AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

CARLISLE, JUNE 15, 1854.

☞ We erred somewhat in our notice last week in relation to the time of the commencement of the Industrial Fair at Newville. Instead of Monday 12th, it opened on Tuesday the 13th instant. From all that we have been able to learn, the Exhibition, which continues two weeks, will be well attended, and a goodly display of curious handiwork, &c., will be there for the inspection of visitors. We hope the people of Newville and all those who visit them, may have "a good time of it" during the entire season of the Exhibition.

LARGE RYE STALK.—We were shown recently a stalk of rye, taken indiscriminately from a field near this borough, belonging to Col. A. NOBLE, which measured *seven feet and four inches* in height! This is indeed an extraordinary stalk of rye, and it is said to be a fair specimen of the product of the field from which it was taken. Can any of our farmers beat this?

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CARLISLE.—It will be seen by the Programme issued by the School Directors of the borough, and published in another column, that the Annual Examinations of the Public Schools of Carlisle, preparatory to the summer vacation, will commence on Thursday morning next, the 22d inst., and continue until Friday evening, the 30th. These annual examinations are a source of great benefit to the pupils as well as gratification to parents, guardians and citizens generally, and we are pleased to find that they yearly grow in interest and favor. The examinations the present year will no doubt be largely attended, and the Directors have made ample provision for the accommodation of all who shall attend.

MUZZLING THE DOGS.—We have heard it rumored that our Town Council has either passed, or had in contemplation the passage of a law, requiring the owners of all dogs in the borough to have them muzzled; and all dogs caught running at large through the streets without a muzzle, will be seized and summarily dealt with. Whether such is the fact or not, we do not know; but it is certain that such a law is absolutely necessary. From various quarters we have reports of the depredations of rabid animals, and within a short time, and at no great distance from this, more than one death has occurred from that most dreadful of all diseases, hydrophobia. We do hope our Council will enact some such law, and have it rigidly carried into execution.

An Erroneous Impression.

We are a good deal surprised to learn that there are men residing in our midst, who decline purchasing real estate in Carlisle, giving as a reason for this refusal, that for some years to come the taxes of the borough will be enormously high! These men are in the main sensible enough, can attend well to their own business, and how they have imbibed so erroneous an impression we are at a loss to conceive. They contend that the construction of the Gas and Water Works (to further which enterprize the borough has taken a small amount of stock,) will lead to this state of things, and instance the heavy indebtedness of Harrisburg, where similar improvements have been made, as a case in point. Such reasoning as this is puerile and absurd, and those who use it are men who do not or who cannot look beyond the surface of things. Our borough is, we believe, at the present time out of debt, and it is high time that not only these improvements, but others which we could name, were undertaken and completed. Carlisle has for too many years been jogging along at a snail's pace, and we trust that it is now about to awake from its deep Rip Van Winkle sleep, and take that position among the towns of the State which its location and other natural advantages entitle it to. The construction of such improvements as Gas Works, Water Works, &c., besides being a convenience and benefit to the citizens, tends to enhance the value of property, creates a spirit of enterprize and industry, and eventually leads on to prosperity and increase of population.

Since the completion by Harrisburg of its improvements, the population of that town has more than doubled, its real estate has trebled itself in value, rents have risen in a proportionate ratio, business of all kinds is brisk, every man, woman and child can now obtain constant employment and remunerative wages, and altogether the place is far more prosperous than it ever before was. The same state of things will result here from the completion of our improvements. The blessings of prosperity and abundance are only vouchsafed to those who are liberal, industrious and public-spirited.

☞ Farmers, we beg of you to sow a great crop of buckwheat. The grain, besides its use for human food, is one of the most valuable for poultry feeding, and to fit up a horse quick with a sleek coat there is no grain equal to buckwheat. For ordinary stock feed it is not as valuable as corn, barley, rye, wheat or oats. Indian corn should never be planted upon buckwheat stubble. We are not aware that it injures any other crop.

☞ Mr. JAMES HUSTON, a native of Cumberland county, well known to many of its inhabitants, and where his relatives reside, has settled at Monmouth, Warren county, Illinois, and opened an office for the purchase and sale of lands, the payment of taxes for non-resident land-holders, collection of monies, &c. Mr. HUSTON possesses superior qualifications for the business in which he is engaged, being an accomplished Surveyor, and having on several occasions travelled over the Western States and made himself familiar with that portion of our country. He will attend to any business in his line in Illinois or Iowa, or adjacent parts of surrounding States. Those who entrust business in his hands, may rely upon having it attended to promptly and faithfully.

