AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., AUGUST 17, 1854.

GOVERNOR:

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

HENRY S. MOTT,

OF PIKE COUNTY.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—We regret to learn that during the thunder storm on Saturday afternoon, CONRAD MURDORF, was killed by lightning, in his fathers barn, in North Middleton township. He was at work winnowing grain at the time, when the lightning struck him, and terminated his life in an instant. The barn and its contents were entirely consumed.

AND STILL THEY COME.—We see crowds daily flocking to DAVIS' Daguerreotype Gallery, notwithstanding many of our citizens have left for different watering places. A fair representation may be seen daily at Mr. DAVIS' Gallery, over Bents & Brother's Store, South Hanover street, where they are procuring excellent Daguerreotypes from that Artist. We say to one and all go and do likewise, his prices are extremely low.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—Col. Wilson McCandless, of Allegheny County, is mentioned in connection with the United States Senatorship. Gen. Foster, of Westmoreland county, is also named. The Democratic party has within its ranks scores of good men among whom to choose, either of whom would faithfully represent the interests of the State, and do honor to the party. We hope none but a reliable and unwavering Democrat my be chosen.

A NUT FOR KNOW-NOTHINGS.—In a speech made a few days ago, at Morgantown, Sherard Clemens, Esq., of Wheeling, alluded to the fact that more than ONE-THIRD of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were foreigners.—Let them put *that* in their pipes and smoke it.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.

A soldier at the Carlisle Barracks, named THEOBOLD LAFORCE, a French-German, committed suicide, on Saturday evening last, by shooting himself with a pistol. Cause, unrequited love. It appears that since his arrival at our Barracks he became acquainted with a young lady of our borough, with whom he fell desperately in love. Whether he ever made propositions of marriage to her and was repulsed, we have not learned. A few minutes before committing the rash act he paid a visit to the family of the lady in question, and conversed with her mother for a half hour or so, on various topics. He then left, repaired to a corn field, a few hundred yards from the Barracks, and, placing the muzzel of a large pistol in his mouth, blew out his brains. It is supposed he died without a struggle, the large shot with which the pistol was charged, having entered the brain, and passed out at the back part of the head. He was very much disfigured, and had bled profusely. In his pocket two letters, written in German, were found. THEOBOLD LAFORCE was a member of the Band, and a man possessing a thorough education. He spoke and wrote the French, German and Italian languages with equal facility, and no doubt at one time occupied a commanding position in his own country. His corpse was found the following morning by a soldier, when information was at once given to Coroner THOMPSON, who summoned a jury and repaired to the spot, and a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated rendered.

The following are the letters found on his person and translated by a gentleman at the Garrison, and which we publish for the information of our readers:

A BROKEN HEART'S COMPLAINT.

Death and life; anguish and joy; torment and pleasure; love and contempt; heaven and hell flutter before my eyes. Where is the fountain whose waters will quench those flames; where the spring able to heal the wounds which fate gave to a heart torn with pain, love and despair? It is a model of beauty, charms without equals, the flower of her sex, a rose of the garden of the Hesperides, which thus enchants me. Yes, her arm is a magic wand, her eye a ray of fire; and I was doomed to destruction when I searched for happiness in the charms of her eyes.—What can I say of this Grace amongst mortals, of this Goddess among devils? Hers is the tender smile of Cythera, the auburn locks and the soft blue eyes of the majestic Pallas, the royal form and bearing of the huntress Diana, and the rosy cheeks of the charming fairy, which Oberon chose for his spouse.

Had not Amor, the cunning god of love, given his heart to Psyche, these beauties would not have escaped his eyes. O great Telemach, I can appreciate your situation, when with fear and hope offering the sacrifice to Venus in Thebes, you were taken by the hands of this cruel goddess from the charming Eucharis and the still mourning Calypso, and laid in the lap of old Penelope; but notwithstanding your lot was enviable, new and lovely charms and pleasures awaited you. But I, poor, miserable wretch, what do I see before me? A precipice which makes my heart shudder. To love and not be loved again; to love and to adore and not to be able to support a child, and to be forced to darken the young days of a lady with early cares for the common necessities of life. O misery! Soon will despair overpower me; sorrow will overtake me, and a handful of sand will soon cover the bones of one whose early death was caused by love. His spirit will be in higher spheres and look down with pleasure to her who was dear to him; will guard and protect her, and she will not refuse him the blessing.

"Peace be with his ashes."

—

HONORED ——:

When God created man he endowed him with faculties which, when used right, entitle him to a better lot than mine. He said, "It is not well that man be alone, I will make a companion for him." I have found that companion, and feel that sensation which made Adam know that he could not live without the being which wounded his heart; and the Almighty, All-bountiful God, gave her to him that he might be happy on earth.

