AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., AUG. 2, 1855.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ARNOLD PLUMER.

Standing Committee Meeting.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county, met at the public house of Jos. Hiser, in Carlisle, on the 21st inst., and on motion, Gen. WILLIS FOULK was chosen President, and *Christopher Mellinger* Secretary. The following resolutions being offered, were on motion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Democratic party throughout the county, meet at the usual places of holding their respective township, borough, and ward elections, on *Saturday the 18th day of August*, 1855, and then and there elect two delegates to assemble in County Convention in the Court House, in Carlisle, on Monday the 20th of August, 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to form a County ticket, for the support of the Democratic party at the election in October next, and to attend to such other business of the party as may appear to them proper.

Resolved, That as the principles of the Democratic party need no concealment, it is expedient, and *at this time highly proper*, that said County Convention sit with *open doors*, and that the members thereof vote by *viva voce* for each and every candidate that may be proposed by any of its members, as is customary with our National and State Democratic Conventions.

Resolved, That said election be held between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M. on the above day. W. FOULK, Pres'

Christopher Mellinger, Sec'ty.

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The Harvest Home Celebration on Saturday, was not as large a gathering as had been expected, none participating in it but the Firemen. Companies were present from Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Newville and Shippensburg, which, joined with the three Carlisle companies, formed a very handsome and imposing procession. Several bands of music were also present, and the whole thing passed off in a creditable manner.

BIG SPRING LITERARY INSTITUTE.—By a notice in our advertising colums it will be seen that A. K. M'CLURE, Esq., editor of the Chambersburg *Whig*, will deliver the Address at the second annual Fair of the Big Spring Literary Institute, Newville, on Saturday, August 11, at 1 o'clock, P. M. We have no doubt our brother of the quill will acquit himself handsomely.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The time appointed for the holding of the Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society has been changed, it will be seen, to a later date. This is right, the first appointment being deemed by the farmers of the county entirely too early in the season. By reference to the advertisement of the Society, it will be found that Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 17th, 18th, and 19th days of October, is the time appointed for the holding of the Fair. This is about the proper time, and we hope may give general satisfaction.

☞ The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, James F. Johnston, Esq., Chairman, presiding. H. A. Gildea, of Philadelphia, and Jacob Zeigler, of Harrisburg, were appointed Secretaries, and G. G. Westcott, Treasurer.

Arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States were made.

The Committee have taken ample precaution for excluding members of the "Dark Lantern" society from all connection with the party, either as candidates or members of committees.

Their next meeting will be held at Buehler's Hotel, in Harrisburg, on the 15th of August.

☞ Postmaster General Campbell was on a visit to Philadelphia last week, and received a hearty welcome from his numerous friends. On Friday he rode down to the Navy Yard, where he was received with a salute of seventeen guns, as a mark of respect for the high official position he holds in the Government.

☞ The Yellow Fever is at Portsmouth and Norfolk, in Virginia, and a large number of deaths have occurred from the disease. The first death was upon the steam propeller Ben Franklin, recently arrived from the West India Islands, from which circumstance it is supposed the disease was brought to Portsmouth by that vessel.

TROUBLE AMONG THE OHIO FUSIONISTS.—We perceive that rank rebellion is breaking out among the old Whigs and the Know-Nothings of Ohio against the anti-slavery fusion ticket of Chase, Ford and Brinkerhoff. The party is too cumbersome, the spoilsmen too many, and the fat places too few in number, for the purpose of harmony and cohesion.

REMOVAL OF GOV. REEDER.—There is a report from Washington that the President has appointed Hon. John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, Governor of Kansas, in place of Hon. A. H. Reeder, removed. We think the report needs confirmation.

☞ Gov. Bigler has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address at the Agricultural Exhibition to be held at Powelton, 24th ward of Philadelphia, on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of September next.

HEAR BENTON.—Col. Benton lately remarked as follows: "Sir, there never was a party or association, political or otherwise, which contained in its folds so many corrupt and worthless men as does this Know-Nothing party—never, sir."

☞ The Whig State Central Committee, about which there has been some inquiry lately, among old-line Whigs, met in Philadelphia last Monday, it is said, and after organizing, fixed the 11th day of September next for the meeting of the Whig State Convention, at Harrisburg. This will be only four weeks before the election; and it may therefore be set down as a fact that there is to be no Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner. We should like some one to tell us how many members of this so-called *Whig* State Central Committee, are K. N's., and how many *bona fide* Whigs?

☞ Dr. Brownson, in a letter written to the editor of the Worcester *News*, says of the Pope:

"In matters purely temporal I, as a Catholic, owe no obedience to the Pope, because he has received from Jesus Christ no authority as a temporal sovereign over me. He cannot make or unmake the rights of a sovereign or the duties of the subject—abrogate the former or absolve from the latter.

