

# THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, MARCH 16, 1854.

## BOROUGH DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

To-morrow (Friday) is the day of our Borough election, and it is expected that every Democrat in the two wards will be up and doing. The following ticket was agreed upon at the Democratic Ward meetings:

### WEST WARD.

Chief Burgess—Peter Spahr.  
Assistant Burgess—Jacob Wolf.  
Assessor—H. L. Burkholder.  
Town Auditor—George W. Shearer.  
Judge—Samuel Croup.  
Inspector—William Gould.  
School Director—James Hamilton.  
Council—Jason W. Eby, Jacob Beaten, Isaac Shearer, Lemuel Todd, Monro Morris.  
Justice of the Peace—Wm. P. Heron.

### EAST WARD.

Chief Burgess—[No nomination made when we went to press.]  
Assistant Burgess—Jacob Wolf.  
Assessor—H. L. Burkholder.  
Town Auditor—George W. Shearer.  
Judge—William Bell.  
Inspector—George Wetzel.  
School Directors—H. Saxton, (3 years,) Philip Quilby, (1 year.)  
Council—Ebenzer Moyer, Henry Myers, Sam'l. Martin, James Waggoner.  
Justice of the Peace—Michael Holcomb.  
Constable—Jeremiah Hannan.

**New Springs Goods.**—Most of our Merchants are now in the Eastern cities for the purpose of replenishing their stores with new and fashionable Spring Goods. The goods for the present Spring season are said to be unusually rich and attractive, and our Carlisle merchants are all men of good taste and judgment, and we have no doubt they will shortly be able to exhibit to their customers a stock before unequalled. The business our town is evidently on the increase—our retail trade is looking up—and the farmers of our rich valley have full purses, and, generally speaking, are out of debt. We feel satisfied that this Spring will open with more than the usual prospects. When our friends come to town to see our Merchants, they will please not forget us. The latch string of the door of our spectrum is always out to those who wish to pay us a business or friendly visit.

**A New Paper.**—A new weekly paper called the "Pathfinder and Travellers' Western Guide," has been commenced at Cincinnati, by D. BAR RUCK, and J. ELLIOTT DUNCAN, the latter formerly of this place. It is neatly gotten up, at \$1 per annum and will, from its maps and explanations of routes and distances, be a valuable paper to travellers by railroad and steamboat, through the western country. It also contains the usual quantum of general news, &c. We wish the editors success in the enterprise.

**WARM WEATHER.**—Monday and Tuesday were almost uncomfortably warm days. The blue bird and robin were heard in the morning, giving promise in their sweetest tones—the dolorous cry of the wild goose was heard in the night, and the butterflies (the fair sex) were numerous in our streets. Truly, welcome Spring is rapidly approaching.

**SAD ACCIDENT.**—We learn from the Shippensburg News, that Mr. ADAM CARNEY, of that borough, met with a melancholy accident on the 24th ult. Mr. C. and his son were engaged in cutting timber in the Little Cove, Warren township, Franklin county; the axe of his son struck so slightly in the tree that he could not get it loose without the aid of his father, and while he was coming to his aid the top of the tree broke off and fell upon the father, crushing him to the earth. He was taken up and removed but survived only 48 hours. He was 67 years of age.

**SALES OF FINE STOCK.**—The Chambersburg Whip says that Mr. P. Brough, of that county, lately sold a colt of the Cobham breed, to a company in Adams county, for \$1,000.—Mr. B. reserving a quarter share. The colt is a fine specimen of the breed to which he belongs, will be four years old in May next and weighs 1760 lbs. At the sale of Mr. J. P. Stouffer, in Guilford township, on the 1st inst., a superior Cobham colt 4 years old next May, was sold to H. Kieffer & Co., for \$530.—a two year old colt of the same breed, to a gentleman from Maryland for \$500; and a pair of family horses for \$425.

In Lancaster, last Friday, a Steer was slaughtered, the meat of which, when cleaned, weighed 2,100 pounds. It attracted great attention from the market folks on Saturday morning, and some of the best cuts went off at fifty cents per pound. Rather dear eating.