This is my case. Seeing a certain young lady and struck by her extraordinary beauty, I felt that she could make me happy—but, alas! she does not love me! You will perhaps ask who the lady is? It is Miss E—— F—— who makes me melancholy and miserable, and who hurries me on to death.

I do not blame her; I blame myself for it. I found death in her *blue eyes* where I had hoped to find *eternal happiness*.

It would be useless to say more about it. You cannot imagine the despair that drives me to a sudden death.

Therefore, farewell MRS. F——, and your family, farewell forever. Find a faithful lover, *dear Eliza*. My spirit will be with you, will watch over you, and guard you in time of danger.

Farewell, all! Despair hurries me on to death. Perhaps this deadly weapon will explode the very moment you read these lines. Farewell! My last sigh and my watchword in the other world will be *Eliza!*

There we will meet again, if not as *Angels* as *Devils*. [Signed] THEO. LAFORCE.

DEMOCRATS, TO YOUR POSTS!

Democrats of old Mother Cumberland!—now that your candidates for the different County offices have been selected by the Delegates representing your wishes, we appeal to you to be up and doing, and give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether *for the ticket and the* WHOLE TICKET. For the three last years our political opponents have held the offices in this county. How comes this? The answer is readily given. Owing to bickerings and jealousies in the Democratic ranks, the Whigs gained the triumph at the last election for County offices—they were elected to the offices they now hold by Democratic votes. Shall this be the result this fall, or will our Democratic friends stand shoulder to shoulder, and *work* and VOTE for their own regularly nominated ticket?—We sincerely hope so. It is worse than folly for any Democrat to cast his vote and influence for a political opponent. By doing so he loses caste with his own party, and receives no thanks from his political enemies. Why then should any honest Democrat hesitate for a moment as to the proper course for him to pursue? He gains nothing by opposing his own party friends, and is generally despised by those of the opposite party because of his treachery to his avowed principles. Let all Democrats, therefore, bury the apple of discord, and go to work as one man for the regularly nominated democratic candidates. By pursuing this course our victory may be regarded as beyond question or doubt.

The ticket placed before the Democracy of this county is a strong one, and composed of good and true men from top to bottom. Never, since our residence in the county, has a more unexceptionable ticket been presented to the people. They are all men of excellent capacity—sober, honest, capable, and worthy the entire confidence of the people. So far as we have learned, the doings of the County Convention render very general satisfaction. True, a number of candidates were before the Convention, any one or all of whom we could have supported with pleasure. But all could not be nominated, and the convention had to select from the number of good men whose names were before it.—That the nominations are judicious, none will deny. They are entitled to, and doubtless will receive, the hearty support of every Democrat in the county.

Good Taste and Good Manners.

For the last few months, we have noticed a decided improvement for the better in the tone and conduct of many of the opposition papers. Instead of the low abuse and unmeaning slang which heretofore abounded so plentifully in their columns, a majority of them now assume a dignified and courteous bearing, and evince a disposition to carry on the present canvass more by argument and persuasion than by villification and wholesale slander. Only the more obscure, reckless and depraved journals of that party—journals unfortunately under the control of men possessed of more impudence than good manners, more zeal than discretion—continue to indulge in gross personalities, and their influence either for good or evil does not amount to much. Their efforts to injure a party or candidate can never be successful, for among the wise and good they are held in no esteem, and their friends oftenest feel the effects of their imprudence. But the majority of the press of that party, we are pleased to see, show evident signs of improvement. Instead of calling our party "*locofoco*," they now call it by its right name, and speak of it as the "Democratic Party." It is true, a very few still persist in applying to us the offensive epithet of locofoco, but we trust the example of their more decent and more intelligent colleagues will in time have a salutary effect in improving not only their *taste* but also their *manners*.

We are glad to notice this change on the part of our political opponents, and trust it will be a lasting one. As *they* have no distinct name by which they may be distinguished, being known in different sections by different appellations, we will, hereafter, in speaking of them, recognize them by the general name of THE OPPOSITION PARTY.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

This county having instructed her conferees to vote for Mr. BONHAM in the Congressional Conference, and York county having done so likewise, his nomination will be secured by the unanimous voice of the three counties composing the district, York, Cumberland and Perry. Mr. BONHAM has always been a favorite both in Perry and York. Three years ago when Gov. BIGLER was canvassing this section of the State, Mr. BONHAM accompanied him to Hanover and York, and addressed the people of that county. They were also addressed at the same time by Mr. Buchanan, Gov. Bigler, Col. Frazer, and Mr. Brewer. On turning to our files of that date, we find the following complimentary notice of the speech of Mr. BONHAM in the court-house in the borough of York, taken from the York *Gazette*:

