff of 1846 gives us free trade only by comparison with the restrictive policy of 1842. It argues that the present tariff needs revision and reform; that it presses unequally on different interests, and weighs heavily in the main on the labor of the country. There is much truth in these charges, and sooner or later they will have to be corrected. We have now some thirty millions of dollars lying idle in the Treasury, and the annual income from imposts is double the annual expenditures of the Government. The surplus revenues are equal to the payment of the national debt in two years. Our Tariff advocates will probably find it wise to agitate the Tariff question as little as possible.

Reported for the American Volunteer.

PROHIBITORY MEETING.

A meeting of the friends to a Prohibitory Law was held in Education Hall on Friday evening the 8th inst. As no public notice was given, and being rather disagreable on account of raining at the time, only about 30 persons were present, an equal number of both parties. On motion, Mr. George Zinn was called to the chair but declined serving, Mr. John Hyer was then substituted. Dr. J. K. Smith was elected Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. H. J. Mock to be, that Mr. Moser having declined the nomination by the Prohibitory Convention, and as none but Mr. Cathcart was on the ticket, they had met to consult who shall be put on to fill the vacancy. Rev. Tiffany was called on to address the meeting. He alluded briefly to Mr. Moser's "card," saying, "he is unworthy the support of Prohibitory men"—said he had "always been a Whig, but never attended primary meetings, and went quietly to the polls and voted." Carson C. Moore, Esq., moved that the Central Committee's report be heard, as he had understood they had met. Dr. J. K. Smith reported that *he* had prepared a circular for distribution, setting forth Mr. Moser's course; and represented in said circular, that at a previous meeting of some 40 Prohibitory Democrats but two votes were given to Mr. Moser, that the balance were in favor of Mr. Koons, although no vote had been taken to know the fact; the report was accepted, and the committee discharged from further consideration of the subject. A committee of arrangement was appointed to call meetings, &c. The chair appointed the following gentlemen: Messrs. J. Worthington, Dr. A. C. Norton, William Gould, Jacob Shilling, Prof. Marshall, Dr. Rawlins, Wm. Harkness, and others. Mr. Gould begged to be excused. Mr. Gould was excused, and Mr. Jas. Gallagher appointed in his place. The question of who shall publish the proceedings came up informally, when Dr. Smith said he would not trouble the Democratic Editors, as they had given him the "cold shoulder" on a few occasions. Mr. F. Cornman, moved that the proceedings all be published in the Carlisle *Herald*, as now two Whigs were to be run on the prohibitory ticket; the motion was seconded, but before the question was taken Mr. Cornman replied to Dr. Smith, and defended the Editor of the *Democrat* from the remarks of the Doctor. Dr. Smith explained by saying that he knew the democratic editors were placed in that position, that it was improper for them to publish all that might be offered to them on this question. The explanation was satisfactory. Dr. Collins coming in late remarked that he was present at the Prohibitory Convention, and from the statements made with reference to Mr. Koons' views on Prohibition, thought that he was a a better Prohibitory man than Mr. Moser, and should now be supported with Mr. Cathcart, on that question, and concluded with some excellent remarks in favor of a Prohibitory Law. Mr. Tiffany, enforced with much zeal the great importance of uniting all the strength on Messrs. Cathcart and Koons, especially as efforts would be made to defeat them. The meeting after taking up a collection, to defray expenses of Hall, light and Sexton's service, adjourned *sine die*.

A SPECTATOR.

Carlisle, Sept. 12th, 1853.

☞ Hon. Robert J. Walker has resigned the Mission to China. The cause of his resignation is believed to be the remonstrances of his relatives against his going, as his health does not improve as rapidly as it promised when he accepted the appointment. A successor will probably soon be named.

If you would keep your oldest boy from waking in his sleep, let your servant girl be as old and ugly as possible.

John says he does not known which he would rather feel, the breath of spring or the breath of a pretty girl. It is a puzzle.

"THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION."

We find the following piquant description of the principle actors of the "Whole World's Temperance Convention," which assembled in New York, in the correspondence of the *Pennsylvania*, under date of 30th ult. The Convention has closed its labors we believe, but what has been done we have not been advised. We expect some day before long to see our "one idea" friends nominate a candidate for President. What a glorious fellow he or *she* would be, if elected, to quell another Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania. But to the extract:

NEW YORK, August 30, 1853.