That is plain, and all can understand it.

ATTEMPTING TO STEAL HIS LAURELS.

We have been amused to see the systematic attempts that are making of late by the Whig-Know-Nothing papers to rob Gen. SAM HOUSTON of the imperishable laurels he so nobly won at the battle of San Jacinto. Ever since that memorable engagement was fought, and the liberty of Texas gained, Gen. HOUSTON, by common consent, has had the credit of having been its leading spirit. Ask any one the question, "who was the hero of San Jacinto?"—and the immediate response will be, "Gen. SAM HOUSTON." The people of Texas—feeling naturally grateful for the services he had rendered in achieving their independence—acknowledged their gratitude by electing him President of their Republic; and after Texas was admitted into the Union as a sovereign State, he was elected to the United States Senate. But, it is not our purpose to speak of the civil positions held by Gen. HOUSTON. Suffice it to say, the people of the "Lone Star" have honored him with the highest honors in their gift since the day they gained their liberties. Well, what of it? asks the reader. We shall answer.

Gen. HOUSTON, it is said, has connected himself with treacherous Know-Nothingism—another evidence that great men are as liable to commit a blunder as anybody else. He has a longing, it appears, for the Presidency, and vainly supposed that by joining the Know-Nothings, his claims would at once be recognized. He was led to believe that a Democrat, by joining the "midnight conspirators," would be as likely to carry off the fat offices in the gift of the order, as a Whig Know-Nothing!—Vain hope! He was not willing to believe that the organization was concocted and carried on for no other purpose than to put old broken down Whigs into office at the expense of honest Democrats. Oh no!—Gen. HOUSTON, with all his greatness—and we consider him one of the great men of our country—was verdant enough to imagine that *his* claims for the Presidency would be acknowledged by the sworn minions of "Sam."

The few Democratic papers that espoused Know-Nothingism are, nearly all, advocates of Gen. HOUSTON for the Presidency, and this is the reason why the Whig portion of the Know-Nothing journals are so busily engaged in attempting to rob him of the laurels he won at San Jacinto. These papers (Whig *and* Know-Nothing papers,) have discovered all at once that the battle of San Jacinto "was fought against the wishes and judgment of Houston." Nay, more, he is accused of "*personal cowardice*, as well as showing utter *incapacity as a general*," and that "he (Houston) was the only *coward* on that field." Thus we see a systematic effort making by Whig Know-Nothings not only to injure Gen. HOUSTON with the "order" but also to disgrace him before the people. What stronger evidence is wanting to prove that Know-Nothingism is intended to benefit office-seeking Whigs alone? This attack upon Gen. HOUSTON is as heartless as it is selfish and mean, and is another evidence of the degradation of the new political organization. Much as we condemn Gen. HOUSTON for connecting himself with bigoted, intolerant and wicked Know-Nothingism, we nevertheless feel it a duty to defend him against the assaults that are making upon him by his "brothers." We cannot see a brave old soldier like Gen. H. [illegible] with impunity by a set of scoundrels who have no honor themselves, and who are scenting the spoils of office as the buzzard scents carrion. The idea of stigmatizing Gen. H. a "*coward*," and attempting, at this late day, to make it appear that he was the *only coward* at the battle of San Jacinto, is so devilish in its conception, that we cannot but pity the creature whose craven heart prompts him to give it utterance. The charge is made for no other object than to ruin his prospects with the "order." The sworn conspirators are very willing that Democrats shall join their order, and assist to place Whigs in office, but they are not willing that these Democrats shall aspire to any of the large offices. Gen. HOUSTON has discovered by this time, we think, that he committed the great blunder of his life when he entered a Know-Nothing lodge, and we hope he may yet see his error and retrace his steps.

If Gen. HOUSTON was not the hero of San Jacinto, in the name of all that is honest, who was? Can his "brethren" who have assailed him answer? Can they establish the charge of "cowardice" they have made against him? No, they cannot, and they know it. Gen. HOUSTON is regarded the hero of San Jacinto by the civilized world, and all the Know-Nothing lodges in the land cannot rob him of his well-earned laurels. Whatever other faults he may have, he never before was accused of "cowardice," and the motive of the accusation at this time is so apparent, that it will be laughed at by all honorable men. Gen. HOUSTON may make up his mind to one thing however—he will not be the Know-Nothing candidate for President.

BEAUTIES OF K. N. GOVERNMENT.—The great city of Philadelphia is bankrupt. The administration of her affairs has fallen into the hands of a party suited to control and govern Ward elections, but totally incompetent to manage her finances. Even the public school teachers, females depending for their bread upon the prompt payment of their salaries, are without their monthly pay, and compelled to dispose of their orders at a monstrous shave.—With all her vast resources, the city is in the condition of a mendicant, begging from door to door for public charity. This condition of things can be traced to its legitimate cause—the inefficiency of the present Councils. The people will soon drive from power those who have brought about this disgraceful state of things. An Ordinance, authorizing a loan of One Million Dollars, to redeem outstanding obligations of the city, has been defeated in Councils, for want of a two-thirds vote.