**RELIEF NOTES.**—We are pleased to note that there is a prospect that we shall soon get rid of the greasy, dirty trash known by the dignified title of relief notes. A bill, providing for their more speedy cancellation, passed the Senate last week. Its provisions are, that all notes, after having been paid into the State Treasury shall not again be paid out.—The bill will doubtless pass the House without opposition and receive the signature of the Governor.

**ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.**—We are exceedingly gratified, says the Pittsburg Journal, to learn that Governor Johnson has been enabled to negotiate the purchase of railroad iron to the extent of three-quarters of a million of dollars, and that the iron is to be of Pennsylvania manufacture. His present contract is for ten thousand tons, sufficient to cover one hundred miles of track. We may now look for the rapid completion of this important work.

**PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC WORKS.**—The bill for the sale of the public works of the State is under discussion in the Pennsylvania Legislature. The first section of the bill has been adopted. It fixes the minimum price for all the main line at \$10,000,000, the Delaware division at \$5,000,000, the West Branch Canal at \$500,000, together \$15,500,000. During the debate it was asserted that at the minimum of \$10,000,000 for the main line, there would not be a single bidder as the revenue received from it was only at the rate of six per cent on \$6,000,000.

**BRAD.—**The prices of breadstuffs will probably be at lower figures in a few weeks. All the Western farmers have pressed their grain to the points for exportation as soon as the Spring shall open, and never before were the storehouses so full. A few warm days to clear the lakes, rivers and canals, and the abundance of the West will pour upon us.

**BRADSTUFFS AT THE WEST.**—The accounts from the West represent the granaries and warehouses there as filled to repletion with immense quantities of grain and flour, and the opening of Spring will witness an active rivalry in forcing these vast supplies on the East.

**EXECUTION.**—Thomas Motley and Wm. Blackledge, the two men whose barbarous crime in hunting down and flying alive a slave, which made their names notorious, were hung at Waterboro, S. C., on Friday last. A rescue was feared and a large detachment of soldiers accompanied them to the ground.

## THE STATE CONVENTION—OUR CANDIDATES.

The late State Convention passed off with an unusual degree of harmony and good feeling. The re-nomination of Governor Bigler was expected as a matter of course, and well does he deserve this renewed confidence of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. His administration has been marked by prudence, moderation and wisdom, and under his auspices the prosperity of the State has been equal, if not greater, than that of any other period of our history. His course on the banking question, his endeavors to arrest special and dangerous legislation, his manifest financial ability and business qualifications, all unite in pointing him out in bold relief as peculiarly acceptable to the people of this Commonwealth. His re-nomination was nearly unanimous in a full convention of 133 delegates, and was confirmed by acclamation, save the vote of one solitary delegate. His reelection is no more a matter of doubt than was his re-nomination. Our opponents are distracted and divided among themselves, and on the eve of dissolution as a party, seeking new organizations. Most of them will shortly rally under the free soil banner, as their tendencies are all that way, and joy go with them. We hope they will have a happy time of it, under the leadership of Seward, Sumner, Hale, Chase, Wade, Giddings, Harriet Beecher Stow and Lucy Stone—with Fred. Douglass as an adjunct. Such leaders the people of Pennsylvania never will follow, whatever a few fanatical spirits here and there may do.

The re-nomination of the present Chief Justice Black by acclamation, was a well merited compliment for eminent services and transcendent ability. No man in the State stands higher in the affections of the people, and many of our high minded political opponents will yield their political prejudices and vote for Judge Black. In fact the opposition to him may be set down as merely nominal. We have always been an admirer of Judge Black and have supported him for every office for which he has ever been a candidate.

The nominee for Canal Commissioner, Col. Mott, is an admirable selection. He has been a prominent candidate for that office for two nominations preceding the one at which he was nominated, and public opinion unmistakably had pointed him out as the person likely to be selected.—His own claims were strengthened on account of his location, and some peculiar difficulties in that region of the State. He will be elected by thirty thousand majority.

We must confess we did not like the action of the Convention on the Nebraska resolutions.—That question should have been met at once and full in the face, as we will have to meet it in the end. Nothing is ever gained by a temporizing policy. If the principles of Mr. Douglass' Nebraska bill are right, as we believe them to be, as they are the principles of popular sovereignty and the right of the people to rule, it was right to say so. Honesty is the best policy in public as well as in private affairs.