Mr. BONHAM was then introduced to the meeting. The Democrats in this region had observed his course in the Legislature, the soundness of his views as developed in his report on the subject of the tariff, and the ability with which he sustained these views on the floor of the House of Representatives. They were consequently prepared to receive him kindly. They entertained the highest respect for his principles and talents, and anticipated no small degree of pleasure in hearing him. But, high as were the expectations of his audience, they were more than realized by Mr. Bonham's performance.—Purer, chaster, and more effective eloquence was never heard in that Court-house—and it was the opinion of all who heard him, that in ability, argument and convincing earnestness, the speech of Mr. Bonham was at least equal to that memorable one delivered by Hon. Robert Rantoul, before his apostacy, in Centre Square, in 1848.—It is safe to predict, that J. ELLIS BONHAM will, if God shall let him live, attain high honors in Pennsylvania. He bids as fair as any man of his age to make his mark, broad, deep, and honorable to himself, upon the pages of our Commonwealth's future history. We so believed, from the moment we read his report and great speech on the tarriff, soon after he entered the legislature last winter—and every thing we have seen and heard of him serves to confirm our first impression.

His address on Saturday night won for him many warm admirers and friends, whose best wishes follow him.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

In another column we publish the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, and in our next we shall speak of the different gentlemen composing the ticket.

GROSS OUTRAGE.—A fashionable Philadelphia dentist, named Stephen T. Beale, has been arrested and held to bail in $5,000 for outraging the person of a lady—a patient of his—while under the influence of chloroform. The information was made by the father of the young lady, and a young gentleman to whom she was betrothed.

FACTS.

The opposition papers are endeavoring to make a little capital out of a decrease in the receipts from the Public Works, during the past seven months, as compared with the same months of last year. The whig papers make the decrease $74,000, whilst a reference to the OFFICIAL RECORDS will prove it to be but $42,000. There are several valid causes for this decrease, but it is only necessary to mention one: The President of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, in his last annual report to the stockholders, stated that the company paid to the State for the use of Portage Rail Road, in 1853, the sum of $213,775 62. This source of revenue expired on the 15th of February last, when the company commenced the use of their own mountain road.

If no untoward event occurs, the net revenue from tolls for 1854, will exceed that of 1853, as there will be a large diminution in the current expenditures. On the Portage Road alone, the savings will be not less than $150,000. These are FACTS.

RECREANT DEMOCRATS.—The Detroit *Free Press* gives the ear-marks of recreant Democrats in Maine and Michigan; and as other localities and latitudes are infested with similar politicians, it may be well to hold up the mirror, that all such may see their pictures: "When we hear a Democrat," says the *Free Press*, 'condemning the action of the party on the Nebraska bill, or on some other question, in nine cases out of ten, on inquiry we find that his head is sore—that his 'claims' have not been recognized—that he has been disappointed in respect to some office he was anxious to obtain. And, perhaps, on further inquiry, we find that he has been an office-holder for a quarter of a century or less, and can't stomach the doctrine of rotation, though in his case it has been but too tardily applied. Such men's democracy is only skin deep, and if, in Maine or Michigan they are found in coalition with Whiggery and abolitionism, why *it can't be helped*. The Democratic party will live without them."

☞ The President's special message in reply to the call of the House for information in reference to the bombardment of Greytown, occupies about seven columns in the *Union*, and is accompanied by the correspondence of Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, and Mr. Borland, Minister to Central America, in reference to the outrage committed on the latter, the correspondence between Mr. Marcy and Mr. Nabbin, the instructions of the Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Dobbins to Cape Hollins, and the official report of the latter relative to the bombardment. Mr. Dobbins instructed Capt. H. only to demand apology and reparation, but the Department approves of the course which he pursued. The correspondence shows other gross outrages committed upon the American flag and American citizens, than the outrage upon Mr. Borland, and is a full vindication of Capt. Hollins' conduct.

A PARELLEL.—There is a striking parallel between the action of the opponents of Democracy now, and the opponents of Democracy in the days of the Hartford Convention. This parallel is remarked upon by the *Vermont Patriot* in the following truthful terms:

