AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLISLE, PA., JULY 15, 1858.

Democratic State Nominations.

SUPREME JUDGE, WM. A. PORTER, Of Philadelphia. CANAL COMMISSIONER, WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

Standing Committee Meeting.

Agreeably to notice; the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county, met at Burkholder's Hotel, in Carlisle, on Saturday, July 17. On motion, Edward Lamour of Mechanics. burg, was called to the chair, and Dr. J. D. Bowman and J. K. Klink, appointed Secreta-

The following resolutions were then offered

Resolved, That the members of the Democra-tic party throughout the county meet at the usual places of holding their respective township, borough and ward elections, on Saturday the 31st day of July, 1858, and then and there elect two delegates, to assemble in County Convention, in the Court House, in Carlisle, on Monday, the 2d day of August, 1858, at 10½ 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 be deemed necessary.

Resolved, That said County Convention, when

assembled, is directed to hold its session with dates for nomination viva voce, instead of by bal-Resolved, That said election be held between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M., on the

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and published.

EDWARD LAMONT, Pres't.

J. D. BOWMAN, Secretaries. J. K. KLINK,

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

By reference to the proceedings of the meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee, it will be seen that Saturday, July 81st, is the day fixed for the election of Delegates in the various wards, boroughs and townships, and that on the Monday following, said Delegates will meet in County Convention, at this place, to form a County Ticket. It is hardly necessary for us to remind the Democrats of the different townships of the importance and necessity of sending their best men to that Convention-men who care more about the party and its principles, than they do for any man, or set of men. The import ance of the approaching election is fully approciated by all good Democrats, and they know can accomplish nothing. Before the assembling of the regular Democratic Convention, every individual Democrat is entitled to his preference of candidates, and should be free to We shall see. express his opinions, but after the claims of all have been submitted to the Convention, and nomination is made, every one should acqui esce in its decision and be satisfied. That such upon the Democrats to attend their primary meetings and to see to it, that honest men and good Democrats are sent to the Convention.

A detachment of U. S. troops, number ing one hundred and fifty men, left Carlisle Barracks, on Saturday morning last, bound for Ore-

The Next State Fair.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its eighth annual exhibition at Pittsburg, on the 28th of September, continuing till its organization. October 1st, inclusive. The book of entries will be opened in Pittsburg on and after the 1st of September. The premium list has been published and will be forwarded by the Secretary brass, leather, India-rubber, and articles composed of cloth, fur, hats, caps, umbrellas, &c., hibitor. Railroads will furnish the usual facilities for the transportation of stock and visitors

SALT LAKE CITY.—Harper's Weekly gives learn that it is four miles in length by three in fall. breadth, covering 12 square miles of ground .-The streets are laid out at right angles and are fied the people of Mexico, as it has the world in width. A city ordinance requires that each themselves. It was a mistake in this country, Each block from street to street, is 50 rods been conquered. The people were desirous of the Mormons have turned into their bathing tion to which they have been so long strangers. ous branches into each street, supplying every ion of our citizens by the ephemeral and irre-Me the inhabitants to raise trees and flowers city was founded in the Fall of 1847.

Mr. John M. Bernheisel, Delegate in Congress from Utah, publishes an Appeal to the public, in relation to the march of the Army towards Salt Lake city. He declares that the Mormons' profession of a desire for peace is honest, and expresses a fear that the mis statements which he charges upon the press of the country will have the affect of prejudicing the public mind against the Saints. He adds a threat that war will yet ensue, if the Army persists in the pursuit of the Mormons.

Maxico. —It is reported, unofficially, that a

whether we will permit some foreign despot to whether we will permit some foreign despot to galvanize the shrivelled body into a temporary existence for our further annoyance and injury.

COURTING THE APOSTATES.

Our political opponents-the Black-Republian- Know- Nothing-" any-thing- to- beat- the-Democratic party" politicians—appear to entertain an exalted opinion of apostate Democrats. Last year when they wanted a candidate for Governor, the renegade Wilmor was selected: elected, the renegade Cameron was chosen. At strongly the course of Senator Cameron. their late bogus State Convention, the traitor REEDER occupied the chair as President, and the traitor READ was nominated for Supreme Judge. So too in the Congressional districtsover two-thirds of their nominees are traitor-Democrats.' Why is this? Why is it that our properts are so much in love with the refuse of the Democratic party? Is it not an acknowledgement that a corrupt and vacillating Democrat is a better man than a true, out-spoken