We will not stop to argue the question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That has long since been discarded by the north, and was rendered completely inoperative by the Compromise of 1850. "Organizing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas according to Mr. Douglas' bill, is doing just what was done in relation to New Mexico and Utah. It is no argument to say that it would lead to agitation. It should not lead to agitation, if the Compromise of 1850 was a final settlement of the slavery question, as has been affirmed by both the great political parties of the country. They why not come out boldly and proclaim our principles!

It is true we can do so on the basis of the Baltimore platform, which was re-affirmed in all its length and breadth by the Convention, but it gives our opponents an unfair advantage over us to say that we have refused to sustain our own national administration on a vital issue—on an issue that brought President Pierce into the Presidential chair. We hate temporizing. It was done in relation to the tariff of 1846, and it took the party a long time to right itself on that question, and we deprecate seeing it placed in the like dilemma again.

Hon. John L. Dawson, in the House of Representatives on the 14th inst., made an eloquent and lengthy speech, in support of the Homestead bill. He takes the position which every American statesman should advocate in favor of, viz: that it should be the policy of this Government so far as liberal legislation can effect it, to give land to the landless, and bread to the breadless. With an area of 1,360,070,651 acres of public domain unsold and unappropriated, it will require all the learning and ingenuity of honorable members of Congress to vindicate their opposition votes to this bill, before the bone and sinew of the country.

We believe there is but one instance in our political history of a man being elected to the United States Senate at the age of thirty-one, who had not before served in the House of Representatives, except that of Mr. Pugh, the Senator elect from Ohio. At least the only one we now recollect, was that of Henry Clay, who, in 1807, when barely eligible, made his appearance in that body to serve out a vacancy for a single session. At that time the great Kentucky had never been chosen to the lower House. Franklin Pierce was about thirty-two when he went to the Senate, but he had previously served a couple of terms in the House of Representatives.

**FINE TIMES FOR THE IRON MEN.**—The iron men are doing a fine business, so good, that they say not a word about a tariff. There are thirteen thousand miles of railroad in operation, three thousand miles additional, it is estimated will be made this year, for double tracks, one hundred thousand tons will be required this year. The quantity of railroad iron therefore in use by the end of this year, allowing one hundred tons to the mile, will be one million, seven hundred thousand tons, which, at \$65,000 invested in railroad bars now in use. Eight per cent, is estimated by the Railway Times, to be the wear and tear of the rails in use, which would require an outlay for this item alone, of more than eight million of dollars. By January, 1860, 20,000 miles of railway in the United States, 20,000 miles of railway. Between now and that period, there will have to be furnished, by our manufacturers, the iron for some thirteen thousand miles of new, and as much as eight per cent, per annum of the amount now in use. This magnificent amount, with the multiplied uses for iron, cars, locomotives, steam engines, machinery, steamboats, iron sailing vessels, iron buildings, &c., give to the trade the most flattering prospects, if nothing intervenes to stop the progress of railroad construction.

Hon. George W. Woodward, of the Supreme Court of this State, has had the degree of Doctor of Law conferred upon him by the Trustees of the Jefferson College.

## WANT OF PUNCTUALITY.

The want of punctuality is a species of falsehood and dishonesty. How many men are in every community who care not a straw for their word? They will contract debts, make promises of payment at certain times, make all kinds of engagements, and violate the whole of them.—They lack punctuality in everything, and appear to be totally callous to the feelings and disappointments of other men, and utterly reckless as to their own character. They will falsify by the day, by the week, and by the year. In regard to the payment of their debts, they are particularly conspicuous as the most accomplished liars. They will promise and promise, but never fulfill. Nor is it the want of means that induces most of them to violate their pledged word, but they are actuated by that principle for which they are proverbially—mean, hypocritical, and dishonest. We could, if we felt disposed, name a number of men in our own community, who are in the habit of evading the payment of honest debts from year to year by promises, but who, if a little "speculation" is to be made that requires the ready cash, are the first to avail themselves of the pecuniary profit of the transaction. But even the want of means is no excuse for a man to make false promises to his creditor. Why disappoint the man who trusted him, by telling him he will pay "next week" or "next month," when he knows in his heart that he will do no such thing? If he is not able to pay "next week" or "next month" why not say frankly—or, if he has been unfortunate, and feels a doubt whether he will ever be able to meet his obligations, why not confess to his creditor, make a clear breast of it, and ask their indulgence. Why add insult to injury by making deceptive and false promises? In all cases honesty is the best policy, and that man, who, even in distress, acts upon this principle, will always be respected, and have the sympathy and aid of his fellow men; but for the miserable deceiver there can be no sympathy—he is regarded as a mean man, a cheat, and a liar, and is despised by all honorable high minded men.

We have said, in the first line of this article, that the want of punctuality is a species of falsehood and dishonesty. Who will deny this assertion? No one. Then let all think off—our mechanics, our business men, our community in general. Every man, we care not what may be his calling or profession, will not wish to think of this little subject. The want of punctuality, it appears to us, is a growing vice—every community is cursed with a number of men who are given to this infamous habit of lying. They should not be countenanced by honorable men, nor should they receive encouragement in any of their undertakings. If men are determined to be true, let them work out their own salvation—their reward stands recorded in the book of books.

## THE DEFAULTING BANKS.

We notice, says the "Keystone," that Dr Foster, the talented and fearless chairman of the committee on banks in the House of Representatives, introduced into that body last Monday a joint resolution, authorizing and requiring the State Treasurer to commence suits for the recovery of the amount of notes on the bank of Susquehanna county, and the bank of Lewistown, held by the department at the time of the failure of those institutions.

The facts of the case, as they have come to our knowledge, are these: Shortly before the failure of the bank of Susquehanna county, the department became suspicious that all was not right, and refused to take its bills. Notice was given to that effect to the persons interested in and connected with the bank, but not wishing to incur the bank if their suspicions were groundless, the notice was accompanied with a statement, that if responsible persons, in the vicinity of the bank, and acquainted with its affairs, would state to the department that the bank was solvent, its notes should be received. Whereupon Judge Wm. Jessup, and perhaps one or two other persons interested in the bank, made the requisite statements and recommendations in writing which were filed in the department as vouchers and the notes were received. At the time of the failure of the bank a large amount of its notes were on hand. The Lewistown bank stands about in the same position, and it is now proposed to institute suits in behalf of the Commonwealth, against the persons relating the recommendations on which the money was taken, and recover the amounts from their personal estates if sufficient to pay them.

The resolutions will pass both Houses at an early day, probably by a unanimous vote for we doubt that any member will take the responsibility of voting against it. It is time that men who do not scruple to palm off such frauds, should be taught that though they may do it on poor and defenceless citizens, and though they may do it on the treasury of the Commonwealth, they cannot do it when they attempt it, as in these cases, we trust the State authorities will pursue them to the end, as well to vindicate the honor of the Commonwealth as to protect herself from such frauds in the future, and punish the guilty. We say pursue them to the end, even though it shall cost double the amount recovered, for it will be money well spent—it will be a warning for evil doers, and likely prevent the treasury from more stupendous frauds hereafter. We hope to see our indefatigable attorney general take hold of these cases in good earnest—with his accustomed energy and ability, as he undoubtedly will, and we do not fear the result.

**DOING A RUNNING BUSINESS.**—The business doing on the Pennsylvania railroad this spring is immense. A friend at Harrisburg writes us that on Saturday last six freight trains from the west arrived at that place, containing three and twenty five cars and all well filled. On the same day five trains left the west, containing immense cargoes of merchandise. The travelling on the road is without a parallel—four trains, containing each six long cars, filled with passengers, leave daily. The business of the road is increasing very rapidly, and the stock holders will soon reap a rich harvest from the dividends.

**MELANCHOLY FATE.**—Charles Feno Hoffman, the author of a volume of sketches of Forest Life, and a book of Poems which have won him some literary fame, is now an inmate of the State Lunatic Asylum, near Harrisburg, a pitiful victim to incurable insanity. He was brought there some weeks since, from one of the Maryland institutions. The cause of his malady is not publicly known.