☞ We learn that Mr. MICHAEL BARR, of Newville, Cumberland county, has been appointed to a lucrative situation in the Philadelphia Mint. We are glad to hear it. Mr. Barr is a young and active Democrat, and possessed of good business qualifications, and will make a capital officer.

MAIL AGENT.—We are pleased to learn that the Post Office Department has appointed D. M. KISSINGER, Esq., formerly of Kingstown, in this county, but more recently a resident of New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., Government Mail Agent between New York and San Francisco. Mr. K. is an experienced business man, and is well qualified for the performance of the duties of the office.

☞ JUDGE CURTIS, of the United States Supreme Court at Boston, has charged the Grand Jury in relation to the riots arising out of the late resistance to the United States authorities by the anti-slavery party. According to well settled principles of law, all men who aid, abet or incite to riot are as guilty of the offences committed, as those immediately engaged in it. Persons having influence over others cannot use that influence to induce others to commit crime, while they themselves remain at a safe distance. Forcible and concerted resistance to any law is civil war, which can make no progress but through bloodshed, and can have no termination but the destruction of the government of our country, or the ruin of those engaged in such resistance. According to these principles, the Judge instructed the jury:

"That language addressed to persons who immediately afterwards commit an offence, actually intended by the speaker to incite those addressed to commit it, and adapted thus to incite them, is such a counselling or advising to the crime as the law contemplates, and the person so inciting others is liable to be indicted as a principal."

The punishment for this offence is twelve months' imprisonment, and a fine a $300.

☞ It is very surprising, says a late writer, that two of the greatest natural curiosities in the world are in the United States, and scarcely known to the best informed of our geographers and naturalists; one is a beautiful fall in Franklin, Habersham County, Georgia, the other a stupendous precipice in Pendleton district, S. Carolina. They are both faintly mentioned in the late edition of Morse's Geography, but not as they merit. The Tucco Fall is much higher than the Niagara. The columns of water is propelled beautifully over a perpendicular rock, and when the stream is full, it passes down without being broken. All the prismatic effect seen at Niagara illustrates the spray of Tucco. The table mountain, in Pendleton district, is an awful precipice of nine hundred feet. Many persons reside within five, seven, or ten miles of this grand spectacle who never had the curiosity to visit it. It is now visited by curious travelers, and sometimes by men of science.

HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.—This talented Pennsylvanian, who has won a proud position in the Senate of this State, both by his ability and fearless devotion to Democratic principles, has been appointed bearer of despatches to the government of Paraguay, South America. He will probably be absent six months, as he proceeds to his destination by the way of London. Mr. Bucknlew bears with him the best wishes of a wide circle of friends, who admire his many amiable qualities as a man, and his steadfastness as a member of the old Republican party of the country.

☞ Mr. WISE, the Æronaut, ascended in a balloon from the Crystal Palace, New York, on Friday. The balloon was carried over Long Island; but, in descending, the courageous aeronaut made a narrow escape from death. The grapnel which he threw out tore out the sod, and the balloon bounded several hundred yards; next the car was dashed forcibly into a ravine, and threw him out. He held on to the outside, hanging fast to the car. The grapnel again made its hold, and as the balloon was about rising again, Mr. Wise let himself fall into a salt meadow, knocking out one of his teeth and injuring his jaw by the fall. The balloon went off, but the voyageur offers a reward for its return in season for another ascent from the Palace on Tuesday last.

JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT.—A letter from Vienna says that Jenny Lind Goldschmidt is at Vienna, giving concerts. She appears some what older, but retains a frankness and simplicity of manners which have characterized her above all other artists. She informed the writer of this article of her expectation to settle permanently in the United States, mainly on account of her child, a bright little boy.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR COAL.—Notwithstanding the high price of coal, the demand is still greater than the supply, which shows a very flourishing condition of the manufacturing interests of the country. The Minersville paper makes a calculation that the demand for coal upon the Atlantic seaboard for 1854, will exceed the supply at least 500,000 tons, and that 1,000,000 tons of coal could be disposed of, over and above the amount, say 6,000,000 tons, that will be sent to market. The demand for chal, in the same ratio, in 1860, will fully meet a supply of 15,000,000. The consumer may infer from this, that the earlier in the season he provides himself with coal, the less it will cost him.

☞ Count Sartiges, it is said, is satisfied with the explanation given by Governor Marcy in Consul Dillon's case, and will not insist upon the punctilio of a salutation to the flag on its being raised over the office. We see by the California papers that Dillon has been arrested for the same offence which the Mexican Consul was convicted of—a violation of the neutrality laws. Some of the San Francisco papers express their belief that he is not guilty. The Grand Jury, however, think differently, for they have found a bill of indictment against him, and he will shortly be tried.