The Hartford Convention was called, among other things, "to check the encroachments of the slave power," which it was said the purchase of Louisiana was intended to advance, and which Mr. Jefferson and the Democratic party were accused of secretly aiding. And this was to be done by the formation of a grand SECTIONAL NORTHERN PARTY, whose object was treason to the States and dissolution of the Union. The Northern men who favored the Convention denounced their Southern party friends, and cutting loose from them, attempted a magnificent coalition of all parties to carry out their treasonable schemes, under the specious pretext of checking the advance of the slave power, and meeting the overwhelming influence of the South in our national councils.—What is the difference between the origin, the objects, and the pretexts of the old and the new Federal parties? None at all! Now, as then, disappointed office seekers and broken down party hacks and their leaders; traitors, tories, fanatics, infidels, atheists, the tools; the pretext, the slavepower and the influence of the South; a sectional party the instrument and a dissolution of the Union the object! The instinct of the men, the material, the tools, the pretext and the object are identically the same.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty between the British Provinces and the United States, by our Government, and the consummation of the necessary legislation on our part to carry it into full effect, are events fraught with momentous consequences, and worthy of national rejoicing.—The Philadelphia *Evening Argus*, in recording the ratification of the treaty, says: "The noble manner in which the Southern Senators sustained the measure will be properly appreciated in New England—it proves their patriotism to be as broad as their country, while it will add new links to the bond of our Union. The miserable calumnies of sectionalists against the South are here proudly refuted, and the taunt that the administration only looks to Southern interests and aggrandizement, proved to be the offspring of falsehood. Our exports to Canada last year were twice the amount of our imports, viz:—about thirteen millions of dollars, and we have no doubt the present treaty will soon double our trade in that quarter. We hope our mercantile friends, who will be so benefitted by this arrangement, will not deny acknowledgments to those whose labors have secured so important a measure."

TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.—The Greytown bombardment continues to supply some of the New York papers with subjects for a "leader," and an opportunity for malicious abuse of thier own Government. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says the whole matter is not worth the ink that has been shed upon it. A more graceless set of vagabonds than this Jamaica negro community at Greytown never inhabited any town or village. Even their "protector," Lieut. Jolly, is obliged to threaten them with the whip to keep their piratical propensities in check. If it was right to interfere with the Austrian Government for the protetcion of Koszta, who was not an American citizen, we think it still more proper to step in to the protection of genuine American citizens, harrassed by a lawless community, in the prosecution of their legitimate business, and liable to be bayonetted by negro soldiers and imprisoned in a dirty calaboose. If our Government had not done so, it would then have deserved the censures heaped upon it now by dissatisfied and partisan newspapers.

☞ Lost yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered for they are gone forever.

THE CONTEST—GOVERNOR BIGLER'S FIRST SPEECH.

On the 7th inst., Gov. BIGLER, on his return to the seat of Government from the Bedford Springs, where he had been sojourning for a few days, stopped for the night at McConnelsburg, Fulton county. The Fulton *Democrat*, in speaking of the arrival of his Excellency at that place, says:

It having been known that his Excellency, Gov. BIGLER, would address the people, the masses turned out in all their strength to hear him. The meeting, indeed, was one of the largest ever held in this county, and unsurpassed in point of enthusiasm. The appearance of Gov. BIGLER was greeted by cheers which shook the Court House to its foundation, and his speech was received with hearty and long continued applause. The old veterans of the county as well as the young soldiers of Democracy, were present, all actuated by zeal in the good cause. Many of the most respectable of our political opponents were also present, and went away well pleased with our popular and talented Executive.

We shall not attempt to give even a slight sketch of the Governor's remarks. Suffice it to say that he spoke in a manly, open, candid, and off-hand manner—without any attempt at concealment—on all the great questions of the day. His opinions were given in such a plain and unvarnished way, that no one could misunderstand them. There was no *dodging* of any question which is now before the people.—The prosperity and high position of Pennsylvania was dilated upon in terms that must satisfy the most incredulous that the Governor has at heart the best and dearest interests of the Keystone State. The Finances—Public Improvements—local and special legislation—the Banks—National Politics—the Nebraska Bill—and Know Nothingism—each claimed and received a share of the Governor's attention—and his remarks on all these questions, showed, in the expressive language of an old Democrat, that he was as "sound as a dollar." He closed his remarks with an eloquence that astonished even his friends, and gave the Whigs a foretaste of what their candidate might expect if he appeared before the people with so able a champion of Democratic principles. His remarks throughout were listened to with deep attention, and gave great satisfaction to the masses who were present. Even the Whigs, many of them at least, were pleased with his speech, and gave the Governor credit for good intentions and an honest desire to advance the glorious old Commonwealth, over which he so ably presides.

It is due to Gov. BIGLER to say, that this was the first *political* speech he had made since his election in 1851, and that it was delivered without any previous preparation. This effort proves him to be an apt, earnest and graceful speaker, and a Statesman of enlarged and liberal views.

The Greytown Case.

The New York papers most particularly under the influence of the "*merchants*," generally condemn the action of the Government in the affair at Greytown. The rank abolition organs, such as the *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, the *Times*, &c., fairly exhaust themselves with the effort to outdo each other in vituperation. We look for no just judgment on any subject from the inflated journals of that city of stupendous frauds and swindles.