'Bedlam' will break loose, again in this city, the day after to-morrow, on the occasion of the whole World's Temperance Convention—to be composed of the Bloomer women, and their Abolition associates, who made themselves so supremely silly, on a some what similar occasion, last spring. C. C. Burleigh, (white man,) Fred. Douglas, (black man,) Wendell Phillips, (mad man,) Horace Greely, (cracked man,) and Miss Lucy Stone, (a mannish woman,) together with 'Rev.' Antoniette Brown (parson in pantaloons,) are some of the notorieties who advertise themselves to figure on the occasion.

Since the above was in type we have seen the proceedings of the two Temperance Conventions, which will be found below. We should suppose them to be highly satisfactory and edifying to those who have the cause at heart. Seriously, the real Temperance Convention did not wish to be mixed up with the Abolitionists and Women Rights advocates, but it seemed a pretty difficult matter to get rid of their zealous allies. The proceedings are given as follows:

SCENES IN NEW YORK CONVENTIONS.

The New York papers are filled with the descriptions of the disorderly scenes which occur daily in that city during the sessions of the Anti-Slavery, Woman's Rights, and Temperance Conventions. A perfect Babel prevailed during the sessions, and every attempt to speak was cried or hissed down. At the Woman's Rights Convention the following is one of the scenes:

[Loud cries of 'Phillips!' 'Phillips!' Hisses and cheers]

Wendell Phillips—Fellow citizens, I am not at all surprised—

A torent of hisses.

Phillips—At the reception which I meet—

Mrs. Rose—I call upon the Police—

Voices—out of order.

Mrs. Rose—The Mayor of this City has promised to keep the order of this meeting, and I call upon him to do it.

Phillips—Friends!—

Mrs. Rose—Friends, will *you* keep order?

Phillips—Fellow-citizens!——

Hisses from all parts of the house. Cries of 'Sit down! sit down!' Continued hisses.

Phillips—The time has been when other Reformers were met in the same way as this—by hisses.

Continued hisses.

Mrs. Rose—As presiding officer of this meeting, I call upon the police to preserve order, and if there are not police enough to do it, I call upon you, citizens, to help them.

Mr. Phillips—We have invited you to this Hall to-night, to discuss a great movement.

'Dry up!'

Mr. Phillips—When you will answer our arguments, we will cease our agitation. I warn you that Truth has often floated further on the lips of a mob than on the words of its advocates.

Great confusion.

Phillips—The best thing you can do for us, if you hate this movement, is to come here to the number of thousands, and disgrace your city.

[Great uproar.]

The great principle of Liberty is that each political class be able to protect itself.

A Voice—Niggers excepted. [Laughter.]

Phillips—No class of human beings can legislate for another. While you undertake to punish woman, as American Democratic Republicans, you are bound by your own principles, to allow her to vote in the law under which she is punished.

Confusion renewed.

Phillips—I say again—

The audience gave him no time to say it.

Lucy Stone next made her appearance.

Cries of 'Hear her!' 'Dear Lucy!' 'Darling Lucy!' 'Take your time, Miss Lucy!'

Stone—Show a reason why you will not hear us speak! There is no man who has known the genial influence of a mother but would feel disgraced——

Voices—'Our mothers did'nt act so.' 'Oh, it's a pity you wasn't married!' [Laughter]

Miss Stone's remarks became wholly inaudible in consequence of the increasing tumult. She concluded her remarks in the midst of remarkable confusion. She would give place to others who had spoken well. She asked that whatever word of truth had been spoken might find a lodgment in your head and heart. We may one day call a convention in New York, when the sons of those here present may have been taught better behavior. [Cheers and sensation.] To show that we are not to be deterred by any show of opposition, I shall announce, before I sit down, that we propose to hold a National Woman's Rights Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 5th and 6th of October. [Ironical cheers and cries of 'We'll be there!']

Rev. Antoinette Brown next addressed the meeting, telling an anecdote about a certain strong minded woman, who had a slight difference with her husband, and refused, according to the demand of the law, to give up her children, but was afterwards compelled to do so by the wicked will which her husband caused to take effect after his death. The fair and reverend lady was frequently interrupted during the narrative by noisy human beings, imitating the vocal sounds in which cats and dogs usually give utterance to such feelings as they may happen to entertain.

At the Temperance Convention some of the female speakers at the Woman's Rights Convention appeared as delegates. Objections were instantly raised to their having a place. The President decided they had the right, as the call was directed to all the Temperance organizations. This produced confusion.

Rev. Mr. Chambers—Mr. President: It is useless to try to go on, so I move that the Convention adjourn *sine die*. [A storm of 'No,' 'No,' came from all parts of the house.]