Republican or Know-Nothing? Why did the men upon whom our opponents have been lavishing their favors, leave the Democratic party? Was it because they did not agree with us? No, for they are ready to agree to anything, provided always, that they are permitted to "feather their own nests." Why did WILMOT leave us? Because he wanted to be Governor, but could not be nominated by the Democratic party because of his extreme and obstinate free-trade opinions. He therefore joined the high protective party, and was made their nominee for Governor! The people, however, were determined that "free-trade Wilmor" should not rule over them, and they defeated to be counteracted by wholesome and proper him by a sweeping majority. Why did the oily-tongued and slippery CAMERON leave us? Because the Democratic party refused to recognize him as a leader or to confer honors upon him. During his connection with the Democratic party our opponents were in the habit of speaking of him as the most corrupt man in the State and the greatest demagogue that could be scared up; but no sooner did he join their ranks than honors were heaped upon him, and he was at once recognized as their chosen leader. He

is now spoken of by a number of their journals as a candidate for President of the United States! Why did REEDER leave the Democratic party? Simply because President PIERCE turned him out of office. Why did John M. READ, the present nomince of the mongrels for Supreme Judge, leave us? Because President POLE would not appoint him to a Judgeship.

These are the men who are the present leaders of the mongrel party—these are the men upon whom our opponents confer their honors-all of them recreant Democrats-men who left the party from selfish motives, and not because they differed from the party on any principle. that unless "Union and Harmony" prevail we Can the old Whigs and old Anti-masons contin ue to recognize these recreants as their leaders Will they consent to be reduced to the ranks and have these new masters placed over them?

But, we ask again, why is it that these recre ant Democrats-these factious and unstable men-are so much caressed and cared for by will be the case, no one can doubt. We call our political opponents? Is it because our enemics consider the character of even a bogus-Democrat better calculated to command the respect of the people than a true Republican or obscure, as soon as he joins the Opposition he and a lieutenant of the Niagara. The fleet was is made a leader, and tendered the highest hon- sixteen days in reaching its mid-ocean place of The Indians, however, were insulting, and told ors in the gift of his new associates. By this rendezvous. Two unsuccessful sttempts had the troops to return the way they came, or take means our enemies procure their leaders and been made. In one of them forty miles of cable time is relieved of the dead matter that clung to amemnon. Each time the steamers returned to

since the nominal independence of Spanish enterprise with which he has been so greatly to all applicants. It covers twelve different America—that is, from the period when it classes productions, including premiums for in- threw off its allegiance to Spain-that country has been a prey to demagogues and adventurers, and has been constantly depreciating in
power and resources. Intestine wars and revopower and resources. Intestine wars and revobly.

**Rilled, 5.—In Company C, First Dragoons, Rilled, 5.—In Company C, First Dragoons, PriBrevet Capt. O. H. Taylor and private Alfred
Brevet Capt. O. H. Taylor and private Alfred
Barnes; in Company E, First Dragoons, privates Charles H. Hamish and James Crozat; in
vates Charles H. Hamish and James Crozat; in
the dependent. (Applause.) Go then into independent. (Applause.) ventions useful to the farmer. Any articles has been a prey to demagogues and adventurdeemed worthy, manufactured of iron, metal, ers, and has been constantly depreciating in London Times, made the voyage well. Her encash premiums and diplomas may be awarded and destroyed their energies, until they are now to. John S. Goe, Esq., of Brownsville, Fayette ready to sacrifice independence and nationality county, as a second premium, offers a full blood for the sake of repose and protection from some Merino buck, for the largest and best display of stronger arm than their own. At this time ancattle owned and held as farm stock by the ex- archy and wild disorder reign predominant. Having beggared their own people, the chief of the hour has been attempting forced loans from to the Fair. The plowing match will take the citizens of other countries who may be Territory to enforce the laws and not to personate the countries who may be Territory to enforce the laws and not to personate the citizens of other countries who may be the citizens of other countries who can be compared to the citizens of other countries who can be compared to the citizens of other countries who can be compared to the citizens of other countries who can be compared to the citizens of other countries who can be compared to the citizens of other countries who can be compared to the citizens of other countries who can be compared to the citizens of other countries who can be compared to the citizens of other countries who can be compared to the citizens of other countries who can be compared to the citizens of other countries who can be compared to the citizens of other countries who can be compared to the citizens of other countries who can be compared to the citizens of other countries who can be co place on Thursday, September 30. The field found sojourning among them. Our own citiof competition is made co-extensive with the zens have been levied upon, and those who have sist its progress. The Commissioners are go-United States, and the Society cordially invites refused to submit to the unjust demands of the the citizens of other States to compete for the presiding demagogue have been rudely ordered previously retired. It was their intention to done while a great portion of the Mexican people themselves are in arms against the tyrant, an account of Salt Lake City, from which we and every day is expect to announce his down-