**DECIMAL SYSTEM FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**—Mr. Vattemore, and old acquaintance of the American public, has a petition prepared in Paris, for the Congress of the United States, the purpose of which is to induce our Congress to examine the French, Metric decimal system for weights and measures, and adopt it on a system similar in the United States. In France, the monetary system is decimal, their meter is decimal, since Napoleon established the centigrade, and measure of length, solidity, capacity and weight have been decimal since 1840. The English parliament talks of making their coins weights and measures of capacity conform to the decimal standard. There is no doubt that the decimal system is the most convenient for business, and if universally adopted, would greatly facilitate the operations of trade and commerce. Our Congress would do good step when it established our monetary system upon the decimal arrangement.

The Governor of Connecticut has appointed Friday, the 14th of April, to be observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

## Extension of the Bounty Land Law.

In the National House of Representatives, says the Philadelphia Argus, Mr. Warren from the Committee on Public Lands made a personal explanation, by which it appears that the adverse report of that Committee on the bill extending the provisions of the several bounty land laws is not to be taken as a proof that the Committee's opposition to any modification of the laws. So far from this they will soon report a bill with this view. The bill which was referred to them proposing to give 160 acres of land to all soldiers serving in the war of 1812, and the Indian war subsequent to 1830, whether the services was for ten days or as many months. It was ascertained that this bill would take one-half of the public lands and occupy at least ten years to carry its provisions into effect. We are not particular in what form the aid asked for the veterans of 1812 comes, but their prayer for relief should not be smothered under the paper report of a Secretary, or its endorsement by a committee. If the facts are such as are stated by the Secretary of the Interior, let some clause be inserted in the bill that will take the edge from that objection. Where there is a will there is a way, and in such a holy and sacred cause as that of binding up the wounds of the defenders of their country's honor, and making the evening of their lives calm and contented, there should be no obstacle too potent to overcome. The committee on public lands cannot do more to gratify the people of the nation than by reporting a bill in aid of the old soldiers at an early day so that it can be acted upon definitely during the present session. Each day that it is delayed some one of the veterans drops into the silent tomb with his wants unrequited and unprovided for, and that, too, while the treasury is overflowing and the public land being donated by millions for railroad and other purposes. With the facts standing out in bold relief, it is no marvel that the national voice is clamoring at the capitol for justice to the old soldiers. Let it come, and speedily.

**THE GARDNER FRAUD.**—We are gratified to notice that the subject of instituting an inquiry with regard to the accomplices of the late Dr. Gardner in his fraud upon the United States Treasury, has been taken hold of by Congress. The Committee on the Judiciary of that body has been instructed to inquire into the propriety of instituting legal proceedings to recover any sum of money which may have been paid to any person out of the Treasury, on the claim of Dr. Gardner and Mr. Meigs, under the commission which adjudicated the claims on Mexico, under the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, with power to send for persons and papers, in order that the Committee may ascertain against whom suit shall be instituted. This is eminently proper. The whole claim upon which the money was extracted from the Treasury, has been proven a fraud, and therefore the parties into whose hands it passed, either as agents or attorneys of the principal, are bound to disgorge their share of it.—If Mr. Evans and Mr. Corwin have received a liberal share of the proceeds, let them be sent for, and under oath before the Judiciary Committee, state the facts in relation to their connection with this whole affair. It is due to the parties implicated, as well as to the Government, that this course should be adopted. If Cabinet officers conspire in schemes of swindling, and when the hour of exposure comes can sell out their claims, pocket the proceeds, and escape punishment, it is time the people should be aware of the fact. We sincerely trust the examination will be a most searching one. Let all the parties, commissioners, agents, principals and attorneys be put upon the stand.—Phila. Argus.

**THE GARDNER FRAUD.**—The money which Dr. Gardner obtained from the U. S. Government was deposited with Corcoran & Riggs, and other bankers, and enjoyed by the Government to wait the result of the trial. There were large sums which went to counsel, agents, money lenders, and others. The N. Y. Herald says, George Evans, of Maine, was President of the Board awarding the claim.—His son-in-law, Major Lally, is said to have been one of the counsel or agent of Wm. Gardner, with a fee of \$20,000. Edward Curtis, of New York, is also to have had a fee of \$20,000 in the same way. Gen. Waddy Thompson, of S. C. was also of the counsel of Gardner, and is reported as having pocketed \$40,000 for his services. Corcoran & Riggs, Washington bankers, are said to have received at least \$20,000 for contingent advances made to Gardner, in advance of the decision of the Board. What the exact fee of Hon. Thomas Corwin was we have forgotten, but it must have been tremendous, if it brought the cash price of \$80,000 from so sound a business man as George East. Now the question arises, will those men refund this money to the Treasury, as far as they are responsible?

**AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**—We notice among other projects of the late Elliott C.resson, Esq., one of five thousand dollars to the fund for the establishment of an Agricultural College by the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. We are pleased to see capitalists and men of position turn their attention to this subject. It is one of great importance to the community. Educated farmers, who are acquainted with the theory as well as practice of germination and maturing, are imperatively demanded, if we expect an advancement in agriculture proportionate to that of the other sciences. In the present state of the science its votaries know that if they sow the seed a certain time a certain result will be produced, but of the reason and the process they are entirely ignorant and any effort to advance the interests of our farmers must meet with the hearty approbation of all classes.

**THE CLOSING SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLASS.**—The argument on the Nebraska Bill in the Senate, was brought to a close by Senator Douglas. The Washington Union thus notices it: Senator Douglas followed in the greatest speech of his life. He spoke for more than three hours in reply to the adversaries of his bill. No one slept while he spoke. He took his opponents one by one, answering every objection with a skill and an effect before which they could make no head. Even those who had observed and appreciated the intellect of the Senator from Illinois on other occasions were surprised at this exhibition of logic and genius on Saturday morning. We have vainly endeavored to recall the numerous striking points of a speech so full in its facts and in its figures, and so inspiring in its vigorous and surprising eloquence.

**SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.—THE VOTE IN THE SENATE.**—Our readers are aware that the bill providing for the sale of the Public Works has passed the Senate. The bill is now before the House, and is said to pass that body also. The following was the vote by which the bill passed the Senate: YEAS.—Messrs. Barnes, Crabb, Darlington, Davis, Evans, Ferguson, Fry, Haldemann, Hamilton, Hendricks, Hester, Jamison, Kinler, Kunkel, McFarland, Melinger, Price, Schilder and Sillor.—19. NAYS.—Messrs. Buckwalter, Crosswell, Fulkrook, D. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hoge, M'Clinico, Quigg, Sager, Wherry and M'Cassin, Speaker.—11.

A boy, seventeen years of age, was shot down in the streets of Cincinnati and robbed, on the 14th inst., in the day time. Robbery seemed to be the only object for the violence. He had but two dollars with him.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Harrisburg, March 8.  
The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, met this morning at 10 o'clock in the House of Representatives, pursuant to the call of the State Central Committee.  
The attendance was very full, almost every county in the State being fully represented.  
Wm. L. Huser, Esq., Chairman of the Central Committee occupied the chair temporarily, pursuant to a resolution of former Conventions.  
The names of the Delegates, were then called, and their credentials severally presented.  
The seat of Charles B. Manly, of Delaware, as Senatorial Delegate from Chester and Delaware, was contested by Alexander McKeever, but after a full examination of the case, Mr. Manly was admitted.  
On motion, a committee of one from each Senatorial district was then appointed, to nominate and report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.  
Mr. Chase (Speaker of the House) moved the appointment of the Delegates of a committee to report a series of resolutions expressive of the views and sentiments of the party.  
Considerable discussion arose, and the resolutions were finally postponed until the organization of the Convention. The Convention then took a recess until 12 1/2 o'clock.

**NOON SESSION.**  
The Convention re-assembled at 1 1/2 o'clock, when the Committee on the selection of officers made a report, nominating Judge Seward, of Allegheny, for President of the Convention, with one Vice President from each Senatorial district and eleven Secretaries.

The nominations were unanimously approved.  
The President, on taking the chair, made a very neat and appropriate address, heartily congratulating the Democracy of the State upon the spirit of unity and fealty everywhere manifested. He spoke also of the hospital and cheering aspect of affairs throughout the country, and exhorted in every movement a careful regard for the prosperity and permanency of Democratic principles.

The Convention then again resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Chase for the appointment of a committee to report resolutions.  
It was debated at some length, and after being amended as to direct the President to appoint, was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock, the best feeling prevailing among the members.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**  
The Convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock, and proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor, and the first ballot resulted as follows:

William Bigler,	128 votes,
Thomas S. Bell,	5 do.