Mr. Phillips, (who was still on his feet)—If any one has the floor, I have it ['Question, question.']

The motion to adjourn was lost.

The President—The question before the Convention is the appeal (Phillips') as to this matter.

Mr. Phillips—I claim to speak on it.

The question was at once put and lost. Then the question recurred upon Col. Camp's appeal, and a division being had, the decision of the Chair was sustained.

Dr. Snodgrass—Miss Brown desires me to say for her that she does not yield the floor.

A Delegate—Then you sit down at once.

Mr. Hildreth—Was not a resolution passed that no one should occupy the rostrum but the officers of the Convention?

Mr. Phillips—Miss Brown has the floor.

The President—It is in order. In my opinion it is proper for any delegate to occupy the platform for the time-being.

Rev. Mr. Hunt, of Pennsylvania, rose to a point of order. [Loud hisses] You need not hiss me, if you do you will not get me down till doomsday. [Laughter and cries of 'Louder.'] Oh, keep quiet, I am not going to make myself hoarse with bawling. [Merriment.] The decision of the Chair was right enough, that delegates have a right to speak, but then we have the right to decide as to the character of those delegates. Would we receive Joe Smith if he came with his twenty wives as delegates from Salt River or Salt Lake—would we sit by and hear them talk? [Loud hisses, applause, laughter, and general noise.] My point is, that the decision of the Chair does not entitle—I was going to say 'lady'—[Loud hisses and immense confusion.]

Dr. Snodgrass here sprang to his feet and exclaimed: 'Is it within our rules, to say nothing about the rules of gentility, for a man to say 'he will not say lady?' I make that point. Has he a right to take back a word?' [Loud cries of 'No, no, do.']

A Voice—Certainly he has the right. Shame, shame.

Mr. Hunt continued. I say when any one places himself or herself on an equality, we stand on the same ground and in this movement we are not 'ladies and gentlemen,' we are all Temperance people and not to be designated by especial terms.

A fat gentleman here got up on a bench and asked 'Is this a Temperance meeting, or are they all drunk?' A scene of immense confusion then took place, about two or three hundred people being on their feet at one time. In the midst of the disturbance, loud calls for Miss Brown came from her friends, of whom there were many in the house.

Miss Brown—Mr. President: [This was a signal for the renewal of hostilies, against the fair reformer, and she was entirely choked off by a tornado of groans, hisses, stamping of feet, hammering of canes and umbrellas; forming altogether a confusion tenfold 'worse confounded.']

Mr. Booth, (in a loud voice)—Shame on the clergy. [This observation was directed towards several gentlemen in white strangulators (*i. e.* cravats) who were conspicuously persistent in their opposition to the intrusion of the female element into the deliberations of the body.]

Mr. Comstock—Yes, shame upon the clergy!—Shame on Mr. Chambers! [Great excitement all round.']

A Delegate—I want all the drunken rowdies put out of the hall.

Several Voices—'Who do you mean, sir? Do you mean me?' [Continued tumult.]

Rev. Mr. Chambers, (excitedly)—I am not ashamed to have 'shame' said to me.

The scene of confusion, recrimination, remonstance, objurgation, defiance, noise, and intense excitement that ensued almost baffles description. Every one was on his legs, either on the floor or on the benches, every one wanted to speak, every one got red in the face, nobody could be at all understood amid the din of 'Mr. President—Miss—the right—Brown—shame—the police—outrageous—shame,' and so forth, for no more of the observations of the excited delegates reached the reporter's table. The President in vain called for peace,' Miss Brown, however, surveyed the conflict with undiminished serenity—in fact, she appeared to be the only cool spectator of the scene of excitement.

When the storm had in a measure subsided, Miss Brown again essayed to be heard. She said: 'It is enough'—[Groans, shuffling of feet and all the et ceteras.]

Again every body wanted to make a speech, but nobody could, and there was a regular *encore* of the former troubles.

Gen. Carey—I hope the delegates will leave the hall. [Immense noise and confusion.]

Rev. Mr. Chambers of Pennsylvania—Let all the friends of temperance leave the hall, and let all the abolitionists, the supporters of disorder, remain.

All the Brownites incontinently raised a howl of dissent—an awful scene of excitement followed.

The scene of disorder became so disgraceful that the police entered and cleared the hall.

Rail Road Meeting.

Agreeably to notice given, an adjourned meeting of the Commissioners and friends of the York and Greencastle Rail Road, was held at the house of Snider Rupley, in South Middleton township, on Saturday the 10th instant. In the absence of the Secretary, Moses Morrett, was appointed Secretary pro tem.