A half century's experience must have satiseach 122 feet wide. The sidewalks are 28 feet besides, that they are incapable of governing house shall be set 20 feet from the street, and or rather the greatest blunder of Gen. Scott. that shade trees shall be planted in front. that the country was not kept when it had square and eight building lots are allowed in becoming part and parcel of this great nation, each block. The dwellings are mostly long and humanity and the best interests of society one-story brick buildings. The city has a would have been promoted by gratifying their pleasant appearance. The river Jordan, uni wishes. Instead of paying the nominal governting the Great Salt and Utah Lakes, is west of ment of Mexico \$10,000,000 for a small, por- tect them as it was to oppose them while it was the city. To the South for the distance of 25 tion of the territory, we should have brought miles, is a plain. On the East and North are the whole under the influence of a stable govthe slopes of the mountain range. There is a ernment and a purer civilization, and thus sehot spring near the city, a stream from which cured to the inhabitants that peace and protecwhere the city stands, has been turned by vari- this country can tamely submit to the oppressfamily with pure water, and these streams ena- sponsible rulers of Mexico. It is useless to demand reparation from such parties, and there which could not grow without irrigation. The is nothing left but a resort to the power of re-

dress inherent in ourselves. It needs but the invitation, when a hundred thousand volunteers would spring forth like the clansmen of Rhoderick Dhu, ready to avenge the insult to our countrymen, and wipe out the distracted and divided country of Mexico and incorporate its fair plains and mighty forests into our own great family of States. And who is there that shall say no to the proposition? Who shall dare to prescribe bounds or limits messenger left Washington on Friday, carrying poleon the Third look to his sceptre, lest while them fatally. despatches to Mr. Forsyth, Minister to Mexico, casting his eyes beyond the Atlantic, he may approving of his suspension of diplomatic intercourse with that country, and directing the
withdrawl of the Legation and its returns to the withdrawl of the Legation and its return to the fall, and the question is whether we shall control its future for the benefit of the world, or

As our readers may be curious to see the resolutions adopted by our zebra opponents, at their late State Convention, we publish them entire below. It will be seen that they ngain, when a United States Senator was to be a slight inkling of Americanism, and endorsing hundred and fifty-two rank and file, was at-

Pennsylvania who are opposed to the leading of the Snake river, in Oregon. es of the National Administration, most especially those which seek to stifle the voice. and ignore the rights of a large majoriy of the citizens of Kansas; and those which have prostrated the industry of the country, and are fast Musquetoons being nearly useless against the driving our Government into national bankruptey, do hereby declare and resolve.

1. That the Federal Constitution, the sovereign rights, and the Union of the States, and the liberties of the people, must and shall be

2. That we protest against the Kansas policy of the National Administration, as at war

the principles of our government. 3. That the reckless and profligate extravagance of the National Administration, causing necessity for continued loans, without any means provided for their payment, gives evidence of a want of that ability and integrity which should characterize the government of a free people, and unless checked will lead to invitable bankruptcy.

4. That the purity and safety of the Ballot Box, are to be preserved at all hazards, and that all frauds upon the Naturalization laws, which have been so much resorted to, to promote the success of the party we oppose, ought

5. That this Convention do most heartily approve of and endorse the course pursued by our bale and distinguished Senator in Congres Hon. Simon Cameron, as well as that of those Representatives from this State, who have steadfastly opposed the tyrannical policy of the Nareemen of the Territory.

6. That the National Administration, during all the late long session of Congress, evinced an NOBLE, (son of our respected townsman, Mr. entire disregard of the great industrial interests of the country, and indulged in a most wasteful and lavish expenditure of the public money. udicious and economical administration of the Government, should be raised by the imposi-tion of duties upon foreign imports, and in laying them, such discriminating protection should be given as will secure the rights of free labor

and American industry.
7. That in presenting John M. Read to the people of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, we recognize the man, scholar and jurist, eminently qualified to

fill and adorn the place.
8. That Wm. E. Frazer is well and favorably known to the people of Pennsylvania, as an able and correct business man, and peculiarly qualified to discharge all the duties pertaining the office of Canal Commissioner

9: That we approve of the enactment of proper laws to protect us from the introduction of foreign criminals in our midst by returning them at once to places from whence they have

Sub-Atlantic Telegraph.

The telegram from Boston, received last night says the Philadelphia Press, of Saturday, through the agency of the Associated Press, convey most important and particular news respecting the laying of the Sub-Atlantic cable. A sailing ship arrived at Boston yesterday, met Know Nothing? It would seem so. No difthe Niagara and Gordon, at sea, on the 27th ference how corrupt a Democrat may be, or how inst., and was boarded by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, masters, and the Democratic party at the same had been laid. The break occurred on the Agconnected, as projector and manager.