TREASON.—We most respectfully ask the attention of the Bostonians to the following extract of a speech, delivered by Daniel Webster, at Albany, in 1851. We think it worthy of the notice of those men who have instigated their misguided followers to the commission of the crimes of treason and murder. Referring to the case of the rescue of the slave Shadrach, which occurred in the city of Boston. He said:

"The act of taking away Shadrach from the public authorities in Boston, and sending him off, was an act of clear treason. I speak this in the hearing of men who are lawyers; I speak it out to the country; I say it every where on my professional reputation. It was treason, and nothing less; that is to say, if men get together, and combine together, and resolve that they will oppose a law of the government, not in any one case, but in all cases: I say if they resolve to resist the law, whoever may be attempted to be made the subject of it, and carry that purpose into effect, by resisting the application of the law in any one case, either by force of arms or force of numders, that, sir, is treason. (Turning to Mr. Spencer, and stamping with emphasis) You know it well. (Continuing to address Mr. Spencer.) The resolution itself, unacted on, is not treason; it only manifests a treasonable purpose. When this purpose is proclaimed—and it is proclaimed that it will be carried out in all cases—and is carried into effect, by force of arms or numbers in any one case, that constitutes a case of levying war against the Union."

CONSISTENCY.—The Whigs and Abolitionists of Massachusetts are prating about a strict observance of the Missouri Compromise, while they are openly and unblushingly violating both the laws of that State and the United States, by mobbing the State and Federal officers, and using fire arms to prevent the execution of legal processes. "Oh Consistency, thou art indeed a Jewel!"

Public Schools.

The Examinations for 1854 will take place as follows:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

On Thursday June 22, the schools under the care of Miss Beetem, Miss Edmond, and Miss Bell, at 8 o'clock in the morning; and the schools of Miss Wightman, Mrs. Caufman, and Miss Reighter, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

On Friday the 23d, the schools taught by Mr. Spottswood, and Mr. Searight, at 8 o'clock in the morning; and the schools of Miss Webber, Miss Armstrong, and Mrs. Adair, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The classes for transfer will be examined at the close of these examinations, except the first class of Mrs. Adair.

SECONDARY DEPARTMENT & HIGH SCHOOLS.

On Monday June 26th, the Male High School under care of Mr. Downing, at 8 o'clock in the morning; and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Foulk's school.

On Tuesday the 27th, the Female High School under care of Miss Wing, at 8 o'clock in the morning; and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon Miss Underwood's school.

On Wednesday the 28th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Eckles' school; and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Miss Ege's school.

On Thursday the 29th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the classes for transfer from Miss Underwood's and Mr. Eckles' schools will be examined at the Education Hall.

On Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, there will be exercises in Declamation and Geography, by Miss Underwood's and Mr. Eckles' schools, at Marion Hall, at the close of which Mr. Downing will deliver a lecture on Education, to which the public are respectfully invited.

On Friday morning the 30th, at 8 o'clock the classes for transfer from Mrs. Adair's first class, Miss Ege's, and Mr. Foulk's schools, will assemble in Education Hall for examination.

On Friday evening the examinations will close by an exhibition of the two high schools in Education Hall, at 7½ o'clock, consisting of Declamation, Compositions, and other interesting exercises, accompanied by Vocal and instrumental Music; after waich, the Schools will be dismissed for the vacation. Parents and the public are invited to attend.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEES.

Section 1. Messrs. Blair and Skiles will visit and examine the following schools, viz: School No. 4, Miss Edmonds—No. 8, Miss Reighter—No. 2, Miss Webber—No. 9, Mr. Searight—No. 11, Mr. Foulk—No. 12, Miss Ege—No. 13, Miss Underwood—No. 14, Mr. Eckles—No. 15, Miss Wing—No. 16, Mr. Downing. The Visiting Committee to accompany these Directors are—Rev. Mr. Kremer, W. Riley, J. Trego, E. Steel, T. Conlyn, W. H. Miller, G. Z. Bretz, Rev. Mr. Consor, Dr. Baker, Prof. Marshall, and Jas. H. Weise.

Section 2. Messrs. Hamilton and Saxton will visit and examine the following Schools, viz: No. 1, Mrs. Caufman—No. 6, Miss Bell—No. 10, Mr. Spottswood—No. 17, Mrs. Adair—No. 11, Mr. Foulk—No. 12, Miss Ege—No. 13, Miss Underwood—No. 14, Mr. Eckels—No. 15, Miss Wing—No. 16, Mr. Downing. The Visiting Committee to accompany these Directors are—Rev. Mr. Fry, David Smith, Rev. Mr. Johnston, E. Beatty, Rev. Mr. Wing, J. Hannan, H. W. Rawlins, W. A. Kelso, M. M'Clellan, J. S. Caldwell, Dr. Stevenson, and Prof. Hillman.