On motion, J. Ellis Bonham, Esq., addressed the meeting. After which the following resolutions were read and adopted.

WHEREAS, A great south western rail road is about being constructed, extending from New York and Philadelphia to Tennessee, the charters for the different sections of which have been obtained from the several States through which it is to pass. *And whereas*, a charter was obtained at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature for a rail road connecting with Columbia, in Lancaster co., by the way of York and Dillsburg, in York co., through the county of Cumberland to Greencastle in Franklin county. *And whereas*, we deem the construction of said road of vital importance to this section of the State through which it passes, and to the public at large, by affording increased facilities for the trade, transportation and travel between the cities on the Atlantic and the great West and South-west. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of six from each of the counties of York, Cumberland and Franklin, be appointed by this meeting to solicit and receive subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expense of surveying and making a suitable draft of said rail road.

Resolved, That the route over which said rail road can be made, is the most practicable one, and of the easiest grade of any other route between the Susquehanna and the Potomac rivers.

Resolved, That we would respectfully invite the citizens of the several counties to co-operate in the construction of the contemplated road, and have no doubt that the stock necessary for its construction will be readily subscribed, and the capital easily obtained.

Resolved, That an adjourned meeting to promote the objects herein stated, be held at the Stone tavern, (Redsecker's,) on the Walnut Bottom road, on Saturday the 1st day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., and that the committees appointed at this meeting be requested to report at said adjourned meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the several papers in the three counties.

In accordance with the resolution to appoint committees in each county, the following gentlemen were appointed:

Cumberland—Dr. John A. Ahl, Wm. M. Watts, Wm. B. Mullin, Moses Morrett, Mich. Shrock, Stewart M'Gowen.

York—Henry Sidle, G. L. Shearer, John Wells, Wm. S. Pickings, Joseph Krall, Geo. F. Carl.

Franklin—G. W. Zeigler, G. M. Davidson, T. M'Cauley, Wm. Grubb, Jas. Hollar, J. Rowe.

WM. B. MULLIN, Pres't.

MOSES MORRETT, Secretary pro tem.

The Climax of Penury.

We remember an old lady who was so remarkably economical, that she had a pair of shoes made for her little girl "without soles," for fear she would wear them out. This lady, however, was no match for Mr. Watson, uncle to the late Marquis Rockinghanm, a man of immense fortune, of whom it is related, finding himself dying, he desired a friend to open for him a drawer, in which was an old shirt, that he might put it on. Being asked why he wished to change his linen, and he so ill, he replied: "Because, I am told that the shirt that I die in must be the nurse's perquisite, and that is good enough for her!" This is as bad as the woman who, with her last breath, blew out an inch of candle. "Because," said she, "I can see to die in the dark."

☞ George Poindexter, ex-Governor of Mississippi, died at Jackson, on Monday night last.

Marriages.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. A. Haight, Mr. JOS. M'GUIRE, of Hogestown, to Miss EMILY A. HOUSTON, of Hampden township, this county.

On the 8th inst., by the same, Mr. ANDREW MILLER, to Miss MARY A. MILLER, all of Mechanicsburg.

Deaths.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of his father, Mr. RICHARD O'BRIEN HOLMES eldest son of Eliza and Jonathan Holmes, in the 30th year of his age.

Conviction strong did come along,
O, how these thoughts did pierce me,
Then filled with woe the tears did flow,
My head was like a fountain.

Then Jesus came, O! bless his name,
And filled my soul with heaven;
Then brethren dear, don't this appear,
That Jesus Christ hath found me. H.

In this borough, on Monday morning last, of consumption, Miss EMMA, daughter of Mr. John Gray, aged — years.

[Tears of unfeigned grief will long moisten the green turf that will deck the grave of the deceased. As a friend she was sincere in her attachments; as a child and sister few perhaps have excelled her in sincere affection. But a few months since, she was full of life, full of hope. Now she is gone! Her spirit, released from its thraldom, departed without a struggle (save the pang of separating from those so dear to her,) from this "vale of tears" to the realms of endless bliss, as we truly believe. Her earthly remains have been removed from the sight of those she loved, and she has left this world of trouble and deceit to occupy her Father's house in the skies, where hope shall have no blight, love no broken ties. She has gone to rove on the banks of the river of Peace, and bathe in its blissful tide. *Requiesat in pace.* B.