COMMITTED.—On Friday morning, in the U. S. Court at Philadelphia, Judge Kane committed Passmore Williamson for contempt of court, in making a false return to a writ of habeas corpus, issued in relation to slaves taken from Mr. Wheeler. Judge Kane also stated that the Grand Jury could bring an indictment against Williamson at any time for the perjury alleged to have been committed by him.

HABEAS CORPUS.—Chas. Broughter, the defaulting Treasurer of the Lancaster Savings Institution, was before Judge Long, on Monday evening last, praying to be admitted to bail. The Judge fixed the amount at $100,000, in default of which he was remanded to prison.

THE PUBLIC WORKS---NO SALE.

The main line of the public works, in accordance with the act of Assembly, was offered at public sale in Philadelphia last week; no bids were made however, and the sale was indefinitely postponed. The *Argus* says: The proposed sale of the Main Line of the Public Works of the State drew together a very large company of merchants, business men and strangers, at the Merchants' Exchange, last evening, and much interest was manifest in the result. The rotunda had been fitted up with much taste by Mr. Dunn, and at about 7½ o'clock, the hour designated for the sale, Gov. Pollock entered the rotunda, accompanied by Mr. J. B. Myers, the auctioneer, Mr. Franklin, Attorney General of the State, Mr. Curtin, Secretary of State, and the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act directing the sale. By direction of the Executive, Mr. Myers proceeded at once to offer the works for sale, and read the conditions prescribed, which were that no bid of less than $7,500,000 should be received, and the purchaser to deposit immediately with the Governor $100,000, the same to be forfeited to the State in case the conditions of the sale were not complied with, and this not done, the Line to be again immediately put up, the same as if no sale had been made. There being no bid, Mr. Myers said it was utterly impossible for him to sell the property if there was no one present to buy, and solicited that it might be started at some price. "Will no gentleman make an offer? Fourteen millions, thirteen, twelve, eleven, ten, nine, eight, seven millions nine hundred thousand," and then receded by hundred thousands to the minimum price, but still there was no offer.

Gov. Pollock, after consulting with Mr. Franklin and others, then stated that if after five minutes there was no bid, the sale would be adjourned. Still there was no disposition manifested on the part of any one to bid, and as the time wore away, it became manifest that there would be no offer. It was then announced that the sale, if adjourned, would be without day; and after a further effort to solicit a bid, the sale was accordingly, by direction of the Governor, declared adjourned *sine die*.

Gov. Pollock afterwards remained in the room for a considerable time, and was introduced to a large number of the gentlemen present. Much regret was expressed by many at the failure of the proposed sale, and it was generally attributed to the onerous conditions and restrictions the act authorizing the sale imposes.

HENRY CLAY'S RELIGIOUS LIBERALITY.—That the son of Henry Clay, in condemning the bigoted and proscriptive spirit of Know-Nothingism, has only done what his father would do, were he now living, we can be easily convinced of, by referring to the masterly speeches of Mr. Clay, in Congress, on South American freedom. A single extract will suffice. In the debate on the Resolution to acknowledge the Independence of the South American Republics, in 1819, Mr. Clay held the following language, in reference to the Catholic Religion:

"With regard to their superstition, they worship the same God with us. *Their prayers are offered up in their temples to the same Redeemer, whose intercession we expect to save us.* Nor is there anything in the Catholic Religion unfavorable to Freedom. All religions united with government are more or less inimical to liberty. All separated from the government are compatible with liberty."—*Speech in Congress on the Emancipation of South America, March 24th, 1819.*

How do these words correspond with the notions of religious toleration held by the Know-Nothing Whigs of the present day, who outrage the memory of Henry Clay by professing still to cherish the political sentiments of which they once considered him the embodiment?

TRUE AMERICANISM.—Hon. George Evans, late Senator from Maine, addressed the Whig State Convention there, and alluded thus to the Mock American organization:—"Talk about free Americans! there is not a serf under the most despotic government of Europe, not a hod-carrier on the continent, who would submit for a moment to be dictated to in matters of opinion. No, sir; here the true American principle is the right of private judgment, the right of forming our opinions and acting upon them, and of avowing them openly. But this party were to get up an intensified American feeling by violating the first right of an American citizen—the right to vote and think and act as he deems best, instead of being driven to the polls by taskmasters. What, have they the presumption to tell us that these are Whig doctrines and Whig principles, and that they have only gone to another party, and still retain their principles? Sir, if these are Whig principles, I repudiate them now and forever." (Great applause.)