Section 3. Messrs. Cornman and Quigley will visit the following Schools, viz: No. 2, Miss Wightman—No. 5, Miss Beetem—No. 7, Miss Armstrong—No. 10, Mr. Spoottswood—No. 11 Mr. Foulk—No. 12, Miss Ege, No. 13, Miss Underwood—No. 14, Mr Eckles—No. 15, Miss Wing—No. 16, Mr. Downing. The Visiting Committee to accompany these Directors are—Messrs. J. Ellis Bonham, J B Bratton, H. L. Burkholder, Rev. Mr. Jones, Dr. Kieffer, Rev. Mr. Morse, Sam'l Martin, J. Hyer, J. Hunter, Lemuel Todd, and Jacob Wolf.

The private examination for Diplomas will take place during the first week of the Examinations, at such time and place as the Directors may designate.

The Teachers will continue their regular exercises from the time of their examinations, until Friday evening, except that each teacher may suspend his or her school for half a day, for the purpose of attending one of the other examinations; and the Teachers of the High Schools and Secondary Department will also suspend their schools on Thursday and Friday mornings, the 29th and 30th inst., for the purpose of attending the private examinations in Education Hall.

J. HAMILTON,
E. CORNMAN,
H. SAXTON,
Committee of Arrangements.

The Prohibitory State Convention.

The Prohibitory State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday the 7th inst, and organized by the election of Hon. Eli Slifer, of Union, as President, with a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The Interrogating Committee submitted a number of letters, and among others letters from Gov. Bigler, Judge Pollock and others. The following are the interrogatories of the Committee and the replies of Gov. Bigler and Mr. Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor:

Interrogatories by the Prohibitory Liquor Law Committee.

1. Do you believe a law, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical or artistical purposes, to be constitutional? and would its constitutionality, in your opinion, be affected by a submission of its repeal to a vote of the people, providing a majority voted in favor of the law?

2. In the event of your election, should the Legislature enact such a law, will it receive your executive sanction?

Governor Bigler's Letter.

HARRISBURG, June 6, 1854.

Gentlemen:—I have been honored by the receipt of your communication of the 18th untimo, propounding to me certain questions touching the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

To your first inquiry, I reply, that the Supreme Court of the State have repeatedly held, and I concur in the doctrine, that the Legislature can exercise all law-making power not expressly forbidden by the State or Federal Constitution. Under this construction, I believe the Legislature have authority to control the manufacture and sale of spiritous liquors; but in the use of that power, it must be obvious that a law might be passed, which, in its details, would be a manifest violation of the Constitution, and hence the impossibility of answering your question distinctly, without seeing the exact terms of the proposed law.

As to the second point in the inquiry, it must be very clear that a law, constitutional in itself, would not be rendered otherwise by allowing the people to decide by vote whether the Legislature should repeal it or not, no matter what that vote might be.

To your second inquiry I answer that I sincerely deplore the evils of intemperance, and am now willing, as I have always been, to sanction any measure to mitigate, and, if possible, entirely remove the vice, but I cannot pledge myself to sanction a law, the details of which I have not seen. The terms of the Constitution and the oath of office would seem to forbid this course on the part of an Executive. He should be free to judge of the constitutionality and wisdom of a proposed law after having fully examined and considered its provisions.

Very respectfully, your obedient,
WM. BIGLER.

To Stephen Miller, Jas. Black, Jas. Piper, John Jones, Geo. W. Stanton, Esqs., Com.

Judge Pollock's Letter.

MILTON, May 30, 1854.

Gentlemen:—Your communication in reference to a prohibitory law has been received, and in reply, I say that the constitutionality of a prohibitory law, similar in its essential features to the one referred to in your interrogatories, having received a judicial determination by the highest Courts of several of our sister States, and the principle having been recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States, I am relieved from the responsibility of a first decision. The Courts having affirmed the constitutionality of a prohibitory law, and being of the highest authority, I believe, upon principal and authority, such a law to be constitutional; and its constitutionality, in my opinion, would not be affected by a submission of its repeal to a vote of the people.

Every measure of moral or political reform, sanctioned by the representatives of the people, within the limits of the Constitution, should receive my official sanction. The expediency and propriety of such laws are for the people, thro' their representatives; and their will, constitutionally declared, should be respected by the Executive. If the people demand, and their representatives enact such a law, their will should not be resisted by the exercise of the veto power—a power purely conservative, and only to be exercised in cases clearly unconstitutional, or exhibiting indubitable evidence of hasty, injurious and imperfect legislation. Such being my views of official duty in the premises, should the Legislature, the constitutional exponents of popular will, enact such a law, it would, in the event of my election, receive the Executive sanction.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES POLLOCK.