But occasionally a New York paper can be found that can give an unbought opinion. Here is one from the New York Merchants *Ledger*, a paper by no means friendly to the administration. It is well worth a perusal:

"Well, San Juan, or Greytown, has been bombarded and burned up, by an American man-of-war called the *Cyane*, and the newspapers have been making a terrible ado about it. Greytown was an insignificant place, *apart* from the fact that it was an Atlantic port of the State of Nicaragua, and possessed many advantages for those who traded with, or travelled to California. It can hardly be said to whom the place of right belongs. It isn't ours, although we claim, by treaty, certain control over it: it is not exactly England's, although she makes a greater claim in the premises than we do: it is not the property of the State of Nicaragua, although the people of the State *say* it is: nor is it the exclusive territory of that myth the "Mosquito King," who sets himself up in his mud cabin as its ruler, and professes to be under the especial protection of "Her Britannic Majesty." It was destroyed, that is, its houses, (a few huts and shanties) in obedience, we presume, to the orders of our government, for of course no navel officer would be insane enough to commit such an act without explicit orders on the subject from head-quarters. The principal inducement for this peremptory and destructive condnct was certain shameful treatment which our minister to Nicaragua recently received at the hands of the authorities of Greytown, and we think, unlike a majority of our editorial brethren, that the act was perfectly justifiable. Ask all the returned Californians what they think of San Juan, and two-thirds of them will tell you, from personal experience, that it ought to have been burned and bombarded long ago, as outrages of the most inexcusable character have been perpetrated there daily—almost hourly—upon defenceless American citizens, by a set of brutes as savage as Kaffirs and as illiterate as swine."

ALLEGED LIBEL.—A handbill, containig what purported to be an affidavit in due form, signed by a young female, and charging Bishop O'Connor and the Catholic priests and nuns of Allegheny City with the most atrocious crimes, committed in secret, under cover of the sanctity of the buildings they inhabit, has recently been posted in Pittsburg and Allegheny cities, and caused much excitement. We find in the Pittsburg papers, a statement signed by three members of St. Paul's Church, Pittsburg, challenging the authors of the slanders to put the matter to judicial proof, and alleging that the girl whose name is signed to the affidavit refused to swear to it.

CHOLERA IN CHESTER COUNTY.—The cholera in the Chester County Poor House is subsiding. There were from 6 to 10 deaths last week, and not many new cases. The Directors announce that they will publish a detailed statement of the commencement, progress and fatality of the disease in the building. Quite a number of cholera cases, some of them fatal, have occurred in various parts of Chester county. Last week there were 6 deaths from cholera in Dowingtown—principally colored persons.

NOT ASHAMED OF THEIR TRADES.—A singular exchange of courtesies took place a short time since, between Judge Pepper of the 7th Judicial District of Tennessee, and Governor Johnston of the same State. Judge Pepper, who was a blacksmith, presented to Gov. Johnston a fire shovel, made by the Judge's own hands. The Governor accepted the present, and being a tailor by trade, returned the compliment by cutting and making with his own hands a coat, which he presested to the Judge.

BURNING OF THE U. S. FOUNDRY AT WASHINGTON.—The Navy Yard foundry at Washington was destroyed by fire on Friday afternoon. Whilst the hands were casting a cylinder for the steamer Fulton, and had two-thirds of the metal poured into the mould, the latter exploded and the heated metal instantly set fire to the roofing. There were a hundred spectators present at the time, who all fortunately escaped without injury.

HON. JAMES CAMPBELL.

The unmerited abuse and villification which have been so lavishly heaped upon the head of this distinguished gentleman, by a portion of the Federal press, as well as by a few recreant journals professing to be Democratic, is having an effect little dreamed of by the hireling scribblers whose vocation it is to assail and traduce him. Ever since Mr. CAMPBELL has been at the head of the Post Office Department, the duties of which he has administered with so much credit to himself and advantage to the public, he has been assailed and misrepresented by the paid writers of the opposition with a vindictiveness and malignity, unsurpassed in bitterness and intensity by the abuse which the same slanderers bestowed upon one of his predecessors in the same office, Hon. AMOS KENDALL. Mr. C.; however, may laugh at the abortive attempts of these puny whipsters to injure him in public estimation. Their falsehoods and slanders fall harmless at his feet, and his character needs no labored panegyric from the pens of any of his numerous personal and political friends. Since the Post Office Department was placed under his control, its affairs have never been managed in a more impartial or advantageous manner, and almost every independent and neutral paper in the country has spoke in terms of high commendation of his untiring zeal to accommodate the public and render every facility, compatible with his duty, to the business community. The following brief article, which we copy from the *Owego Gazette*, contains so just and true a statement of Mr. CAMPBELL'S efforts to re-organize the Post Office Department, that we cannot refrain from laying it before our readers:

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—There is no Department of our Government in which the whole people feel a deeper interest, or which requires in its administration, a greater degree of practical business talent and Statesman-like sagacity, than that of the General Post Office, extending with its branches, as it does, into every neighborhood, throughout our vast extent of territory, and constituting the only general and reliable medium of either commercial or friendly intercourse, between the inhabitants of different sections.