The Niagara, as if expressly to contradict sioned officers killed, and eighteen non-commisthe disparaging comments and prophesics of the sioned officers and privates killed and wounded

Washington Union. They fully confirm the graph. The Peace Commissioners appear to act with discretion and humanity, and on their Territory to enforce the laws and not to persecute the people, the chief men agreed not to resist its progress. The Commissioners are going to Provo, to which place the Mormons had previously retired. It was their intention to from the country. And these things have been persuade them to return to their homes. Fif- letter dated May 26, gives the following inter-City to destroy it, if the difficulties had not narmony both seemingly in the same spirit-to bloodshed. The Peace Commissioners informed General Johnson that the Mormons felt some apprehensions about the safety of their persons and property, on the entrance of the army into Salt Lake. General Johnson instantly issued a proclamation, declaring that no person would on the ground, as the Indians were so close and ed; and, should protection be needed, that they although outnumbering us eight to one, they will find the army (always faithful to the obligations of duty,) as ready now to assist and probelieved they were resisting the laws of their keep them up. To move from one point to angovernment. On the 17th of June the army set out for Salt Lake City. The cost of this expe- amid the howling of the Indians, the groans of dition has not been thrown away. The display rows. of tocre sufficient to back the authority of the o'clock P. M., when, as night came on, it be sense of their duty to the Government under under, and that not one of us would escape which they live. It proves to them and to oth- It was plain that, nearly destitute of ammuni ers who may be disposed to defy its authority. that no distance is too great to exempt them from obedience, or the consequences of disobedience. It will establish the authority of law that, if possible, some might escape. Abanin that wild region, and impress a wholesome fear upon the savages, who have made the overland route to the Pacific a path of danger and

occurred to the express train on the New York and Eric Railroad when about seventy-five miles out of that city on Friday morning. By to our empire of peace and prosperity? Are the breaking of a rail, the two rear cars were and Lieut. Gaston through the body: they we to take into consideration what England or thrown from the track and down an embank thrown from the track and down an embank fought bravely like true men. We brought our we to take into consideration what England or thrown from the track and down an embank-France may say? Let England take care of ment of thirty feet. Five persons were killed her own tottering Indian Empire; and let Na- outright, and forty-seven wounded, some of

> DEATH OF GEN. QUITMAN .- General Quitman died at his residence, near Natchez, Miss., on Saturday, of the disease which he contracted at the National Hotel, in Washington.

Stephen M. Routh, of Louisiana, who was en route for Europe, died at Wheeling on Sunday. I the mouth as a dentist.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MONGREL CONVENTION. THE FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS NEAR THE PELOUSE RIVER.

THE DEFEAT OF COL. STEPTOE.

The War Department has received officia are exceedingly "wishy-washy," consisting despatches, stating that Col. Steptoe, with mostly of "Bleeding Kansas" fragments, with command of five commissioned officers, and a tacked and defeated by a large body of Indians This Convention representing the freemen of on the 17th of May, at about eighty miles north

> The battle lasted from 7 o'clock in the mornng till a short time before sunset.

Ammunition being nearly exhausted, and the enemy, a retreat and forced march to the crossing of the Snake river became necessary.

The details of the disaster to Col. Steptoe's

by too much confidence in the friendly disposition of the Spokan Indians. The immediate with the rights of the people, and subversive of cause of hostility on the part of this tribe is the fact that the Government is about to cut a military road through from Walla-Walla to Fort Benton. The Indians seem determined to resist any transit whatever across the country, and the Spokans have been joined in their revolt by the Flatheads and the Cour d'Alanes. It is feared that a general revolt will take place; bu fortunately there is a large force of United States troops in Utah, which now there will probably be no necessity for keeping there. These can be drawn upon if necessity calls for it, though, from the promptitude with which the Pacific Military Department has already acted, it is quite probable that the Indians hav before this been chastised, and their hostile operations checked. The temporary success of the Indians may embolden them to attack the his Horace and his Homer, at William and Masettlements, and should they do so, they have ry, to enlist in the battle fields of Independence. tional Administration in their attempts to impose upon the people of Kansas by fraud and force a Slavery Constitution, in opposition to the known and off expressed sentiments of the with which they are well supplied. with which they are well supplied.