The business committee in the afternoon reported a series of resolutions, approving of the letters of the Whig and Native candidates for Governor, and declaring it expedient not to nominate a candicate. They deem the letter of Gov. Bigler unsatisfactory.

The resolutions were, after a long discussion, adopted, and the Convention, at 11 P. M., adjourned *sine die.*

From the New York Herald.

SENATOR DOUGLAS'S SPEECH TO THE PEOPLE IN NEW YORK.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club serenaded Senator Douglas, on Saturday evening, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he is now stopping. At an early hour in the evening the report of an intended serenade was rumored about the city, and at 11 o'clock a large company of citizens were gathered in front of the hotel, waiting to see the Senator. A little after midnight, Dodworth's brass band, numbering thirty pieces, arrived upon the ground under the escort of the Union Club, and opened with "Hail Columbia," and the "Camp Quickstep," and at the close of each performance, the cheering and calls for "Douglas," "Douglas," were vociferous. When the third piece was finished, John Cochrane, President of the Union Club, conducted Mr. Douglas to the balcony of the hotel and introduced him to the company below, now numbering about two thousand. He was received with nine hearty cheers, for which he gracefully bowed his acknowledgments. When silence had been gained, Mr. COCHRANE addressed the Senator as follows:

Senator Douglas—The Democratic Young Men's Union Club are proud on this occasion to tender to you, through me, the expression of their high esteem for yourself, and of their appreciation of your great service to the country. They have observed with interest your course in defending the great principle of popular sovereignty in the Nebraska bill. [Applause.] The democratic young men of the city and county of New York look upon you as the successful champion of this principle, and however much they may regret the popular excitement which in some localities has attended the triumph of this principle, they know and feel that the people will support you, and that they have approved of your patriotic course. We tender to you this expression of our high esteem and respect.

To this brief address Senator Douglas responded as follows:—

Gentlemen—I am very grateful for this demonstration which you have made, of your esteem, regard and confidence.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I must admit to you frankly that I think the gentleman (Mr. Cochrane) who has been your organ on this occasion has done me more than justice for the efforts to carry out the great principles we have at heart. I have endeavored to perform what I conceived to be my duty fearlessly, and without regard to consequences, so far as I was personally concerned, and if what I have done meets your approval, I am well rewarded for my endeavors; it is all I desire, and next to the approval of my own conscience, I prize it most highly. (Cheers.) As much as the Nebraska bill has been assailed and misrepresented, and as little as it was correctly understood in the outset, I have never for a moment doubted that it would receive the approval of the American people, when its principles were thoroughly known and appreciated. So long as we may exist under a popular government, so long as we shall recognize the principle that the people are capable of self-government, so long is it right to carry that principle into effect throughout the length and breadth of the Union. (Applause.) I need not remind you that the great feature of the Nebraska bill is simply the admission of the right of the people of a Territory to decide for themselves what kind of laws and institutions they will live under. If that principle is wise in New York, is it not just as wise in Nebraska?

A VOICE—No, sir.

Mr. D.—Is it be right and proper in Illinois, why should it not be extended to Kansas?—The right of the people to govern themselves, and to determine the character of their local institutions, according to their own judgment, and the dictates of their own conscience, is the great principle for which our fathers fought. (Renewed cheers.) The issue then was, whether a British Parliament should be allowed to regulate and interfere with our local affairs in the colonies; and because that principle was violated our revolutionary fathers separated from the tyranny that threatened to oppress them. Shall we now permit that principle to the successful vindication of which we owe our liberties—the principle that stands at the foundation of the Nebraska bill, against which all the excitement has been raised, and in support of which I put forth all my energy—shall we permit this principle to be violated? (Applause.) This is the issue upon which I intend to stand before the American people, and to meet either their approval or disapproval.—(Renewed applause.) When this principle shall be carried into effect you will hear of no further excitement upon the question of slavery. Once in New York you had slavery, it is true, but you abolished it yourselves; you did'nt ask an act of Congress, neither did you look for assistance from others, but you acted independent of all outside influence. Now, if New York had a right to do this for herself, why should not Nebraska, California, New Mexico, Utah, and all the Territories and States, be allowed the exercise of the same right. Equally among the States is the cardinal principle of our—

A VOICE.—What about the Missouri compromise?