Charles Wilson, Mayor of Montreal, has been arrested on charge of murder, and held to bail in $8,000 to answer before the Criminal Court of Queen's Bench, on the 14th of October next, for the part he took in the late Gavazzi riot.

The Temperance men of Luzerne have nominated John McCauley (Dem.) and Lord Butler (Whig) for the Legislature.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Milling and Distilling business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of September, 1853. The books and accounts are in the hands of A. Bosler & Son for collection.

PETER WOLFORD,
AB'M. BOSLER.

Sept 15, 1853—3t*

N. B. The business will by continued as usual by A. Bosler & Son.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, to distribute the assets in the hands of W. M. Henderson, Administrator of James Preston, deceased, among the creditors of said deceased, gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Carlisle, on Saturday, the 1st day of October, 1853, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, Auditor.

Sept 15, 1853—3t

Orphans' Court Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 15th day of October, 1853, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the following Real Estate, late the property of Thomas M. Stewart, dec'd., in Mifflin township, Cumberland county, viz:

The undivided one-fourth part of that certain Plantation in said township, bounded by lands of Daniel Whisler, Benjamin Heberlig, Hugh Barr and others, containing

143 Acres and 119 Perches,

more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and recently limed. The improvements are a large two story Brick House, Stone Bank Barn, and other Out-buildings, two first rate Wells of water near the buildings, and running water in nearly all the fields, a first rate Orchard, and fruit trees of every description. This property is beautifully situated about 4 miles from Newville. Terms made known on the day of sale by

SAM. MARTIN,
Admr. of T. H. Stewart, dec'd.

September 15, 1853—5t

N. B. The other three-fourths of the above farm will be offered for sale at the same time and place, by the owners thereof.

Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the election of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth, to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate:

1. The officers to be elected.
2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I JOSEPH M'DARMOND, High Sheriff of the county of Cumberland, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Cumberland, that on TUESDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER next, an election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named, viz:

ONE PERSON for Canal Commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to represent the counties of Cumberland and Perry in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS to represent the county of Cumberland in the House of Representatives of Penn'a.

ONE PERSON for Treasurer of the county of Cumberland.

ONE PERSON for Commissioner of Cumberland county.

ONE PERSON for District Attorney of Cumberland county.

ONE PERSON for County Surveyor of the county of Cumberland.

ONE PERSON for Director of the Poor of Cumberland county.

ONE PERSON for Auditor of the county of Cumberland.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Carlisle and the townships of North Middleton, South Middleton, Lower Dickinson, Lower Frankford and Lower Westpennsborough, will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle.

The election in the district composed of Silver Spring township, will be held at the public house of George Duey, in Hogestown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of Hampden township, will be held at the house formerly occupied by H. Bressler, in said township.

The election in the district composed of Upper Allen township, will be held at the public house of Mr. Underwood, in Shepherdstown.

The election in the district composed of the township of Lower Allen, will be held at the Wagon-maker Shop of Jonas Hunchbarger, on Slate Hill.

The election in the district composed of East Pennsborough township, will be held at the house now occupied by C. Dolson, at the west end of the Harrisburg Bridge.

The election in the district composed of New Cumberland, will be held at the public house of W. H. Bohl, in the borough of New Cumberland.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Mechanicsburg, will be held at the public house of John Hoover, in said borough.

The election in the district composed of Monroe township, will be held at the public house of P. B. Goodyear, in Churchtown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of Upper Dickinson township, will be held at the public house of Christian Hoffman, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Newville, and townships of Mifflin, Upper Frankford, Upper Westpennsborough, and that part of Newton township, not included in the Leesburg election district hereinafter mentioned, will be held at the Brick School House, in the borough of Newville.

The election in the district composed of Hopewell township, will be held at the School House, in Newburg, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Shippensburg, Shippensburg township, and that part of Southampton township not included in the Leesburg election district, will be held at the Council House, in the borough of Shippensburg.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 2d July, 1839, it is thus provided; "That the qualified electors of parts of Newton and Southampton township, in the county of Cumberland, bounded by the following lines and distances, viz: Beginning at the Adams county line, thence along the line dividing the townwnships of Dickinson and Newton to the turnpike road, thence along said turnpike to Centre School House, on said turnpike, in Southampton township, thence to a point on the Walnut Bottom Road at Reybuck's, including Reybuck's Farm, thence in a straight direction to the Saw Mill of the heirs of George Clever, thence along Krysher's run to the Adams county line, thence along the line of Adams county to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby declared a new separate election district, the election to be held at the public house of Victor Shannon, in Leesburg, Southampton township."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent,