

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Stratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLEISLE, JANUARY 20, 1854.

Divine service may be expected in the Lutheran Church, on next Sabbath morning. The pulpit is invited to attend.

The Cold.—So intensely cold was it on Monday last, that the men employed working at the basin had to stop work. Since that time, however, the weather has somewhat moderated, and the work will be resumed forthwith.

BOLD ROBBERY.—On Monday night last, a bold robbery was committed in the public house of Mr. Charles Maglachlin, in this borough. A trunk belonging to a boarder named Wilson, was broken open, and clothing, viz: dress coat, pants, vest, overcoat, shirts, &c., the whole valued at \$45, taken therefrom. An Irishman, calling himself James Barker, (no doubt an assumed name), who had been stopping but a short time in the house, and who camped on the same night without paying his bill, is believed to be the thief.

Keepers of public houses in neighboring towns should keep a look out for this scamp, least they suffer by his depredations. He is described as being about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a sandy complexion, and somewhat marked by the small-pox. He pretends to be a professor of the science of phenology.

Advertising.—A little man behind a big rock with a plaster full of pearls, at only a cent a piece, and keeping his own counsel, would probably sell nothing. It is of the greatest importance to make your own and your goods known. A frog in the night attracts more attention than an ox. I have cried aloud and sparrows not. The profits arising from advertising are not concealed by those who have not tried it. To those who have, we need not say a word, for they will never discontinue the custom.

ILLINOIS.—The Governor of Illinois has issued a proclamation concerning the Legislature of that State on the 9th proximo. Among other questions to be submitted, are the consolidation of the Illinois railroads with those of other States, the prevention of eastern manufacturers from disposing of their stocks by samples, &c.

President Pierce has issued the proclamation against the expedition now being fitted out in California and elsewhere in the United States, with a view to the invasion of Mexico, and calls upon all good citizens to discontinue, and by all lawful means to prevent such unlawful and criminal enterprises.

THE CONGRESSIONAL VACANCY.—The death of Mr. Muhlenberg will render a special election necessary to fill the vacancy in Congress. We observe that Hon. WILLIAM STONG is named in connection with the post. Mr. Stong was formerly a Representative in Congress from the Berks County District, and ranked high as an able debater and an industrious and useful member. Should the Democracy of "old Berks" select him as their candidate, his return to the councils of the nation at the present time would be of vast benefit to the interests of Pennsylvania.

The last number of the Perry Freeman came to us dressed in a beautiful suit of new type, and printed upon paper of a superior quality. It is well edited, and filled with good matter, both original and selected. As it is the organ of the Whig party of Perry county, the unwavering exertions of its editor, Judge BAKER, in defence of the principles of that party, should secure for it an abundant patronage. The industry and zeal of the Judge in the Whig cause, certainly deserve from that party a liberal support.

DEATH OF A SON OF PATRICK HENRY.—Captain A. S. Henry, long a resident of Lynchburg, died in Charlotte county, on the 9th last. He was a son of the illustrious Patrick Henry, and (says the Lynchburg Virginian) though not gifted with the genius of his sire, he was not unambiguously imagined that he detected in his unrequited aversion to tyranny of every form, and his intolerance of all above power, something of the spirit of him who was the first to raise his voice against British oppression of the American colonies. Captain H. was a man of quick impulses, strong feelings, and high spirit. His remains repose at "Red Hill," by the side of that which was mortal of his father.

Gov. Boone, of Florida, has issued orders to Brigadier Gen. Johnson, of that State, to organize his brigade at once, in pursuance of an act of the last Legislature, providing for the final removal of the Indians by force if necessary.

KOSOVU.—A late number of the New York Tribune says: "We are informed that private letters have been received in this City from Gov. Kosovitch, announcing his intention of sailing from Southampton on the 23d ult., in the British steamer for Constantinople, whither it is supposed he was to go on the express invitation of the Sultan."

THE SATURDAY EVENING MAIL.—This newspaper recently started in Philadelphia, and under the editorial control of that Napoleon of the literary press, GEORGE R. GARDNER, Esq., is one of the very best weeklies in the country. Each succeeding number surpasses its predecessor in interest and ability. It is printed in the quarto form, very convenient for binding, and the sterling character of its contents renders the "Mail," every way worthy of preservation. Its "Sketches of English Statesmen," and "Foreign Selections," are among the most interesting readings offered to the American public, and it also contains a department devoted to "Sunday Reading." The "Mail" is an able advocate in the cause of temperance, and strongly urges the propriety and necessity of the passage of a stringent Prohibition Law. It is printed on good type and paper, and makes a very handsome appearance. Terms, \$2 a year in advance. Address Richard H. Skeel, 106 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE MAGAZINES.—The Magazines for February, viz: "Graham's," "Peterson's," and "Godley's Lady's Book," have already been received. As usual, they are well filled with solid and entertaining reading matter, and are all embellished with splendid engravings. Next week we shall pay our respects to them and notice their contents more in extenso.

The rooms of the Mercantile Library Association, of Boston, were broken into during the night of Saturday last, and numerous papers scattered over the floor, and the box containing the contributions of the members towards the Washington Monument fund, were opened and the contents carried off. The amount is not known. The robber left a letter, stating that he regretted to be obliged to steal the money intended to be used for such a patriotic purpose, but could not help it.

FRANKLIN CANAL COMPANY.—A bill passed the Senate unanimously on Friday, repealing the charter of the Franklin Canal Company. This is commendable on the part of the Senate, and we hope the House will be equally prompt. The violations of its charter by this Company has been one great cause of the difficulties at Erie.

THE LEGISLATURE.

But little business of any importance has as yet been transacted in the Legislature. It is time the members should go to work in earnest and transact the public business as soon as possible.

It has been long the case that public bills have been put off to the latter part of the session, much to the injury of the State and the interests of the people. This should not be. All State Legislation should be attended to first, and after that has been got through with, but a short time would be required to consider private bills. The fact is we have too much legislation—we are governed too much!—too much time is consumed in the consideration of trifling local bills. When we consider the enormous amount of money required to defray the expenses of the Legislature, and take into consideration the immense indebtedness of our poor old Commonwealth, we cannot but think every honest and patriotic representative will use his best efforts to have the public business promptly attended to, so that a final adjournment may take place at the earliest day possible. Every good and true Pennsylvanian should use his influence to have economy practiced in all departments of the government, and thus assist, as far as is in his power, to free our State of her difficulties.

As we have said, the indebtedness of Pennsylvania is enormous. But yet, as great as are our liabilities, we have the ability to discharge them in the course of time, if all public officers—and particularly our members of Assembly—practice economy and sound prudence. We hope, therefore, for the honor and welfare of our State, that no legislation having for its object the appropriation of money for new improvements and new objects, will be countenanced by the majority of the present Legislature. Too much of the people's money has already been squandered in projects that yield but little if any revenue in return. Let this reckless spirit be stayed—let those members of Assembly who have the interests of their constituents and the State at heart, set their faces against all appropriations of the public money, except for the necessary purposes of the government. And, in this section of the State, who derive but little benefit from the State improvements, and pay more than three times the tax of those sections that reap all the advantages, feel particularly sensitive on this subject. We have, thus far, paid our taxes without grumbling, and intend to continue to pay. But we desire to see no more appropriations made for new improvements, and more than this, we desire to see strict economy practiced by those who have been appointed to guard the public treasury. We repeat then, let our members of Assembly go to work at once and in earnest, finish up the public business, and after they have accomplished this they will soon be able to adjourn. A short session is what the people desire and expect, and we can see no reason why their expectations should be disappointed.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.—In another column will be found the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, which assembled in this place on Tuesday last. It will be seen that the Delegates to the State Convention are instructed to support Gov. BOONE for re-election. This the voice of Cumberland county has been declared, by the Delegates representing the different townships and boroughs. So far as our knowledge extends, we don't know a single Democrat in the county who is not in favor of the re-nomination of Gov. BOONE. The manner in which he has conducted the affairs of Government for the last two years, has gained him the confidence of the people at large, without respect to party. All in all, he is one of the best Executives we have ever had, and his triumphant re-election may be considered a "factum."

It will be seen also that the Delegates are instructed to support Hon. JOHN STUART, of this county, for the very important office of Canal Commissioner. We do not know whether the Judge intends to be a candidate before the State Convention or not, but this we can say, that so far as we have noticed, he is the best man yet named for this office. He is one of the "salt of the earth"—a man of sound judgment, a true Democrat, and an honest man. Beyond all question this section of the State is entitled to the candidate, and in the event of Judge STUART being before the Convention, we hope to see him receive the hearty support of the Southern counties. More soon.

PHILADELPHIA EMIGRANT SOCIETY.—We have before us the report of Messrs. Litchfield, Supple and Thomson, a committee appointed by the Emigrant Society of Philadelphia, to visit New York for the purpose of inquiring into the "nature and operation of the emigrant laws of that State," and upon which a memorial, praying the Legislature of Pennsylvania to "amend said laws." The report is a very able one, showing clearly the necessity for legislation upon the subject, and we trust that it may receive early and favorable consideration. Any person who may take an interest in this matter, can have an opportunity of examining the Report by calling at our office.

FROM WASHINGTON.—We learn that General Armstrong, of the Union, is dangerously ill. Mr. Alexander Bodinson, the Russian Minister, died at his residence in Georgetown, about 12 o'clock on Sunday night last. His demise had been hourly expected since Saturday.

The President has determined not to interfere in the Erie disturbances.

CONGRESS HAS PASSED AN ACT for the relief of the sufferers on the steamer San Francisco, and several acts of resolutions are now pending, expressing thanks to their rescuers, and providing suitable medals for them.

IN THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. Parker, from the Judiciary Committee, has reported favorably upon the resolutions providing for the election of President and Vice President of the United States by the people, without the mediation of Electors. A joint committee was appointed and the resolutions ordered to be printed.

IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, on Wednesday week, Mr. Cooper, of this State, introduced and had referred to the Committee on Public Lands, a bill, authorizing a grant of the public lands to the State of Pennsylvania, to aid in the construction of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and to establish and endow a Normal School for the gratuitous education of female teachers, and other purposes. He addressed the Senate at some length on introducing the bill.

Hon. JAMES COOPER, at present U. S. Senator, has been elected President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company. The questions now are—will he resign his Senatorship? and if so, who will be elected to succeed him in that body?

It has been decided in the Common Pleas of Chester county, in the case of Guin vs. Duhing, that the water of a stream or creek, cannot be polluted in manufacturing purposes or otherwise so as to destroy its purity and healthfulness below.

OLD WINTER IS HERE IN EARNEST.

During the earlier part of the present winter the weather has been comparatively moderate, much of it having been mild and balmy as the days of Spring, and all cold periods their occupants in the open air. The few cold days we did experience were considered as a pleasant variety, much preferable to the dark, damp, and mirky days of autumn. We had, it is true, a few slight snow storms, but they were gladly welcomed by the lovers of frolic and good cheer of either sex, and the speedy disappearance of the snow was a source of sincere regret to all. On Saturday last, however, a sudden and penetrating change was felt, and Old Winter, after conquering with us for such a length of time, was suddenly found "knocking at our doors" in right good earnest. Yes, Winter is now here in its most rigorous, with its bitter, cold and freezing atmosphere, and its high, chilling and piercing winds. Jack Frost now reigns supreme, and to those who are not prepared to meet his rude and shivering blast. Great coats, cloaks, muffs, comforts, and other articles of winter wear, are at the present in great demand, and those who can possibly do so, remain within doors. Men of wealth and leisure can, in their comfortable parlors, lolling up on cosy sofas, enjoy the genial warmth of their stoves, and to a certain extent bid defiance to the cold blast of winter. But whilst enjoying the good things of life, do they ever waste a thought upon the sufferings of their fellow-men who are destitute not only of the comforts, but often of the necessities of life? There are many at the present time who have an insolvency of fuel, whose baskets are almost empty, and whose raiment is scant and thin; men who have to toil daily in the open air, and who, in the midst of the winter, are obliged to brave the inclemency of the sudden and unwelcome change? The trial will be a severe one, but it must be met, and we hope that all may be able to weather out and survive the storm.

But we have also those in our midst who are sick and destitute, and who are dependent for their daily bread to the bounty of a society composed of a few noble-hearted and charitable ladies. The ladies of this society have, like ministering angels, sought out and relieved the immediate wants of many destitute and deserving persons. We should think, however, that at the present time the fund of this society would need replenishing, and we suggest to the humane and charitable of our citizens, (and we know that we have many such) the propriety of making the ladies of this society the recipients of their bounty. If they do so, they may rest assured that it will be judiciously and worthily bestowed.

LYCEUMS—THEIR UTILITY, &c.—We learn from the Chambersburg papers that the enterprising citizens of that beautiful and thriving borough, have established for their mutual benefit and improvement a Lyceum, which is represented as being in a very flourishing condition. In this Lyceum, there are delivered weekly by learned and eminent men, lectures on various subjects, such as Literature, History, Biography, Science, Law, and Mechanism. Regular public discussions upon important questions also take place, in which the members generally participate. On a recent occasion, a Lecture was delivered in the Lyceum by Col. A. K. McClellan, editor of the Repository and Whig, which is spoken of in the highest terms by his neighbor of the Valley Spirit. His subject, which was a very appropriate one, being the Art, Prospective of all Arts.—Printing, was, according to the Spirit, handled in a very able and satisfactory manner, the lecturer being perfectly at home on the subject. "He traced the origin and progress of the Art clearly and succinctly, and although making no effort at rhetorical display, occasionally launched forth into passages of great beauty and force." We hope the laudable efforts of the people of Chambersburg to sustain so useful and beneficial an institution may be successful.

But whilst we notice with pleasure the formation and prosperity of Lyceums and kindred literary institutions in various sections of the country, we cannot but regret to observe the singular apathy manifested by our citizens on the subject of mental improvement. With every advantage in our favor, and having in our midst a large number of really intellectual gentlemen, eminently qualified, and doubtless willing, as lecturers, to instruct and enlighten those disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity, why is it, we ask, that the people of Carlisle, who once had the credit of being a literary community, have never as yet taken the first steps for the formation of a Lyceum, or literary society of any description? Every one will acknowledge the utility, and the beneficial effects upon the morals and manners of the rising generation resulting from the establishment of such institutions, yet none seem disposed to move in the matter. Indeed, every village should have its Lyceum, and when a place like Carlisle is destitute of one, we may well fear that the education and moral training of our youth are but little cared for. We trust some of our public-spirited citizens will take the matter in hand, and ere long we will see accomplished the establishment of a literary society which shall be an honor to the borough and a lasting benefit to its citizens.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION—PARENTAL RIGHTS.—We cannot but join our surprise with the editor of the Reading Journal, who furnishes a singular case, involving these important questions, which was tried last week, in the Court of Common Pleas of Berks county. It appears that a certain Samuel Brown, wagon maker, living near Kutztown, had a son between seventeen and eighteen years of age, who was hired by his father to a neighboring farmer. The son attended the meetings of the Methuist in Kutztown—the father forbade it, and a series of outages ensued, according to the evidence, which opens a new chapter in the history of wrongs endured for conscience sake. The son was beaten by his father, with a cart whip until he was also a Methodist, with whelps, bruises, and marks of clotted blood under the skin; grasped by the hair and struck with the flat until his head was covered with bumps; knocked with violence against a building, and hauled by his father that he would knock his brains out with a shovel. The boy, in company with a neighbor, called on the prosecuting Attorney, for the time being, who after interrogating the boy, and learning the facts, directed a prosecution against the father for Assault and Battery. The bill was singular, as, by the Grand Jury, but the case put upon the county. The father, having got the boy into his hands, turns round and sees those who took his part for malicious prosecution and the Jury, after all these facts, gave seventy five dollars damages! We never knew a verdict rendered which astonished us more than this one.

DEADLY.—The Pope's Nuncio, comes to meet with little favor among a portion of the native and foreign population. At Cincinnati, Baltimore and other places, he has been burned in effigy, and New Orleans, to which city he is now on his way, is filled with inflammatory hand-bills, threatening him with a warm reception. Such demonstrations are wrong—but the Italians and Germans charge the Nuncio with having participated in the butchery of Italian patriots, and they intend to show him that they at least will not greet him with peans and huzzas.

The Maine Law.

The Harrisburg Union intimates that while there is evidently a majority in the present Legislature favorable to the passage of a prohibitory liquor law, there is every probability of its falling in consequence of the conflicting opinions of its friends. Some are for passing it directly, another portion for submitting it to a vote of the people, and still another, as we learn, who desire the question to go to the people as to whether such a law shall be passed, leaving its provisions for future legislation. We regret this state of affairs sincerely. We had hoped the present Legislature would have settled the question, and we think its members owe it to the people whom they represent to pass the measure in such form as to obviate Constitutional scruples on the subject, and in such a manner as to enable the people to pass upon it in their collective capacity. We have no hesitation in availing, that if the law is passed in any other way it cannot and will not be enforced. We believe the people are prepared to set definitely upon the question, and we apprehend such a measure will receive a very large majority of the popular vote, if it is not strangled by its very particular friends, in the earnest desire of some of them to keep up agitation and turmoil for political effect.

We hope no attention will be paid to the advice given by some of its indiscreet friends, to throw the whole responsibility upon the Legislature, and refuse to send petitions. This is not the true policy of the honest advocates of any measure. "Petitions with boots on" are well enough, but when it comes to the question of passing this measure, petitions on paper will be of great utility in keeping those "with boots on" up to the mark. If these are not sent, your representatives will come home and tell you, you made no application for this measure—you failed to sustain us when we could have effected something for you, and the responsibility is yours—not ours. And so you may go on year after year, by persisting in such folly, and end just where you began. Advice of that kind comes not from the sincere friends of this measure. It has its origin with those who are seeking other objects, and only make Temperance a scape-goat to obtain them.

THE ERIC DIFFICULTY.—The Erie Observer explains some of the causes which agitated the people of that city to their violent outbreak against the Buffalo line of railroad.—In Erie, the company located their depot at a point where the two streets leading out of that city south and west, come together like the letter Y. At this point, there is a constant stream of wagons coming in and going out; consequently there is great danger from accidents, both by night and day; thus constituting, in the opinion of every intelligent man most gross and intolerable nuisance. They also constructed bridges over two of the most important streets, in such a way, that under one a covered carriage could not pass, and under the other a load of hay was in the same situation. These our city councils declared a nuisance, and ordered the company to abate them. The company did not do it, consequently the council did. In Harborside the company took possession of at least eighty rods of the public highway, in a thickly settled neighborhood, and built their road upon it against the protest and remonstrance of the Road Commissioners of that township. This has been a grievous nuisance, and was getting worse daily. Often and often the people along this eighty rods have been called up in the night to help teams across the track, while horses running away, and "smash-ups" have been of almost daily occurrence. The people quietly submitted to this state of things until the company took up their track, and then the Road Commissioners forbid them to relay it. The company paid no heed to the order, but re-laid it, and the Road Commissioners took it up. The company re-laid it a third and fourth time, and again the Road Commissioners took it up. The last time, the railroad company appeared on the ground armed with revolvers. Now, what says the Supreme Court in regard to the rights of railroads to corporations to construct their roads so as to be public nuisances?—In the case of the Franklin Canal Company, vs. the City of Erie, Judge Black emphatically says—"It is a railroad be laid down under circumstances which make it a nuisance, every citizen has a right to abate it." There is no escaping this language; it is emphatic and to the point. It covers the ground of the controversy at Erie and Harbor Creek entirely, and shows that while the citizens of Erie county have been abused as rutters, outlaws and moderate, such charges should and ought to rest upon the shoulders of their assailants.

SENATOR DOUGLASS'S LETTER—RIVERS & HARBORS.—The letter of Senator Douglas, says the Washington Union, on the proposition to rely upon (usage duties for the improvement of our rivers and harbors, addressed to the Governor of Illinois, is one of the most important documents that have issued from our statesmen for many years. It will be remembered by our readers that we gave this subject an elaborate investigation some months since and we are highly gratified to find that our conclusions accord so entirely with the views of the distinguished Illinois senator. The subject is being generally attracted much attention, and is deemed to become a prominent question in the politics of the country. We notice that a discussion has already commenced in the House of Representatives on the subject, and we have no doubt that it will be there thoroughly investigated. The letter of Judge Douglas appears at a fortunate time to aid in giving direction to the investigations which the question will undergo through the country. It is prepared with so much clearness, frankness, and ability, that it may safely go forth as a pioneer argument that will withstand any assault that may be made against it. We commend it to our readers as a powerful document, and one calculated to make strong impressions on the public mind.