The present Administration found this Department in debt and disorder; but the Hon. JAMES CAMPBELL, than whom we have never had a more industrious, thorough and useful Postmaster General—aided by his able Assistants—has proved himself equal to the task of restoring it to good condition again; and we now hear, on all hands, the ready admission, that the affairs of the Department have never been administered with more signal ability than under its present distinguished head, in whose character, business capacity, firmness and energy—the three great prequisites to success in statesmanship—stand out in bold relief, challenging universal admiration.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN HAWAII.—Last 4th of July, the anniversary of American independence was celebrated in fine style at Honolulu, the capital of the Sandwich Islands, the ceremonies consisting of an oration, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, a parade of a military company called the Hawaiian Guards, a salute of artillery, thirty-one guns being fired, and a grand ball in the evening. The *sans culotte* natives are said to have joined heartily in the celebration, though no doubt they would have joined just as well in any other holiday festival.

☞ The Pennsylvania Coal Trade continues very active, and last week the shipments reached the enormous tonnage of 121,471 tons—larger than ever before. The aggregate tonnage for the season is over *two millions of tons!*—This is several hundred tons greater than the tonnage to the same time last year. Notwithstanding all this activity in the trade, the demand is not supplied, and prices are gradually stiffening. The Reading Railway announces another advance of 25 cents per ton after the 1st proximo, and the other carrying companies will probably advance with them.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FARM JOURNAL for August has been received. We cannot recommend this excellent publication too highly, as it is certainly one of the most valuable of the monthlies devoted to the subject of Agriculture. Farmers generally would find much in this publication of a highly useful and instructive character. Published at West Chester, Pa., by J. M. Meredith & Co., for the low sum of $1.00 per annum.

DEATH OF COMMODORE DOWNS.—Commodore John Downs died yesterday, at the Charles (Mass.) Navy Yard. He was a native of Massachusetts, and entered the service in 1802, and at the period of his death was the third on the list of Captains. He served in Tripoli and also in the late war, being under the command of Capt. Porter, of the Essex. He commanded the boarding party which captured the British armed whalers Georgiana and Policy, and was placed by Porter in command of the Georgiana, mounting 16 guns. In this vessel he captured a number of armed whalers, some greatly his superior in numbers of men, and nearly equal in guns. At one time he had only 10 men, with 73 prisoners to take care of. He with his prizes joined the Essex at Tumbez. Lieut. Downs was then transferred to a better ship, a prize, named the Atlantic, which was refitted, named the Essex Junior, armed with 60 men, and which rendered efficient service during the remainder of the cruise. In 1831, Lieut. Downes was promoted to the rank of Captain. He was sent in the Potomac to punish the people of Quallah Battoo for outrages committed upon American seamen. Since 1834, Com. Downs had not seen service at sea.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.—President PIERCE, in vetoing this measure, says his judgment is opposed to a general system of internal improvements. He remarks further: "I shall consider it incumbent on me to present to the present Congress, at its next session, a matured view of the whole subject, to endeavor to define, approximately at least, and according to my own convictions, what appropriations of this nature, by the general government, the great interests of the United States require, the constitution will admit and sanction, in case no substitute should be devised capable of reconciling the differences of both of constitutionality and expediency."

THE FRENCH CONSUL AT SAN FRANCISCO.—It is said that the French Government is disposed to withdraw its demands on the United States for the arrest of Consul Dillon at San Francisco, being convinced that it was done through the anxiety of our Government to put down fillibusterism; and it might have thought that the French Consul's conduct was not above suspicion of siding and abetting such designs.

HIS MOTHER.—It is supposed that the mother of the "new American order" was Mrs. *Know Nathing*, who figures in the second part of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress at the time of Christian's setting out on his journey.

Democratic County Convention.

Agreeably to the appointment of the Democratic Republican Standing Committee of Cumberland county, the delegates elected in the several townships and boroughs, met in Convention in the Court House, in Carlisle, on Monday the 14th inst. The Convention was organized by the appointment of JOSEPH WAGGONER, President; WM. A. KER, and JOHN MURPHY, Secretaries.