MORE KNOW-NOTHING TYRANNY.—W. N. Haldeman, editor of the *Louisville* (Ky.) *Courier*, being a member of the secret order of Know-Nothings, was lately arraigned, in the Council to which he belonged, for writing and publishing articles in his paper against Humphrey Marshall, the K. N. candidate for Congress in that district. A committee of investigation being appointed, he sent in a written answer to the charge, saying it was known before he joined that he could not support Marshall, and that he joined with that understanding. The committee reported in favor of his expulsion, but the report was laid on the table. He then offered his resignation. It was refused, and the next night he was expelled. Steps have been also taken to get the members of the Order to withdraw all patronage from the Courier. These facts are published by Mr. Haldeman in a long editorial article.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.—The *Tribune* of Thursday says: "The price of cattle did not advance yesterday, notwithstanding the management by which there were 600 bullocks less in the market than the week before. The best buyers got their cattle at prices equal to 10½c. a pound for the meat, and a great many bullocks of fair retailing quality sold for 10c. while common to inferior went at 9½c., 9c., 8½c. and some at 8c. It was estimated by the salesman of a drove of very handsome three-year old Kentucky Durhams, that were rated by the owner at 8 cwt., and would really average 7½ cwt., that they would not sell for $80 each. The choice of a hundred sold for $90 each, which was called by buyer and seller 11c. per lb. We repeat the day of high prices for beef has gone. The pastures are rich and corn is growing beyond conception. The price of cattle must come down.

FLOUR GOING A BEGGING.—At Wellsburg, Ohio, last week, a lot of flour was offered at seven dollars a barrel, for which the holder had refused ten dollars a few weeks ago. The flour would not bring the seven dollars, and was left on commission for want of a purchaser.

☞ Steadiness is the basis of all the virtues.

MR. J. B. CLAY AND ASHLAND.

Our readers have been informed that James B. Clay, Esq., the present owner of Ashland, Ky., and son of the late Henry Clay, has come out in an eloquent and forcible speech against the dangerous and anti-republican Know-Nothing organization. This act of manly independence, so worthy of his illustrious father's fame, gave mortal offence to Prentice, the bitter partisan editor of the *Louisville Journal*, who has left the old Whig party, and gone over to the secret councils of the K. N's. Accordingly he has sought occasion to denounce Mr. Clay; and, failing to find anything in the sentiments advanced by that gentleman, which could be successfully attacked, he has added another to his many disgraceful editorial excesses, by descending to low personal abuse. In an article referring to Mr. Clay's speech against the Know-Nothings, he speaks of him derisively, as the "young gentleman who tore down the old mansion of his immortal father, instead of leaving it to be resorted to and gazed on with emotions of reverential awe by the men of future generations; and is or has been selling the beams, rafters, posts, &c., of his glorious father's old dwelling house, to be manufactured into walking-sticks," etc.

Mr. Clay replies to the attack of the *Journal* in a long letter. We quote a portion of it:

"But I am "the young gentleman who tore down the old mansion of his father, instead of leaving it to be resorted to," &c. Was not the mansion I tore down my mansion? I did not inherit it from my father, but purchased it when offered by his executors at public auction, to the highest bidder. I am grateful to anybody who ever pretends to feel an interest in my father's memory; but is it not fair to presume that I, his son, feel quite as much reverence for him, and anything that was his, as any other person? As aspersions, both public and private, have been made against me for thus pulling down my father's old house, I am really glad to have a fair opportunity to make known how I came to be its owner, and why I determined to take it down and to rebuild it.

"For years previous to my father's death it was his great desire that I should purchase Ashland. Knowing that the house would have to be rebuilt, he often said, when speaking of it, "It will last my lifetime." When I left Kentucky to reside near St. Louis, he abandoned the hope of my purchasing it with much regret, expressed in a letter now in my possession. Hearing of his last illness, and probably approaching death, I wrote to him—knowing that it would give him more happiness than almost any earthly thing—that I would give up all my prospects in Missouri, and that he might die satisfied, that, if I could help it, Ashland should not, in my lifetime at least, pass into the hands of strangers. After my father's death, my mother caused me to be informed that she would have the place sold, with the view to my becoming the purchaser; that the whole place was in a ruinous condition, but that it would make her happy in her lifetime to know that it was not to go out of the family. I returned to Kentucky and purchased it. Finding the dwelling, like most others built fifty odd years ago, in a dilapidated condition, I called on a competent architect to ascertain whether it was a safe residence for my family; it was pronounced to be unsafe; and, moreover, that it would tumble down of itself in a very few years. Under these circumstances, I determined to rebuilt it in a style suitable to my own taste, and not wholly unworthy of my father.—In this connection, I will also say that I am not a very young gentleman, being near forty years of age.