THE DEMOCRACY OF ARMING COUNTY recently appointed delegates to the next State Convention, and unanimously instructed them to support Bigler for Governor, Black for Supreme Judge, and Matt for Canal Commissioner.

THE EDITOR OF THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY REGISTER has sunk ten thousand dollars in the publication of that paper, within the past nine months. Newspapers have aavenous snaw, and set up cash for, at times, than it can be supplied to them.

RETIRED LIST IN THE U. S. ARMY.—It is stated that the Military Committee of the House of Representatives will in a few days report a bill providing that, if a U. S. Army officer shall have served a certain period, and being ordered upon duty, pleads inability on the score of infirmity, or if the President shall consider him, by reason of length of service, entitled to indulgence, a board of officers shall be assembled, not more than thirteen, nor less than seven members, who shall decide whether he ought to be retired from service. The pay of retired officers, equal to about half full pay.

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.—Ex-Governor Albert George Brown has been elected a Senator in Congress, by the Legislature of Mississippi, for the term of six years from the fourth of March last. The election took place on the 7th instant. The vote was for A. G. Brown, 76 votes, H. Foote, 22, W. Sharkey, 7, and 10 scattering.

COMMENDABLE.

We are an impulsive nation, and very apt to go to extremes in laudation, but can we do so or say too much in favor of that glorious man and noble sailor, Capt. Creighton, of the Three Bells, who laid by the S. Francisco six days engaged in the Chiralrus rescue of her suffering passengers and crew? We think not, and we hope to see something done on a magnificent scale to show the national sense of obligation to the generous captain and crew, who perilled their own lives to save so many of our cherished ones and daughters. The Three Bells is an iron vessel, owned by three brothers Bell, of Glasgow, and those who were rescued are loud in praise of her commander; they unanimously state that no language is adequate to describe the kind and considerate manner in which they were treated, and the readiness manifested to supply their necessities.—One of the officers, when asked about the Captain of the Three Bells, replied, with feeling emphasis, and his eyes watered as he spoke—"He is a gentleman, God bless him—he is a gentleman." What shall we do then to let Capt. Creighton and his crew know how much we appreciate his generous conduct?

MANHATTAN.—Governor Washburn was inaugurated a few days since, and took occasion to deliver a brief address principally upon local affairs. He alludes to the fisheries, and expresses the hope that Congress will protect them. Congress protects the people on the flourishing condition of every branch of commerce, &c.—The finances of the State are in a favorable condition, but increased expenses call for a loan of \$200,000 to make up a deficit in the year 1853. On the Liquor Law the Message says, that society has a right to protect itself from any vice that tends to undermine its foundation, is a maxim which few would controvert, nor would it be more seriously contended, that if necessary for this purpose, laws may be aimed at the cause of an acknowledged evil instead of dealing with its effects alone.

THE OHIO RIVER AGAIN GORGED.—The hard frosts of Friday night and Saturday, the Cincinnati Gazette says, has caused large flakes of ice to form in the river, and gorges it so that navigation is again closed. The regular packets did not arrive on Saturday or Sunday, no did any leave Cincinnati. If the cold weather continues much longer, the probability is that the river, now very low, will be frozen over. The mails to Louisville and the South are taken by the way of the Elton and Richmond route.

THE REMAINS OF COL. BISS were taken to Gen. Taylor's plantation in Louisiana, last week, to be interred alongside the remains of the old hero. A special election is ordered for the 4th of February, in Berks county, to supply the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of Mr. Muhlenberg.

A Mr. Smith (John, we suppose, for he is always getting into trouble), was imprisoned in Boston on Friday, for kissing a young lady, in the public street, without her permission. She requested him to pay \$5 for the luxury, which Smith refusing to do, he was incarcerated as stated.

ANDREW H. TRAYER was hung at Stanton, Va., on Friday week, in the presence of eight or ten thousand persons, of whom a thousand were females. He died protesting his innocence of the murder of William Coleman, for which he had been sentenced. His fellow convict, Wilson, also under sentence of death, has been reprieved for 30 days.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—Pursuant to public notice, by the Standing Committee, the delegates elected to represent the various townships, wards and boroughs of the county, met at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle on Tuesday, the 24th January, 1854.—The convention was organized by appointing George H. Bueher, Esq., of Silver Spring, Chairman, and Col. Wm. Gracy of Newton, and John Murphy, Esq., of Monroe, Secretaries.