The following Delegates appeared, presented credentials of election, and took their seats:

Lower Allen—Wm. McKinsey, Jacob Long.
Upper Allen—David Faylor, H. Gusweiler.
East Ward, Carlisle—E. Showers, Peter Gutshall.
West Ward, Carlisle—Samuel Crop, Robert Allison.
Dickinson—John Ahl, Benjamin Peffer.
East Pennsboro'—Jonas Hunchbarger, Benjamin Clay.
Frankford—Wm. McCray, Daniel Hoover.
Hampden—Solomon P. Reiser, Samuel Schafer.
Hopewell—John McCoy, Wm. Wherry.
Mifflin—Thomas C. Scouller, Robert C. McCulloch.
Mechanicsburg—Geo. Shrader, J. T. Ayers.
Monroe—John A. Ahl, John Murphy.
Newville—Abraham Killian, Wm. Klink.
Newton—Jos. Waggoner, Christopher Mellinger.
New Cumberland—John F. Lee, John G. Ketterman.
North Middleton—Levi Zeigler, William D. Wonderlich.
South Middleton—Thos. A. Weakley, Abm. Bossler.
Shippensburg Boro.—John Bender, George Martin.
Shippensburg Tp.—Adam Duke, T. P. Blair.
Silver Spring—Daniel Lehn, C. B. Harman.
West Pennsborough—Wm. A. Ker, Jacob Rhoads.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for the several offices, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

Assembly,
H. G. MOSER, of Lower Allen.
JAMES CHESTNUT, of Southampton.

Prothonotary,
DANIEL K. NOEL, of Upper Allen.

Clerk of the Courts,
JOHN M. GREGG, Carlisle.

Register,
WILLIAM LYTLE, of Newville.

Commissioner,
GEORGE M. GRAHAM, Westpennsboro'.

Director of the Poor.
JOHN CLENDENIN, Silver Spring.

Auditors,
ISAAC RINGWALT, (1 yr.) Carlisle.
JACOB STEINMAN, (3 yrs.) Shippensburg.

The Convention then named the following gentlemen as members of the Standing Committee:

Wm M Mateer, Lower Allen; Wm L Cocklin, Upper Allen; John Cramer, E. W., Carlisle; Willis Poulk, W. W., Carlisle; Wm Harper, Dickinson; David Eyster, East Pennsborough; Peter Minich, Frankford; Robt G Young, Hamden; David Hoover, Hopewell; Robt C McCulloch, Mifflin; Samuel Eckles, Sr., Mechanicsburg; Benjamin Krider, Monroe; Wm Klink, Newville; Christopher Mellinger, Newton; Jno G Miller, New Cumberland; Wm Cornman, North Middleton; Snyder Rupley, South Middleton; Benjamin Duke, Shippensburg Bo.; T P Blair, Shippensburg Tp; Daniel S Croft, Southampton; Dr. James McCulloch, Silver Spring; John Elliott, West Pennsborough.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the administration of President PIERCE, and recognize it as the true index of the sentiments of the American people—being honest, fearless, and able.

Resolved, That in Governor BIGLER we have a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the State, of whom we may well be proud. He has conducted the affairs of the Commonwealth with prudence and marked ability, and we predict for him a triumphant election over all the factions combined against him.

Resolved, That we recommend the ticket this day nominated to the favorable consideration of the people, as every way worthy of their confidence and support.

Resolved, That John C. Brown, J. B. Bratton, and Samuel Clark, be the Congressional Conferees of this County, to meet similar Conferees from the Counties of Perry and York, and they are hereby instructed to vote for, and use all honorable exertions to secure the nomination of J. ELLIS BONHAM, of this County, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District.

Resolved, That it is hereby respectfully recommended to the Counties of York and Perry, that Bridgeport, in this County, be the place, and the 26th of August the time, fixed for the meeting of the Congressional Conferees of this District.

The Vote in Convention.

The following is the vote received by the different gentlemen who were candidates before the Democratic County Convention, on Monday. Every township in the county was represented, consequently 44 delegates were present. Necessary to nominate 23.

Congress.		
J. Ellis Bonham	33 | John Stuart	11
Assembly.		
Moser	44 | [No opposition.]	
Chestnut	25 | Rhonds	19
Prothonotary.		
Noel	26 | Fessler	18
Register.		
Lytle	24 | Smith	20
Clerk of the Courts.		
Gregg	23 | Quigley	20
Commissioner.		
Grrham	25 | Hemminger	19
Director of the Poor.		
Clendenin	25 | Bowman	19
Auditor.		
Ringwalt (1 yr.)	44 | [No opposition.]	
Steinman (3 yrs.)	44 | " "	

YORK COUNTY FOR BONHAM!

We received, on Tuesday evening, the following telegraphic despatch from York:

YORK, Aug. 15, 1854.

J. B. Bratton, Esq:

Our Democratic County Convention met today, and nominated J. ELLIS BONHAM for Congress by acclamation. Three cheers!