"I consider the last charge made in the *Journal's* editorial as by far the most grave, and if it were true in the sense intended, I should feel myself unworthy to possess my father's house; unworthy to be a Kentuckian; and should be willing to fly to some remote corner of the earth to hide my vile and dishonored head. I should not in that case, as I do now, protest against that license, which is not the liberty, but the vile and unmanly abuse of the liberty of the press, which allow an editor or editors to prostitute the columns of a public journal to comment upon the private conduct of private men with respect to their private property. The charge that I have sold one inch of the old lumber of my father's house with a view to my private profit, is utterly and unqualifiedly false. I have freely given it, when it has been asked, and I have repeatedly refused to sell it when informed it was to be used for profit. Much of it has been stolen, and I have been greatly annoyed by persons coming to my place and carrying away whatever they fancied, either from the old house, or plants and growing shrubs, without asking the permission of any one.

"At last it occurred to me that I might put some of the old lumber which was useless to me to a good and worthy use. I determined to have some little articles made as souvenirs of Ashland from the old roof trees; that I would cause them to be placed with a friend in Lexington to be sold, with the understanding with him that the proceeds, after paying the cost of construction, should be donated to some public charity. I accordingly employed a cabinet maker, himself almost an object of charity, as he said, in these hard times, to make some boxes. About 140 have been made, and 100 canes, of which some six or eight boxes only hitherto have been sold. I have good hope, however, that the residue will be, and at a profit which may next winter gladden the hearts of some few poor widows and orphans. Except what have been sold of these boxes and canes deposited with Mr. John Wilson for sale, and for the purpose stated, the man who says I have sold one particle of the old timber of my father's is a *liar* and *villain*—and I, before God, pronounce him to be so.

Latest from Europe.

By the arrival of the steamship Atlantic at New York, from Liverpool, we have news from Europe one week later. A Ministerial crisis has occurred in England, in consequence of the shuffling explanation of Lord John Russel concerning his conduct at Vienna. At the close of the debate Sir E. B. Lytton moved that a Ministry containing Russell is unworthy the confidence of the public. Sebastopol has been subjected to a two-days' cannonade, but without effect. The besiegers were erecting immense works against the Malakoff tower and Redan battery, but the besieged were erecting equally formidable works behind their defences. Lord John Russell has tendered his resignation of the position he held in the British Ministery. It was thought that the resignation of Lord John would produce important Cabinet changes. From the activity shown by the besiegers at Sebastopol it is thought that another general assault will soon be made. A sortie was made on the night of the 7th by the Russians, against the works in front of the Mamelon, but without effect. There are strong indications of an approaching campaign on the Danube. Advices from Asia report the repulse of the Russians at Kars, while other accounts state that the Turks had evacuated that place and fallen back on Erzeroum.—Schamyl is again reported dead. An insurrection in a Russian Siberian regiment is reported. In Spain the insurrection has been suppressed. The visit of Queen Victoria to Paris is fixed for the 7th of August.

OHIO WHEAT CROP.—The Pittsburg Post says: "A friend who has just returned from a trip through the wheat-growing regions of Ohio, says the farmers there pronounce the present to be the largest yield within the memory of the oldest inhabitant."

STRANGE SUICIDE.—Of all the causes for the commission of suicide, we have heard of none more singular than that assigned in the case of George Shank, of Waynesboro', Pa., who hung himself, on the 7th inst., for grief at the death of a favorite horse.

For the Volunteer.

Tribute of Respect.

The Board of Trustees of Dickinson College has lost one of its most faithful and valuable members. For the first time in twenty years the voice of William M. Biddle is not heard in our session; for the first time in that long period, are his wise counsels wanting to our deliberations. In all this time of service, he shrank from no responsibility, he avoided no duty, he spared no labor that the interests of the College demanded at his hands. And not less the gentleness of his nature and the entire courtesy of his manner than by his persevering devotion to the interests here committed to him, did he secure the personal esteem and regard of every member of this board that has been permitted to sit in council with him. In view of this great loss the Board adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That by the death of William M. Biddle, Esq., the Board of Trustees of Dickinson College regrets the loss of one of its most devoted, capable, and useful members.

Resolved, That a copy of this minute and resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to the family of the deceased, and published in the papers of Carlisle.

JOHN M'CLINTOCK,
J. S. CARSON,
T. J. THOMPSON, } *Commit.*

O. H. TIFFANY, *Sec'ry.*

Senator Rusk on Know-Nothingism.

The old standard-bearers of the democratic party, scorning the repose to which they are fairly entitled by long, arduous, and successful service, are now found battling with all their energy and eloquence against the new and secret foe of the democracy. We extract the following from the able and characteristic letter of Gen. Rusk, which we find in a late number of the Henderson (Texas) Democrat:

NACOGDOCHES, June 30, '55

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 20th inst. has been received. At the time it reached here I was away from home or it would have been answered earlier.