The following delegates appeared, presented their credentials and took their seats in the Convention: Lower Allen—Wm. McKenzie, William M. Matzer. Upper Allen—Thomas Gold. Carlisle—East Ward—Edward Shower, Peter Moyer. West Ward—Adam Senseman, C. G. Stough. Dickinson—Samuel Woodburn, Samuel Has. Mechanicsburg—John Palmer, Joseph Sanderson. Monroe—John A. Ahl, John Murphy. Millin—David Stewart, Robert Middleton. Newville—G. W. North, Jacob Kinsley. Newton—J. W. Vandenberg, William Gracy. North Middleton—Daniel Wink, Jos. Lobach, Silver Spring—John Clendinning, George H. Bueher. South Middleton—Thos. Bradley, H. Stuart. Shippenburg—John Nofsinger, J. H. B. Hart. West Pennsboro—Jacob Rhoads, Peter Calvert.

The following persons were then selected as Delegates to represent the county of Cumberland in the next Democratic State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg on the 8th of March next, to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor, a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, viz: J. ELLIS BOHANNAN, Senatorial, and WILLIAM M. MAYER, and JOHN P. RHODES Representative.

The following resolutions were then offered by Dr. JOHN A. AHL, of Monroe, and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the administration of Governor BIGLER has met the just expectations of the people; prudent, economical, wise, and strictly Democratic, it will form an epoch in the affairs of Pennsylvania of which she may well be proud; the interests of the Commonwealth, as well as the true honest usages of the party require his re-nomination; and the delegates this day appointed by this Convention are hereby instructed to vote for him as the next Democratic candidate for the same position he has thus far so worthily filled.

Resolved, That the Democracy of this county have long admired the high legal attainments and integrity of character, which characterized JOHN JEREMIAH S. BLACK, the present Chief Justice of the State, and we would not be reflecting the sentiments of those who sent us here, were we not to instruct our Delegates to the State Convention to vote for him as the next Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That the administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE has thus far been conducted on the principles which signalized the administrations of Jefferson and Jackson, and the evogis of the previous political life of the President as a member of the House of Representatives, and Senator in the Congress of the United States, are auspicious omens that his course in administering the affairs of the nation, will continue to be strictly Democratic and decidedly national.

On motion of GEORGE H. BUEHER, Esq., it was Resolved, That the Delegates elected by this Convention to nominate and support the Hon. JOHN STUART, for this county, for the office of Canal Commissioner.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the officers and published in the Democratic papers of the county. GEORGE H. BUEHER, Chairman. JOHN MURPHY, WILLIAM GRACY, Secretaries.

Important Proclamation.

The subjoined important proclamation, issued by the President of the United States, will be read with interest. It relates to a subject which has attracted a large share of public attention, and will be received with general approbation. It shows that the President is determined to endeavor to maintain the integrity of the laws against violation; and to this end, he calls upon all good citizens to discountenance the proceedings alluded to, requiring all public officers to exert their authority to arrest and bring to trial all offenders. This step was called for by the intelligence received by the President, and will be properly appreciated. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, information has been received by me that an unlawful expedition has been fitted out in the State of California, with a view to invade Mexico, and to acquire territory, and to invade the United States—and other expeditions are organizing within the United States for the same unlawful purpose; and whereas certain citizens and inhabitants of this country, under the influence of false promises, and false reports, are about to participate in these enterprises, so derogatory to our national character, and so threatening to our tranquility, and are thereby incurring the severe penalties imposed by law against such offenders.

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, have issued this my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, that the penalties of the law enacted against such criminal conduct, will be rigidly enforced; and I demand of all good citizens, as they regard our national character, as they respect our laws or the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance, with all lawful means prevent, such criminal enterprises; and I call upon all officers of this government, civil and military, to use any efforts which may be in their power to arrest for trial and punishment, every such offender.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, this eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. By the President: W. L. MANGR, Secretary of State.