WILLIAM BIGLER was therefore declared duly nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of the Commonwealth.  
Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, was then, on motion, nominated for nomination, as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner. The names of quite a number of gentlemen were submitted, and the first ballot then being taken resulted as follows:

Henry S. Mott, of Pike,	56 votes
George Scott, of Columbia,	20 do.
Scatterings,	57 do.

Neither candidate having a majority of all the votes cast, a second ballot was had, which resulted as follows:

Henry S. Mott,	83 votes
George Scott,	20 do.
Scatterings,	28 do.

HENRY S. MOTT, of Pike county, having a clear majority, was thereupon declared duly nominated for Canal Commissioner, and enthusiastic applause.

The President then announced the Committee on Resolutions, (Mr. E. B. Chase, of Susquehanna, Chairman) after which a recess was taken until 6 o'clock.

**EVENING SESSION.**  
The Convention re-assembled, at 6 o'clock, when Mr. Chase, from the Committee on Resolutions made the following report: The Democracy will have to contend with a rigid economy in every department of the government. It is in this that we have the assurance that the public money is not misapplied, and a just foundation for the greatest confidence in the government. It is in this that we have the assurance that the public money is not misapplied, and a just foundation for the greatest confidence in the government. It is in this that we have the assurance that the public money is not misapplied, and a just foundation for the greatest confidence in the government.

Resolved, That the selection of WILLIAM BIGLER by the voice of this Convention, as the standard-bearer of the Democracy in the next gubernatorial contest, is not only in accordance with the well-earned usage of the party, but that it is a tribute to his eminent worth, integrity and ability. His entire administration has been characterized by an unselfish devotion to the best interests of the people, and he will have the greatest confidence in the people, and will ratify the action of this Convention by his triumphant election.

Resolved, That the last annual message of Gov. Bigler is a public document of unusual strength and ability, exhibiting with the greatest care and fidelity, the actual financial condition of the Commonwealth. In this frank and manly exhibit, we have assurance that the public interests of the people are entrusted to safe and competent executive hands.

Resolved, That what there is so much in the message of Gov. BIGLER to excite our admiration and pride for the exhaustless wealth of the State, and the high degree of prosperity enjoyed by the people, we should not be less anxious to improve the condition of a rigid economy in every department of the government. It is in this that we have the assurance that the public money is not misapplied, and a just foundation for the greatest confidence in the government.

Resolved, That the evils of omnibus and special legislation had become intolerable, and the former especially calculated to produce incalculable mischief and injury to the public. We therefore heartily commend and approve the position assumed by Gov. BIGLER, against this species of legislation.

Resolved, That in the adjustment of the difficulties at Erie, and with the Franklin canal company, Gov. BIGLER displayed great skill, prudence and ability, and that he is justly entitled to the praise of a most thorough examination of their condition, and a wise and judicious course of action, which will not only be necessary, and demanded by the exigencies of trade.

Resolved, That the Convention, composed of delegates representing the Democracy of Pennsylvania, endorse the Douglas bill, and assure the Democratic members of the National House of Representatives from this State, that the measure meets the approbation and hearty concurrence of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

The following are the resolutions offered by Mr. Wright, of Luzerne, as an amendment to those reported by the committee, and which the chair referred to put to the Convention:

Resolved, That the bill introduced by Senator Douglas, in the Senate of the United States, known as the Nebraska and Kansas bill, embodies the true principles of Democracy as expressed in the compromise measures of 1850, and the Baltimore platform of 1852, and therefore should receive the approval and support of the Democracy of this Union.