The attempts which you mention as having been made to produce the impression that I favored the know-nothing movement are entirely erroneous and without foundation. I have regarded their efforts, from the beginning, as intended to secure office and political power, without any other means to be used than so far as they were likely to secure the object.

The ostensible hostility to Catholics and foreigners, as well as the loud professions in favor of the Union, doubtless proceeds upon the same principle that actuated Gen. Scott when he was so charmed with the "rich Irish brogue" and the musical "German accent." This is sufficiently proven by the forty-odd votes to admit the Catholics into the know-nothing convention recently held in Philadelphia.

That a few patriotic democrats have joined them I have no doubt, but a large majority were disappointed aspirants for office, whigs, and abolitionists.

Their secrecy is highly objectionable. No party can be safely trusted with power which does not openly and distinctly avow its principles. The oaths which it is understood they take are illegal, tyrannical, and at open war with the fundamental principles of our government. They are a direct encroachment upon that personal liberty and individual responsibility which is the very ground-work of our free institutions. It is the highest privilege as well as the sacred duty of every American citizen to vote for measures and men under the guidance of his own best judgment. How can he surrender that right to a midnight council, and bind himself by oath to carry out what they may dictate, and fulfill his obligations to himself, his country, and his God as a freeman? The thing is absurd. He must, in the very nature of things, frequently go against either his judgment or his oath, and that, too, in cases where the most vital interests of his country may be involved. I, however, regard the know-nothing party as already broken down. They have been signally overthrown in Virginia, where they boasted of great strength. Many of the leading patriotic whigs, especially in the southern States, have not only refused to join, but have made war upon them. The democrats are everywhere rapidly leaving them.—At the North, as all elections show, they are abolitionists. At the South they profess to be pro-slavery men. How can such a party succeed? The whigs are disorganized, if not disbanded; no one can mistake the rock on which they split.

Another Story of Snake Charming.

Mr. C. A. Bowen, of New Hamshire, has furnished the Boston *Traveller* with the following. The incidents, it is stated, are strictly true, and occurred in the town of Danbury, about twenty years ago:

An interesting little child, only four years of age, son of Mr. David Ball of that place, used frequently to call for bread and milk between its regular meals, and when it was given to him, would take his dish and go out a short distance from the house, sit down upon a large stone and eat it. Even at meal times instead of sitting down at the table with the rest of the family, the child would take his plate of potato and butter, and go out to his rock and there finish his meal alone. If his mother remonstrated and insisted upon his sitting at the table, he would cry piteously, and at times utterly refuse to eat any thing. This was regarded as a whim of the child's and but little notice was taken of it, and being the baby, he was allowed to have pretty much his own way. He was hearty and rugged, had as much bread and milk as he wanted, and during the day usually played out of doors by himself.

One day, as usual, Johnny, after receiving his bread and milk, went out to his stone to eat, but presently returned and asked for another spoon. His father being present felt curious to know how Johnny could eat with two spoons, and perhaps thinking to surprise and have a little fun with his darling boy, quietly slipped out of the back door to the corner of a shed near by to watch him. The child seated himself upon the rock, and without offering to touch his favorite beverage, sat nearly a minnuto in silence; getting impatient, he called in a low voice, "Peckled coat! peckled coat! Come back and get your dinner!" The moment the child's voice was heard, a large speckled adder crawled from beneath the stone, slowly raised himself upon the child's lap, and there coiled itself nearly half up, and in a moment was eating from the same dish with the child. The child all the while talking to the snake in its low plaintive voice, every now and then looking up as if fearful that some one might over hear him; patting him with his little hand, calling him his little "peckle coat" the while, and urging him to eat with the spoon, frequently telling him to eat upon his own side of the dish; and whenever this rule was deviated from, he got a gentle tap on the head with the spoon.

The father looked until in his agony he could look no longer; seizing a club he sprang to destroy the snake. But he was not quick enough. In a moment the snake was under the rock.—The child walked quietly into the house without uttering a word, and would not speak for some time. Twice after this the boy was allowed to call the snake out, but the father was unable to get near enough to kill it. At last the child was confined in the house, and the father, by the assistance of others, pried up the stone and killed the reptile. The snake was of that species known in that vicinity as the milk adder, was nearly three feet long, and between three and four inches round the body.

When the child learned the fate of the snake, its grief could not be described, and was most painful to witness. For hours after, it would cry piteously—"Oh, father, you killed my poor peckled coat!" sobbing the while as if its little heart would break; and for weeks after this he would go and sit on this stone and mournfully call for his "peckled coat." It was with difficulty he could be made to eat anything, and for nearly three months continued to pine away, until he was reduced to a mere skeleton. But this unnatural grief in time wore away. He is now a lusty and hearty young man, and with all, much respected by those who know him.

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICE.