THE OLD SOLDIERS.—Those who witnessed the proceedings of the convention of the soldiers of the war of 1812, must have been gratified by the sight of the men who composed it. Gray hairs were abundant, and though all the delegates have been for many years engaged in peaceful avocations, there was something in the occasion which roused up the spirit of youth, and caused the participants to assume the dress and martial deportment of the camp. The delegation from New York attracted the most attention.—Some of its members were attired in the old style of uniform, with queer-looking caps and coats, and red feathers of a pattern which is now unusual. Others wore cross belts over citizens' clothes, to which swords were attached; while upon their hats were placed a decoration rarely seen now-days.—The old fashioned black national cockade, with a little gilt eagle in the centre. The session of the Convention was short, for the veterans had no subject of dispute. They were all animated by one mind, and the resolutions which were adopted, expressed the feelings of the entire body. The occasion was calculated to warm their hearts with the fire of old associations, and they made each other happy with the memories of the past.—Scott's Weekly Paper.

ERIC DIFFICULTY.—Eric, Pa., Jan. 17.—About 10 o'clock this morning, nearly a hundred women assembled at the State street Bridge, and commenced tearing it down.—They were armed with axes and saws, and destroyed about 100 feet of the bridge. A young man named J. H. Walker, one of the directors of the North Erie Railroad, was shamefully abused by the women, who pulled his eyes out, and tore down the clothes off his back. Mr. Walker was engaged in talking down the names of the ringleaders, some of whom were men dressed in women's clothes.—There were no police to prevent this disgraceful outrage. After dinner the women will tear down the French street Bridge. They are mostly German.

Both the Railroad Bridges crossing High street and French Creek were destroyed to day by a party of the women of Erie. After that they were escorted through town, headed by a band of music. The waving flags, upon which were inscribed, "Six Feet, or Four Feet Eight and a Half inches," and other outrageous, and the highest excitement prevailed. The old Board of Directors of the Erie and North Eastern Railroad were elected to day at the annual elections held here.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Superintendent of Common Schools furnishes a very interesting report of the condition of this popular branch of our Educational system: The whole number of School Districts, 1,531. Number of districts paid, 1,430. Whole number of Schools, 9,507. Time Schools were open, 5 mo. Whole number of teachers, 11,430. Average salaries of males, per month, \$12.25. Do. females, \$12.93. Whole number of scholars, 474,555. Average number in each school, 49. Average cost of teaching per month, \$1.29. State appropriation paid, \$184,930. Expenses of School houses, \$147,516. Expense of instruction, fuel and contingencies, \$815,901.

The Superintendent, while advertising in terms of commendation to the many excellent features of the existing system, says that it is by no means perfect, and suggests various improvements. Among these the following may be specified: 1. The employment of a superior class of teachers. 2. The increase of the salaries of the teachers. 3. A better location of the School Houses. 4. A more enlightened mode of construction. 5. An improvement in the discipline of the Schools. 6. The abolition of Sub Districts. 7. The appointment of a Superintendent in each county.

And upon this latter branch the Superintendent says:—The establishment of these for the tuition and training of professional teachers, has been advocated and is still urged by those who are engaged in the cause of common school education. There can be no doubt of their practical utility in removing the greatest if not the only evil of our system, and I very heartily renew the recommendations of former superintendents for their establishment. It distant and believed that the Commonwealth, at no distant day, will be in a position to render increased aid and encouragement to the common school system; and in no way could her means be so judiciously applied as for the purpose of more judiciously applying them in the establishment of Normal schools at different points of the State for the education of teachers. What teachers want, and what the system wants of them, is a distinct and independent professional position, identified with the occupation of teaching both in interest and inclination. This position can only be attained by proper professional training and adequate compensation.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.—Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1854. Flour and Meal.—The Flour Market is quiet, with small sales at \$7.75. There is a steady demand for common and extra brands. Rye Flour is inactive, and is held at \$5.12 1/2 to \$5.35 per bushel. Meal is in demand. Locust sales of \$1.00 per bushel. Corn is held at \$1.17 to \$1.18 and white at \$1.90. Last sale of Rye at 96c. Corn is held firmly at 83 & 85c. for Southern and 42 & 43c. for Penna. at 40c. Last sale of Whiskey—Sales of white, at 31c. Irish, at 20c.

Capt. A. S. HENRY, long a resident of Lynchburg, died in Charlotte county, Va., on the 6th instant. He was a son of the illustrious Patrick Henry. His remains repose at "Red Hill," by the side of that which was mortal of his father.