A letter before us, written by Mr. Joun F. JOHN NOBLE,) gives us some interesting facts in relation to the battle. We will not attempt to give the whole letter, (for it is quite lengthy,) but cull from it such items as may be interesting. It appears that on the 6th of May last, Col. Steptoe left Fort Walla-Walla with some 140 Dragoons, and 25 men of the 9th Infantry, with two mounted howitzers under the command of Capt. WINDER,, with the intention of making a tour through the country, for Collville. The officers of the command were Col-Steptoe, Captains Winder and Taylor, Lieuts. Wheeler, Fleming. Gaston, and Gregg. After marching eight days the troops reached Pelouse

iver, and were about passing the Spokan counthat the Spokans would resist their entrance into the country. The Spokans have always tion of Virginia to reform the Constitution of been regarded as friendly to the whites, and the State. when the troops left Walla-Walla, no one tho't of having an encounter with them, or any other Indians on the march. Col. Steptoe continued his march till about dusk, when he found himself confronted by some 600 warriors, well mounted, and armed with rifles. This was on the 16th May. The Colonel apprehending an attack, put the troops in position, and marched on a mile more to a sheet of water and encamp-

ed, when a "talk" was had with the red-skins. the same threat, and soon put their threat into them. Loss to the Americans, two commis-

Wounded, 15 .- In Company C, First Draprevious syftobis of their contents by tole-goons, privates, T. O. DeMey, Jas. Lynch, Henry Montreville, and farrier E. R. Birch; in graph. The Peace Commissioners appear to company E, First Diagoons, First Sergeant W. Company E, First Diagoons, First Sergeant W. C. Williams: privates James Kelly, William pepresentation that the army was sent into the D. Micon, Hayiet Metchu, James, Henly, Mau-

A correspondent of the Oregon Times, in a been peaceably settled. It is gratifying to find the civil and military officers acting in perfect again started to reach water, moving ham mile under a constant and raking fire, under further the settlement of the trouble without which our comrades, Taylor and Gaston, fell. We finally reached a hill near the water, and occupied the summit, and the Indians having now completely surrounded it, we dismounted

and picketed our horses close together on the centre of the flat inclined summit, and posted our men around the crest, making them lie flat be molested by the army or property be injur- so daring as to attempt to charge the hill, but, could not succeed.

Towards evening our ammunition bean to give out, and our men suffering so much from thirst and fatigue, required all our attention to the dying, and the whistling of balls and arrows. We were kept in this position until 8 tion, we were completely surrounded by six or eight hundred Ludians, and the most of these on points which we must pass to get away. Thereore, it was determined to run the gauntlet, so doning everything, we mounted and left the hill at nine o'clock, and after a ride of ninety

miles, mostly at a gallop, and without a rest we reached Snake River, at Red Wolf Crossing the next evening, and were met by our friends the Nex Perces. We had two officers, five AWFUL ACCIDENT.—It is our painful duty to men, and three friendly Indians killed, and ten record another frightful railroad accident. It men wounded; Sergeant Ball, of H Comany, missing. The Sergeant distinguished himself very much during the action, and we all hope he will yet come in.

Captain Taylor was shot through the neck,

horshs back in good condition, except about thirty, which were shot during the fight. The Indians made no captures. Before the battle Indians made no captures. was over, the Indians picked up nine of their dead; how many of them were killed is not known, but I can count fifteen; they acknowl-

From the Richmond Enquirer. The Monroe Obsequies. GOV. WISE'S

Address at the place of re-interment and at th Entertainment in Richmond.

COUNTRYMEN AND FELLOW CITIZENS :-- The deperal Assembly of the Commonwealth has ordered that the remains of James Mouroe one of the most honored and best beloved of her sons, shall under the direction and at the discretion of the Governor, be removed "from the public burying ground in the city of New York to the cemetary at the city of Richmond."-The remains are removed, the cenotaph is open, and we are here assembled to inter them in their last resting place, with becoming ceremonies. In view of the speaking precept and example of the long life of usefulness, distinguished pub; lic services and patriotic devotion once templed in the body of which these are the remains, I

am not permitted to be silent. No better instance of an American man o command, show that he was led into an ambush the People, or of a true American Republican can be cited than that of James Monroe. His leader, his better, his master, was the fath er whose statue mounts the plynth of yonder nument; but Washington was unrivalled and stands alone among men upon earth. The patron of Monroe lies at Monticello, his compeer and equal at Montpelier, and no trio of patron and proteges in our past history can approach the group of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, in political philosophy, in constitutional lore, and in patriotic action combined. Washington stands alone and above all; they apart and grandly by themselves. Washington is the great type of Nationality; they are the triple bands of Individual Rights, of State Sovereignty, and of Republican Truth. Washington supreme, but they are subordinate in supremacy only-special only in a greatness necessi ry as the supreme.

James Monroe was a country boy of West-

noreland, the county man of Washington -From the 18th to the 73d year of his age (for 55 years) he was almost incessantly in the pub-lic service. At 18 he left his letters and science, ranks, was severely wounded before he rose to a higher rank than that of Captain, and never rose higher in the line of the military. In the staff of Lord Stirling he was an Aid de-Camp, and acquired the title of Colonel of a regiment of Virginia, which was never raised. He was a Commissioner of Virginia to the Southern yourselves to witness, that every one of us can was a member of the Continental Congress. He was a member of the Convention of Virginia to adopt the federal Constitution. He was a Senator of Virginia in Congress. He was a Minister to France. He was twice Governor of Virginia. He was again Minister to France. Minister to England and to Spain, and again to England. He was secretary of State, and in the war of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights." for which he had contended as early as 1807, he was Secretary of both Treasury and War. He was twice elected President of the United States, and once almost unanimously. And from the height of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation he again descended to the ranks of the People, and became a Magistrate of the Quotry, when they were informed by the Indians rum of Gentlemen Justices of the Peace for the county of Loudoun. And lastly, in the years 1829-'30 he was President of the first Conven

This last post infirmity and old age comnelled him to resign; and then, in 1830, his course run, his good fight fought, full of years and full of honors, the great and good old man retired to the bosom of his family, in the State of his adoption. There he had told the tale of his youthful love-there he had inhaled the per fume of conjugal affection—there he had married the wife of his bosom-there he had buried her-there his children were settled and there yeary and heavy laden with labors and years, he sought repose. Soldier, Legislator, Com-missioner, Diplomat, Statesman, President, Justice of the Peace, Conventionist and Consti tutionalist, he had filled every measure of pub lic place, and filled it well : and had received nearly \$400,000 of State and Federal pay, and yet retired poor—a debtor for the Government. not to it -having spent all, and more than all. charged the Indians on a hill and killed 12 of the war of 1812, and died before a grateful return was ever made. The full debt to him never was, and now never can be repaid. Plain, practical, didactic, a man of action not prepresentatives, the first that ever sat in the

of words, he was efficient and potential in won Africa gave to America; and the only Black Republic, hopeful of any good to either country or race, and the best known asylum of the free Blacks everywhere, hands down to posterity lay its mace on the liberties of the Newever be the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine for the-future, it was then and thereby that the Southern Republics sprang into life and assumed a separate and equal station among he Nations. It was then that the North American Republic taught the world to respect its example and its sanction of Freedom, and that it put its moral weight into the scale of the palance of Power on earth!

Venerable Patriot!—He found his rest soon

after heretired. On the fourth of July, 1831. twenty-seven years ogo, he departed, like Jefferson and Adams, on the anniversary of Independence. His spirit was caught up to heaven, whose motto is "Excelsior," our sister New sent it down to your fathers. (Applause.) It York, the empire State of the United States of was a work too of glory and a work of inspira-Monroe, and New York was his mother in law:

—Virginia by birth and baptism: New York by marriage and buriel. This was well, for he was helically and Madison—from Edmund Randolph, who had the chief hand in making it—and he words which are intended by the invadors the claimed both of the chief hand in making it—and he words which are intended by the chief hand in the chief hand in the chief hand in the chi America!-Virginia was the natural mother of tion. (Applause.) I believe that as fully as I gave to her invaders the glaived band of "bloo- was a Virginian—the writers of it, the authors dy welcome" at Trenton, and New York gave of it, and you who have lived under it, from to him a "hospitable grave." Virginia respect- 1789 down to this year of our Lord, 1858 fully allowed his ashes to lie long enough to con- none of your fathers and none of your father's secrate her sister's soil, and now has dutifully taken them to be "earth to her earth and ashes o her ashes," at home in the land of his cradle. New York has graciously bowed to the family request; has disinterred the remains; has laid hem out in state, and has sent the clite of her chivalry to escort them with banners and trumpets, in military and civic procession, to our cemetary. Thrice grateful are we for this one more binding link in the chain of affection, and Union. It makes this no funeral, it wails no dirge. It is an anthem of praise and gladness. and glorification. Thank God! that we have lived to this another day of Liberty and National Independence in the bonds only of State Amity and Union. Our griefs shall still be the same griefs; our joys shall still be the same joys; our memorials of men and events shall still be the same memorials; our salvos for the

of the South ? "The North has given up" and ne; even as all the now proud and pre-eminent

nim. Virginia's son, to whom she gave a resting place in life and in death. And now I call the linister of God to pray for His blessings on linister of God to pray for His dessings on ais passing scene. I ask the righteous man to ray fervently and effectually for the example f this patriot's life to be blessed to the youth ranel for the honest truth which you have told them this day, as a witness of what I have been the four country—blessed to the people of this this passing scene. I ask the righteous man to pray fervently and effectually for the example York and Virginia and the United Statesfederacy, "one and indivisible now and forever."
May the good which this patriot did be revived by the disinterment of his bones, and may monments of wisdom and virtue like his be so muln glory to "the last syllable of recorded time," when the tenants of Holywood, this beautiful