On this subject we had intended to refer in to-day's paper, in our own language, but the following remarks of the Philadelphia *Argus*, are so appropriate and so well expressed, that we adopt them in lieu of what we had intended to write. We invite the attention of our readers to the important suggestions contained in the subjoined article. If ever there was a time when the democracy should be more than usually vigilant in selecting candidates for office, that time is now.

The time is rapidly approaching when the party nominations will be made in the different counties of Pennsylvania, for members of the Legislature and the local offices of cities and towns. The selection of good and reliable men to the Legislature, in particular, is imperiously demanded; and we, therefore, desire to make a few suggestions to our Democratic brethren upon the subject, which we hope will be taken in the spirit in which they are given—an earnest desire for the greatest good of the entire Commonwealth, the advancement of the character of man, and the honor and glorious prestige of the Democratic party. We want men of high *moral* worth, rather than showy and brilliant talents. We want men of sufficient capacity, men of business, men of integrity, who are not to be "bought and sold," as has too often been the case in times gone by. The *real good* of the country does not depend so much upon splendid talents as upon sound judgement and a patriotic devotion to the public welfare. Indeed, history and facts will bear us out, when we assert that the country has had too often to deplore the most brilliant intellects prostituted to base purposes, and to the common injury and peril of the nation. Such talents, when possessed by ambitious or designing men is oftener impracticable than useful. There are exceptions, of course, but generally these transcendent abilities, unless well disciplined, are very much like costly fabrics of rare quality, too fine for every day use. There is, however, a kind of talent necessary to business properly; to give character to all great movements. Such consists in plain, common sense, sound judgement, and honesty of purpose. Capacities that are of a practical order—competent to understand what the times require—comprehend measures for the public good, and tact to combine elements to promote them. *Practical talent*, and not rhodomontade demagogueism, is what the Democratic party should insist on as the requisite qualification to a seat in the ensuing Legislature. The Democratic party eminently abounds in such kind of talent, therefore let it be made available to the necessities of the times, in view of the conspiracies of transcendle cabals, and all the intolerance and fanaticism which seek to overthrow the sable elements and principles of enlightened republican government.

Let then the Democracy bring out the sterling sons of their ranks—men of acknowledged worth on all sides—men of integrity and business habits—men unambitious of *popular* distinction, but sincerely desirous of serving the best interests of their constituents and the State at large. In order to bring out such men, it will require some self-denial and many liberal concessions. We should individually exercise the prerogative of our independence in judging for ourselves, yet we should readily yield our individual preference when the good of the whole people requires it. Everything—the perpetuity of the Union—our civil and religious liberty, will depend in no little degree upon harmonious concessions among ourselves, if we would have the Democracy triumph over the miserable bands of "midnight conspirators," and pestiferous hosts of abolitionists and Maniacs of the land. No time is to be lost. Let a vigorous canvass of the right kind of men and talent be instituted. Let us beware of all attempts at intrigue and bargain. Democracy is strong enough to go into a contest with her enemies at any time, and needs no unnatural "alliances" to hamper and cripple her pristine vigor and power. Let the Democratic party rest upon its own intrinsic merits. Better that it should go down forever than have its escutcheon tarnished by acts of baseness and dishonor. So called "popular men" have always been the bane of the Democratic party. Let us make the offices find the men, not let the men obtain the offices unless he be a man of sterling worth and tried integrity. With a ticket composed of the tried hearts of our party, Democracy must ever prove invinceble.

☞ A private letter from Kansas, dated 7th ult., has been received by the editor of the Easton *Argus*, which says: "The Legislature of Kansas adjourned on the 6th ult., to meet at Shawnee Mission on the 16th. When their Committee waited on Gov. Reeder, to inform him of their determination to go, he informed them in very distinct terms that he would not recognize any further action of theirs, but would consider them dissolved by that act. A few of the members, more intelligent than the rest, began, before they left here, to appreciate their position. The first Legislature of Kansas is undoubtedly dissolved, and no longer competent to do business."

A despatch dated July 26, says: "The committee appointed by the Legislature to draw up a memorial to the President for the removal of Governor Reeder, reported yesterday. The memorial sets forth various complaints against Gov. Reeder, calling him a clog to the wheels of government and praying for his immediate removal."

Died.

On the 3d inst., in Wayne county, Ohio, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Nicholas Boor, Esq., formerly of this county.

In Harrisburg, on Tuesday morning, EMILY, wife of James B. Thompson, aged about 24 yrs.

CARLISLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, August 1, 1855.

Flour, super.	$8 50
" Extra,	8 75
" Family,	9 25
" Rye,	6 00
White Wheat per bu.	1 70
Red do per bu.	1 60
Rye per bu.	1 00
Corn per bu.	85
Oats per bu.	45
Cloverseed per bu.	6 50
Timothyseed per bu.	3 50

Special Notice.