ESCAPE OF THE ROBBERS OF MR. MALONE.—Two Germans who sailed from New York for Europe, in the St. Louis last Tuesday, are supposed to have been concerned in the recent robbery of Mr. Malone, of Lancaster. On the day previous to their departure, they exchanged a large amount of bills on the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, for gold. Their hurry and anxiety to exchange the money, created suspicion in the minds of the bankers, and a policeman was sent for, who telegraphed to Lancaster for information, but before anything was ascertained to warrant the arrest of the suspected characters, they were followed in the next steamer, but in all probabiliiy, their pursurers will be too late to overtake them.

Col. Forney and the Democratic Press.

The Democratic press of the State has rebuked, in the severest terms, the writer and publisher of the low, cowardly attack upon Col. FORNEY, contained in the *Harrisburg Union*. Editors of Democratic journals, in this State, especially, are too well aware of Col. F.'s services in behalf of the principles of the party, and have too high an admiration for the towering genius of the man, to permit vindictive abuse of him without repelling it, promptly and effectively.

Nearly all our Democratic exchanges have published Col. F.'s letter, and each has accompanied it with an able editorial. We have only room for the following:

JOHN W. FORNEY is at this time the best abused man in the United States; and as public journalist we feel it a duty to rebuke the malignity and bitterness with which it is attempted to hound him down. He is assailed simply because he has won his way to an enviable position and is in the way of reckless and unprincipled conspirators. Men, to whose bold, bad plots, backed by wealth and impudence, almost everything has given way, are enraged because a poor Lancaster county printer dares stand at the door of the President and point to their dishonesty. He has the impulsive temperment and manliness to speak freely; and men who fear their past history have good cause to poison his intimate friendship with the President. He has proved his consistent devotion to his political faith, and those who have been faithless may well fear and hate him.—Their envy is natural, and we have every reason to beleive that both Mr. Forney and the President appreciates it.

Mr. Forney, like President Pierce, is a man who owes to his character all his present position in life. He has not made wealth his aim; and if he has a fault it is impulsive generosity bordering on prodigality. He has not dispoiled the State by fact contracts, nor has he used the power of banks to corrupt the political sentiment of the people. He never betrayed or dishonored the principles or organization of his party, but has always done justice to the confidence and trust it gave him.

Like other men he may have his faults; but the envy that cannot see a poor printer, by intelligence and energy of character gain such a position in life as to become the confidential of the President, is unworthy to be called a fault. A prominent political man must expect to have enemies, and a prosperous man to excite the jealousy of those less lucky or honest than he. Persecution is the penalty which power and influence in a republic must ever pay to those who fall behind in the race of life; and there are more whose unregulated nature or disappointment gratifies itself by exciting envy and mischief, than by inspiring more elevated and ennobling feelings.

Jefferson was reviled as an infidle because he was a Democrat; and Jackson's assailants spared not the sanctity of his household hearth, because he was incorruptible. Falsehood trampled upon the religion of Shunk, and eight years ago no man in the Union was more bitterly maligned than the veteran Ritchie, who after living down all calumnity, lately found an honored grave.—*Star of the North.*

LETTER FROM COL. FORNEY.—In reply to some mean and disgraceful attacks upon Col. Forney, in the Harrisburg *Union*, charging him with cold neglect of his aged mother and sister, that gentleman has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*.

It is, to any man of proper feeling, a painful task to have to defend himself thus before the public, against the malignant libeler, who enters the precints of the venerated home, and gathers trivial circumstances whereon to base such despicable slanders. Col. Forney's position is properly appreciated by the public, and we are glad to see that, with all the bitterness of party strife, still few—very few—presses of the opposition, and those only of the lowest cast, have given currency to these mean and cowardly charges. Any man who, to injure the character of a political antagonist, or wound the feelings of his dearest relatives, would stoop to such a resort must be low, indeed, and the newspaper, allowing itself to be a medium for putting such stories afloat, should be treated by the press of all parties as beyond the pale of decency, and deserring only of scorn and contempt.—*Pittsburg Union.*

☞ In our columns will be found an able letter from Col. John W. Forney to the editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer* vindicating himself from gross charges published a few weeks ago in the *Harrisburg Union*.

The letter speaks for itself and needs no commendation by us. It is a withering rebuke to the audacious scamp who endeavored to libel one of the ablest, and most influential men of the Democratic party in this State. The author should hang his head with shame.—*Tuscarora Register.*

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

MISSOURI.—The election was held on Monday of last week, for members of Congress, State Legislature &c. Col. Benton has been defeated by Kennett, (whig,) by a very large majority—some reports make it as high as 1800. The legislature is certainly anti-Benton, and probably whig.

ARKANSAS.—No returns.

IOWA.—Seventeen counties in Iowa are reported as having given 1100 majority for the whig candidate for Governor. Not a word in any of the despatches in reference to the congressional elections.

VIRGINIA.—The democrats carry the congressional district recently made vacant by the death of Snodgrass. Majority over 500. This is the district which, according to the telegraph, the whigs had swept.

NORTH CA