Mr. DOUGLAS.—I hear an abolitionst across the way asking about the Missouri compromise. Now, I have been accustomed to this kind of tactics before. When I was in the Senate explaining the principles of the Nebraska bill, and when its enemies found themselves unable to answer me, they raised the cry of "Missouri compromise," which was nothing more than a restriction upon the right of the people to govern themselves. The Nebraska bill was intended to give them the free and unrestricted exercise of that right, and any man who is opposed to it is opposed to the great principle of self-government. [Enthusiastic cheering.] Let us, then, understand this question distinctly. The object of the Nebraska bill was to remove that restriction, to give equal rights to every State and Territory in the Union, to allow the people to exercise all those rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution.—(Cheers.) I find that the Nebraska bill is growing in the popular favor as it is becoming more thoroughly understood. I hear men now say, that although they opposed it at first, that they are now willing to acquiesce in it; and if they are, let us take them at their word, but let us first understand what they mean acquiescence. It is not sufficient that they shall not seek to disturb Nebraska and Kansas; but they must acquiesce also in the principle, and apply it in all time to come, when the question of the admission of any new State arises, whether it be Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon, Mexico, Cuba, or the Sandwich Islands. (Enthusiastic cheering, and cries of "that's it" "go it, Douglas.") The principle for which we contend is right everywhere; if it is right in one part of the United States, it is right in every part; and if right now, it is right in all times to come. Now, my fellow democrats, this is a cardinal principle in our Constitution—one that cannot be violated with safety.

The Missouri act of 1820, which was opposed to this principle, has resulted in the most dangerous agitation, and so long as that restriction remains, the country will be subject to agitation. Let us now say, "there is a principle clearly defined," and call upon the people to rally as one man in support of that principle. Let us banish forever this slavery agitation from the halls of Congress. [Cheers.] I shall not detain you by making a speech. [Cries of "go on."] I have done my share in discussing the Nebraska bill, for one season, and I now desire to return my thanks for the kind manner in which you have received me, and for the opportunity which you have afforded me of defining the principle laid down in the bill. Let that principle be carried into your elections, and let each candidate define his position upon it. I have been threatened with consequences of a terrible character to myself, but I am ready to meet them be they what they may. (Cheers.) If the abolitionists think that burning me in effigy is a good argument, let them continue it; and if they consider hanging me in effigy is amusing, they may indulge as much as they please in such amusements. I desire to meet this question, and argue fairly upon its merits, and if the whigs and abolitionists desire to form an amalgamation, I trust there is patriotism enough in this land to meet and crush their insidious attempts to destroy the Union. (Cheers.) We have already been told that in consequence of the passage of the Nebraska bill, the fugitive slave law is never more to be inforced—they say the law of the land shall be resisted—that although the Constitution declares that fugitives shall be returned, and that every man holding office shall carry it into effect, the Constitution shall be trampled upon, and that oaths shall no longer bind men.

A VOICE.—They dare'nt try it in New York. The democracy wont let them.

Mr. DOUGLAS.—The democracy are the constitutional party. They believe that the Constitution and all its clauses shall be faithfully executed. We are the law-abiding party—the constitutional party. We stand always in support of the Constitution, the laws and the rights of the people, and we invite our enemies to meet us on this issue at the ballot box, and before the people, wherever argument and reason can prevail. (Cheers.)

The Nebraska Bill.

We give below the 14th section of this bill, which is the one which has given rise to all the clamor against it:

"That the constitution and laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6th, 1820, which being incanssistent with the principles of NON-INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES as *recognized by the legislation of* 1850, (commonly called the compromise measures) is hereby declared inoperative and void, it BEING THE TRUE *intent* AND MEANING *of this act* NOT to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free thereof to form and regulate their domestic institutions their OWN WAY, SUBJECT ONLY to the constitution of the United States."

We find it common to hear in the streets assertions that the Nebraska-Kansas bill legislates slavery absolutely into the new Territories. Any man who reads the bill can see for himself that this is NOT TRUE.

The Whig orators and presses may make as many misrepresentations as they please of this bill, but the true issue is truly and plainly stated by a contemporary to be "*That the people are fit to govern themselves; and that the interests of the masses are safer in their own hands, in Territories as well as in States.*"—*Pennsylvanian.*

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

Flour and Meal.—The Flour market is dull, and Flour is lower. Small sales at $9 per bbl., for standard brands, and $9 50 a $9 62½ for extra. We quote Rye Flour at $5 n $5 50, and Pennna. Corn Meal at $3 75 per bbl.

Grain.—Wheat is scarce and holders generalask $2 18 for white and 2 08 for red per bushel. Rye is scarce. Sales of Pennsylvania at $1 15. Corn is scarce; sales at 84c. for yellow. Oats are scarce and in demand. Sales of Southern at 51c. and Pennsylvania at 56 cents.

Whiskey.—Sales of hhds. at 29c., and bbls. at 30 cents.

Married.

On the 8th inst., by Rev., J. Fry, Mr. MICHAEL NAVE to Miss MARY JANE ALBERT, both of Cumberland county.