Messrs. Warwick & Barksdale, where dinner sixth regular toast was read as follows:
6th. 'Virginia.-Her sons of the past.

ons of the present can speak for themselves." Gov. Wise was loudly called for from all parts of the hall; but before responding Col. nine were given. When order was restored, Gov. Wise rose and said :

FELLOW CITIZENS .- I think I can call our selves to witness that we are the most cheerful meeting that ever gathered together. We are told, in the toast to which I have ter.] been called upon to respond, that it is first given to 'Virginia;' next to her 'sons of the past; and as for her sons of the present, they can speak for themselves; and I think I can call speak at once. [Laughter. There was immense confusion in the hall. Last night, late, I was notified duly that I would be called upon this day to respond to this toast; and when I came o look at it, very little reflection taught me that it would take a whole life time to respond to it. Once when the State of Massachusetts, the older sister of Virginia, was alluded to, and barrels for thousands more in the stores above.2 with a sneer-all that that master of eloquenceno other than Daniel Webster himself—didsay was, "there Massachusetts stands:" and in re spect to Virginia, I would take up the sentimen of his words, and sav, "here Virginia stands (Applause.) But are you prepared to listen to ibrary of history in speaking of herself and biography in speaking of her sons of the past t would take volumes to speak, or to write her

history and their biography. No! you have not the time for either now, and we are not prepared for the task. But Virginia has her histo ry of her settlement! And there stands James own, with all the ormance of the history of ocahontas and Capt. Smith. (Applause.) Virginia has her colonial history, and there is volume in the first rebellion against British tyrrany on this great continent, in Bacon's rebel-And here, near you, is "Bloody Run : and besides this, there is Point Pleasant; and beyond that is the march of Geo. Rogers Clark to Kaskaskia and Vincennes, that beats any march of the ten thousand in Grecian or Persia history. (Applause.) And then Virginia has her revolutionary history. Go to the old magazine at Williamsburg; and there you will find was the first ball of the revolution to which Patrick Henry's eloquence gave the impulse.
Applause.) Go to the very frontispiece of the (Applause.) Go to the very frontispiece of the first work of the first Convention of our fathers and there you will find the record of the first Bill of Rights, not excepting Magna Charta (Applause) I am, fellow citizens, not alluding to events like those which threw the tea into amemnon. Each time the steamers returned to their starting place; and spliced the cable. A their starting place; and spliced the cable. A third attempt was to have been made on the 28th ult. Mr. Field was in good spirits, with 28th ult. Mr. Field was in good spirits, with The Baltimore Republican says that ever lively hope of the ultimate success of the great threat into the interest into execution by firing upon the troops as they were the teach into the interest into into it.—having spent all, and more than all. (Applause.) I am, fellow citizens, not alluding execution by firing upon the troops as they were the teach into the interest into into it.—having spent all, and more than all. (Applause.) I am, fellow citizens, not alluding execution by firing upon the troops as they were the teach into its i and you will there find, that without puttin on a mask, Virginia, through her legislators and

> He aided essentially in purchasing Louisiana, penter's Hall and see the sovereign States meet and in acquiring Florida, and was the first to see them assemble there. Oh, what a scene give Executive sanction to the good cause of My God, if you can only picture that scene this Colinization, which, in spite of all that is said day in a assembly like this! Charles Carroll to the contrary, is redecuting the promise of signing the risk of millions, and Stephen Hop-America to give back to Africa a freed man and kins, with palsy in the hand, but none in the a Christian for the slave and the savage which heart, signing—sinning what? Signing the heart, signing -si ning what? Signing the great Charter, the great National Declaration. which said that the Virginia Declaration of the 20th of June shall not be left alone, but that the declaration of the 4th of July shall be added the name of a Virginia President—the name to the declaration of the 20th of June, "Monrovia." We are told "blessed is the peace maker;" he then is blessed, for he poured oil on the troubled waters of party politics, and the thumb of one of Virginia's sires. (Treand they were stilled by his wise and moderate administration at home; and when the Holy the formation of the Confederation, abroad, threatened to intervene against the liberty of the Colonies of Spain in South the Constitution. Listen to me now, and to America, the still small raise of the constitution. America, the still small voice of his message to the guardians of the United States capital sub-limely muttered the warning that the hoary Despotism of the Old World should not dare to Angel to sound it everywhere. When your angel to sold the sol they could under the circumstances. What plain duty, namely, to watch that in the formathey would accomplish no man could tell. There tion of a tariff that is protective in fact, the coal they would accomplish no man could tell. There was not a head upon either that had the human wisdom to foretell what it was to be; but they went in for union, for union's sake. (Applause.) By all the Gods; by all the alters of (Apny country, I go for union for union's sake (Loud applause, which continued for several minutes.) They set to work to make the best Union they could, and they did make the best Union and the best Government that ever was pendence. His spirit was caught up to heaven, and his ashes were enshrined in the soil of his dependence, whose daughter he had married Congress, in Convention or out of Convention, of that grand and prosperous Commonwealth, never made that Constitution. God Almighty