A. K. M'CLURE, Esq., of the Chambersburg Repository & Whig, will deliver the Address at the second annual Fair of the Big Spring Literary Institute, Newville, Pa., on Saturday, August 11, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

W. R. LINN, *Sec'ry.*

Preserving Sugars.

NEW supplies of sugars have been received, suitable for Preserving and all other purposes, embracing *Crushed*, *Granulated*, and *Pulverized*, of best quality, as also soft Crushed, Clarified and Brown sugars—at lowest prices.

We invite the calls of our friends and customers as well to our stock of sugars, as also to our supplies of Coffees, Teas, Spices, &c., all of which we can recommend as of best qualities, and at prices as low, if not lower than can be had elsewhere. J. W. EBY,

Carlisle, August 2, '55.

Agricultural Society.

AT a meeting of the Agricultural Society, held on the 22d of May, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That when this Society adjourns it will adjourn to meet on SATURDAY, the 11th of AUGUST next, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of having a Harvest Home Celebration.

A full attendance is requested.

F. WATTS,
R. NOBLE,
W. W. DALE,
Committee of Arrangement.

July 26, 1855—3t

GRAIN DRILLS FOR 1855.

Moore's Patent Grain and Seed Planter.

FOR planting Wheat, Rye, Oats, Indian Corn, Timothy-seed, &c.

The operation of this machine has been highly satisfactory and successful wherever introduced and tested. Notwithstanding the great competition in the manufacture and varied inventions of this important agricultural implement, "Moore's Patent" continues to maintain its superiority over others now known to the farmer.

Its principal points recommending it are, 1st. Its durability. 2d. Its perfect simplicity of construction. 3d. The easy manner of regulating the machine to sow any desired quantity of grain to the acre. 4th. The exactness with which it distributes the seed, operating equally well on uneven or sliding grounds as on the level surface. 5th. The easy draught, being about 25 per cent. less than any other seeding machine now in use.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the farmers of Cumberland county, that he is authorized by the manufacturer to sell the above drill. All orders will be promptly attended to and full satisfaction given, by calling upon, or writing to me at Carlisle. Send in your orders early.

J. ARMSTRONG.

August 2, 1855—6t.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!!

C. H. NEEDLES,

TRUSS AND BRACE ESTABLISHMENT,

S. W. Cor. of Twelfth and Race Sts., Phila.

IMPORTER of fine French Trusses, combining *extreme lightness*, ease and durability with correct construction.

Hernial or ruptured patients can be suited by remitting amounts as below:—Sending number of inches round the hips, and stating side affected.

Cost of Single Truss; $2, $3, $4, $5. Double—$6, $6, $8 and $10. Instructions as to wear, and how to effect a cure, when possible, sent with the Truss.

Also for sale, in great variety,

Dr. Banning's Improved Patent Body Brace, For the cure of Prolapsus Uteri; Spinal Props and Supports, Patent Shoulder Braces, Chest Expanders and Erector Braces, adapted to all with Stoop Shoulders and Weak Lungs; English Elastic Abdominal Belts, Suspensories, Syringes—male and female.

Ladies' Rooms, with Lady attendants.

August 2, 1855—1y

LIST OF LETTERS.

Published in the "Volunteer," by authority.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Carlisle, Pa., August 1, 1855. Persons inquiring for Letters on this List will please say they are advertised.

Ault Henry E.	Mackey Charles E.
Anderson H. H.	Maers Nicholas
Barnes Ann Marinh	Martin Charles Rev.
Barnel Charles	Mateer Margaret
Bair John	Miller Elizabeth
Beistline Sam'l	Miller Jacob
Bellman H. W.	Moale Wm. A.
Binn Geo.	Mohler Jacob
Boyd T. A.	Murthogh Lany
Brubaker H. M. 4	Myers Abr.
Burnes Louisa	Myers Emanuel
Beesley & Ingham	McNair Matilda E.
Calman Bernhard	McAllister Archibald
Cockenour John	McGill James
Collingswood E. B.	McCabe L. D. Dr.
Conner Geo.	McCool John R.
Cooper B. F.	Parker Wm.
Darling Charles	Paterson Chas.
Dice John	Rickadorff J. W. A.
Folk Margaret	Roland J. H.
Furman Isaac	Roelle Richard
Galher John	Saugley Wm.
Gardner Wm.	Salor John
Gloer Sanfort	Sangren S. S. Mrs.
Goodyear Jacob	Sherrer Philip
Gudauman A.	Smith Byron Col.
Grubb Rebecca	Smyth Michael
Gugenheim Bernhart	Southern Patrick
Hannon Noel B.	Stewart Thomas
Harman Jane	Steigelman Jacob
[illegible]	[illegible]
Herbern James	Sudler Thomas E.
Higgins Jos.	Taw