In Baltimore, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. A. W. Lilly, MARTIN HERMAN, Esq., of Silver Spring township, this county, to Miss MARY A., daughter of the late James Thompson, Esq., of Carlisle.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. James Harper, JOHN H. CRISWELL, Esq., Postmaster of Shippensburg, to Miss MARY LEE, daughter of the late Edmund Lee Ellies, of Staten Island, N. Y.

On the 1st, inst., by the Rev. Joseph Clark, Mr. GEORGE S. CLARK, of Cumberland co., Pa. to Miss MARY E., daughter of Robert Sharp, Esq., of Franklin co., Pa.

On the 1st inst., at Grace Church, Phila., by the Rev. D. Suddards, Dr. WILLIAM BRISBANE, of Baltimore city, to Miss MARY A. E. BICKING, daughter of George Bicking, Esq., of the former place.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. A. H. Kremer, Mr. ALEXANDER DEENER, to Miss MARGARET MCFEELY, both of Carlisle.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application was made at the April Term of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, 1854, for a Charter of Incorporation for "THE BIG SPRING LITERARY INSTITUTE," of the Borough of Newville, and the Court make the following decree: "And now, to wit: April 17, 1854. Notice of this application directed to be published in one of the papers published in the county, for three weeks prior to the next term of the Court."

BY THE COURT.

If by the next term no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, the said Court will be asked to grant said charter.

June 15, 1854—3t.

Attention Dyspeptics!

THOSE of you who have been afflicted for years, with this loathsome disease, and who have been using almost every nostrum before the public without relief. We say to you try "Beecher's Anti-dyspeptic," and you will soon be convinced of its great superiority over every other preparation. We could give you many certificates corroborating our assertion, but a single trial is worth more than all. This remedy is prepared and sold at the Drug store of

B. J. KEIFFER,

South Hanover street, a few doors south of the Court-house,

Carlisle, June 15, 1854.

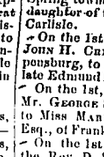
Patent Galvenized Iron Tubing,
FOR CHAIN PUMPS.

THE Tubing, made of Galvenized Iron by patent machinery, possesses great strength, combined with simplicity and neatness, and is warranted not to corrode, is now offered for sale at the warehous of the *American Galvenized Iron Works*, No. 14, North Tenth Street, Phila.—A full assortment of our American Galvanized Sheet and Roofing Iron always on hand.

All orders promptly attended to by

[June 15, 3m] McCULLOUGH & Co.

One Dollar Reward.



RANAWAY from the subscriber residing in Carlisle, on the 5th day of June, 1851, an indentured apprentice to the Cabinet-making business, named WM. B. CLAUNY. Said apprentice is about 5½ feet high, and formerly resided in Newville, has black hair and may be known by a scar on the chin from the effects of a kick by a horse. Had on when he left a black frock or sack coat, and black pants. I caution all persons against harboring, trusting or employing him on my account, as I am determined to put the law in force against all who do so. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber in Carlisle, Cumberland co., Pa.

June 8, 1854—3t JOHN LISZMAN.

Clothing at Cost!

THE subscriber has now on hand an assortment of fashionable and well made Clothing which will be sold off *at Cost* for Cash. The stock consists of Cloth and Cashmarett Coats, Tweed & Jean Coats, Linen & Gingham Coats, Marsalls, Silk and Satin Vesting; Cassimere, Jean & Cord Pantaloons, Linen and Cottonade Pantaloons, &c., with all kind of Clothing usually kept in Clothing Stores.

Intending to relinquish this branch of my business, great bargains can be had by calling soon at the cheap store of

June 15, 1854. CHAS. OGILBY.

☞ JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS neatly done at this office.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, doing business in the liquor trade, in the name of D. Martin & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them for settlement.

D. MARTIN,
E. SIMPSON.

Carlisle, June 8, 1854—3t.

N. B.—I continue to keep on hand and for sale, a large stock of choice Liquors, in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers.

D. MARTIN.

Military Notice.

TO the Gallant Volunteers of Cumberland, Franklin and Perry counties:—My old friends and heroes in arms! I have had the honor to serve my country from the Division that has gained so much military renown in the war of 1812, and I have now been closely engaged as a military officer and private for upwards of 40 years. I have just emerged out of fourteen years service as Brigadier General and feel myself qualified to command the Division which I have spent the best part of my life in. I now ask the favor of my gallant military brothers to confer the honors of a Major General on the undersigned at the ensuing election on Monday the 3d of July 1854. EDWARD ARMOR,

Brigadier General commanding 1st Brigade, 15th Division Penna. Volunteers.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Carlisle, June 6, '54—3t.