Resolved, That this Convention, composed of delegates representing the Democracy of Pennsylvania, endorse the Douglas bill, and assure the Democratic members of the National House of Representatives from this State, that the measure meets the approbation and hearty concurrence of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

## The Latest from Europe.

The Atlantic from Liverpool, arrived off Sandy Hook on Tuesday night, where she went ashore and remained until next day, bringing seven days' later intelligence from Europe. From the west of war there is interesting news. The Russian fleet, steadily bringing up their forces against Kulfat, but have not yet opened the siege. Nor has Omar Pasha undertaken any movement upon Gorchakoff's bank or rear. The allied fleets are in the Bosphorus, sending out a few cruisers as they are ordered to convey Turkish vessels on the Euxine. A British war steamer, with a Turkish force on board, is said to have gone ashore near Sebastopol and to have been taken by the Russians, but the fact seems doubtful. The shipment of troops from England are going forward rapidly, the expedition is to consist of 20,000 men, Lord Raglan, (the latter known in military life under the name of Lord Fitzroy Somerset), who is to command it, has been appointed with a less force. The English people are enthusiastic for the war. The Czar rejects Napoleon's proposals to negotiate. With these proposals, and the terms of the letter in which they were communicated, Lord John Russell has declared in Parliament that the British Government are perfectly agreed.

The Asia, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday night, bringing three days' later intelligence than that brought by the Atlantic. There is no additional news from the seat of war, and the attitude of Prussia remained unchanged and unexplained. It was rumored that France and England had issued a manifesto, having the effect of a formal declaration of war, and that England had sent a final announcement to the Czar, naming a definite time in which he must evacuate the Principality of Moldavia. The accounts from the Crimea, both parties are preparing for a great battle, and the allied fleets remained on the Bosphorus. The Shah of Persia has officially announced that he would remain neutral. The report that seven Turkish ships had been destroyed by the Russian fleet, has no foundation. The Greek insurgents had become quite formidable in Epirus. The insurgents are reported as having taken the town of Arta, and besieged the Turks in the citadel. The London Money Market continued easy. In consequence of Smith O'Brien's refusal to escape from captivity, the British Government has concluded to pardon him.

## Serious Railroad Accident.

Baltimore, March 7.—The afternoon up train on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, when three miles this side of York, at 6 P. M., yesterday, was thrown off the track, and the engine, baggage and passenger cars, went over an embankment with great violence, demolishing the cars and injuring a number of the passengers. The stove was upset, and several of the passengers were burnt badly by scattered coals. A passenger named Dr. Meade, from Pittsburg, was, it is feared, fatally injured.—The conductors of Adams & Co's. express car, was badly hurt. A number of others received slight injuries.

## Marriages.

On the 23d ult., by Prof. H. M. Johnson, Junr. WELLEN, of Martinsburg, Va., to Miss MARY S. KEZZER, of this place.  
On the 14th inst., by Rev. J. Evans, Mr. SAUNDERS, to Miss ANN ALEXA, daughter of Mr. Deid-Schulzberger, all of West Pennsylvania.

## Justice of the Peace.

WE are requested to announce GEO. EGGE, Esq., as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, in the West Ward. Election on Friday, March 16, 1854.

## Shanghai Eggs.

For sale, by the dozen, fresh Shanghai Chicken Eggs. These eggs are from pure blood buff and black Shanghai hens. We have also on hand a few eggs of the Drame-Pootra breed of fowls. Inquire at the Volunteer Office. EDWARD & WILLIAM BRATTON. March 16, 1854.—if

## For Sale.

THE two story Brick Dwelling House, corner of Hanover and Pomfret streets, well known as the late residence of Dr. Geo. D. Foulke, with Frame Shops adjoining on Hanover street, will be sold and possession given when required by the purchaser. For information as to terms and price, enquire of Mr. Chase, Ogry.

## PHYSICIANS.—A RARE CHANCE.

A fixture and a well selected assortment of Medical Instruments, and a well established practice and the purchaser may step into the same at once. Apply to the subscriber immediately, residing in Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa. J. P. KIMBELL. March 16, 1854.—3t.

## Tavern License.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Cumberland county, at April Session, 1854.  
The petition of Benjamin Moon respectfully represents, that your petitioner is provided with the necessary requisites for keeping a house of public entertainment, in the house in South O'Brien street, in the township of East Pennsboro. Your petitioner, therefore, prays your Honors to grant him a license for the same the ensuing year, commencing on the second Monday in April next. As in duty bound he will ever pray, &c.

BENJAMIN MOON.  
March 16, 1854.

We the undersigned citizens of the township of East Pennsboro, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Benjamin Moon; that he is of good reputation for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers; and that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

Jacob Sprong, Joseph Hower, John Keel, John Essinger, Michael Albrecht