☞ The Franklin and Perry county Editors will please insert three times. A.

Old Monongahela Rectified.

WHISKEY constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest market prices; particular attention will be paid to orders from a distance.

J. WALLOWER & SON,
Harrisburg, Pa.

jun38—3m*

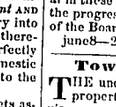
Gas & Water Company Notice.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Stock of the Company are notified that they are required to pay the seventh instalment of $5 on each share on or before Thursday the 15th June inst., to the Treasurer. That subscribers should be punctual in these payments is absolutely necessary, as the progress of the work requires it. By order of the Board. W. M. BEETEM, *Treas.*

june8—2t

Town Property For Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following property, situate in the borough of Carlisle, viz:—



No. 1—A double two story Stone DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Bedford street, with back building, wash house and cistern, adjoining property of T. Bosler. The lot is 122 feet deep.

No. 2—Is two story DWELLING HOUSE weatherboarded, with a never-failing well of water near the door. The two properties will be sold separately or together as may suit purchasers.

No. 3—A TOWN LOT containing Five Acres, on the Harrisburg turnpike, opposite Foland's Point House. For terms apply to

May 11 tf WM. M. PENROSE.

Plainfield Classical Academy,
NEAR CARLISLE, PA.

THE 16th Session will commence May 1st.—A retired & healthful location with thorough instruction in the various departments of a classical or mercantile education.

Terms—Board and Tuition per session, $60

For Catalogue, with full information, address

R. K. BURNS, Principal and Proprietor.

Plainfield Post Office, Cumb'd. Co. Pa.

April 6, 1854.

Estate Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John Hays, dec'd., late of Frankford twp., Cumberland co., have been issued to the subscriber who resides in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to

JOHN STUART, Sr.,
May 11, 1854. Administrator.

Look Out in Time!

CHOLERA-MORBUS, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., are making their appearance; you know the remedy. If you have any regard for the welfare of yourself, your wife or your children, supply yourselves instantly with "Beecher's Matchless Cordial," otherwise abide the consequences resulting from a bigoted adherence to old quackery. The Matchless remedy can be had at the Drug Store of B. J. KIEFFER,

South Hanover street, a few doors south of the Court House. [Carlisle, May 18, '54.]

Spring and Summer Clothing!

CALL AND SEE!

ARNOLD & LIVINGSTON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have now on hand at their store in North Hanover street, opposite Maglaughlin's hotel, a very handsome and complete assortment of Spring and Summer

Ready-made Clothing,

which they can sell at prices so low as to suit all who may favor them with a visit. Their Clothing is all of their own manufacture, and consists in part of Dress and Frock COATS of the best qualities of English and French Cloths, made and trimmed in the very best style; Spring Sack Coats of cloth, cassimeres and tweeds, various colors and prices.

French Black Doeskin and Fancy Cassimere PANTALOONS, as well as Pantaloons of every description, and very cheap.

VESTS of rich fancy silks and satins, bombazines, valencias, marseilles, and challies, at all prices.

A full assortment of BOY'S CLOTHING.

Fancy dress articles, embracing all the new styles of Cravats.

White, black and colored silk, kid, lisle cotton GLOVES of every description.

Trunks and Carpet Bags of superior finishes at low prices.

Suspenders of superior manufacture. Under shirts and Drawers of fine Merino, silk, net cotton, jean and muslin, of every description and quality.

Umbrellas of silk and cotton very cheap. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices wholesale or retail.

Remember the old stand, opposite Maglaughlin's hotel.

ARNOLD & LIVINGSTON.

Carlisle, March 30, 1854.

New Goods Again!
PRICES REDUCED!

I AM now opening my second supply of Summer Goods, which have been bought for cash at astonishingly low prices.

Mus de Baize at 12½ worth 18¾.
Lawns (fast colors) 6¼ worth 12½.
Lawns (fast colors) 12½ worth 20.
Barege de Laines 6¼ worth 12½.
Barege de Laines 12½ worth 25.
Muslins 6¼ worth 8.
Bareges 18¾ worth 31.
Black Silks 62½ worth 87.
Black Silks $1 worth $1,25.
Stockings 6¼ worth 12½.
Black Cassimeres $1 worth $1,50.
A full assortment of Needle Worked Undersleeves, Collars and Chimezetts.

Ladies Dress Goods,

in great variety, such as Tissues, Summer Silks, Lawns, Bareges, &c.

SUMMER SHAWLS, very low.

Great Bargains in Hosiery and Gloves.

A good supply and very cheap, of Gentlemen's Summer Clothes,

Pant Stuff & Vesting.

PARASOLS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, Cambricks, Table Covers, T