byorld, of a sovereign constituency, was the first

sons, has ever measured the height or the depth, or the length or the breadth, of the wisdom o that Constitution. (Loud Applause.) gave you your revolution; she gave you your liberty; she gave you the author of the declaration of Independence; she put the ball of the evolution in motion and was the first that gave your Constitution in the person of Edmund Randolph, and Madison. And then she was the mother of your Judiciary in the person of John Marshall, [Applause.] Mother of the Father of the Country; mother of the Constitution; mother of the Declaration of Independence mothers. it impulse. [Applause.] She was the mother of conciliatory presents.

There was only one idea in which this convention in the person of Edmund Ranthe Country; mother of the Constitution; mother of the Declaration of Independence, mother of the Bevolution; mother of the Judiciary, which is the great bulwark of the Constitution. [Loud applause.] We may well claim that she is mother of us all? Is it necessary for me to give you a list of her sons? They are more

of it, and you who have lived under it, from

And now, after all, they talk about Virginia's if the South? "The North has given up" and And now, after an, they are decay! She never has, decayed. She never the South shall not hold back," and they are decay! She never has, decayed. She never has not progressed in mechaone; even as all the now proud and pre-eminent hirty two are one.

Thirty two are one.

We affectionately, then, welcome New York, and cordially embrace her around the grave of change or miners or manufactures and contactures. sylvania in iron and coat, and sno can have mechanics or miners or manufactures and commerce, whienever she chooses; and, as I have said often before, every river has its water fall which murmers the music of her power for manufacture.

of our country—blessed to the people of this generation—blessed to the public men of New preaching for twenty years to my constituents. generation—blessed to the fund that Make and Virginia and the United States—
blessed to the cause of Truth and Justice and the interval to manufactures, mechanics, to commerce blessed to the cause of Truth and Justice and human Freedom; and blessed to the perpetual strength, Peace, Liberty and Union of the Construction, Peace, Liberty and Union of the Construction, The must resort to all of the five tedges of the cause of the five can live and to mining. No country, no State can live upon one only of the five cardinal powers of production. She must resort to all of the five tedges of the cause of the ca production. She must resort to all of the five combined; and Virginia is doing it. Go, before you leave here, my friends from New York, and look at the iron factories that are growing up-around this noble scenery. I say, that labor is. tiplied and raised around yonder capital of the Mother of States, that the very statues of her heroes and sages and patriots, dead and departies and sages and patriots, dead and departies of the despised mechanical and manual labor is which despised mechanical and manual labor is ted, shall be the moral guide merks of her living and active servants, to preserve this Commonwealth untern in destiny and untarnished facturers, who will help to raise what is left of facturers, who will help to raise what is left of facturers, who will help to rause what is left of that aristocracy up to the middle grade of respectability. [Laughter and applause.] Look at the iron factories here; look at the tobaccowhen the tenants of Indianous, this beautiful speciality of the dead, shall rise to immortal life!

The proceedings at the grave having been concluded, the line was again formed, and the Rutin way with the very weed of luxury. But it is worth some five or six millions concluded, the life with the Henrico troops, and the New York Regiment, returned to the city, and repaired to the large new mill of city, and repaired to the large new mill of the city, and repaired to the large new mill of the city of the large new mill of the city of mean all our mills] about five hundred thous Messrs. Warwick & Barksdate, where the and refreshments had been provided. After the company was seated, appropriate toasts were drunk, and several speeches delivered. The dend of the Ohio. We are running a deadly bend of the Ohio. We are running a deadly bend of the Ohio. straight line of railroad from Hampton Roads to. the mouth of the Ohio, which lies exactly mid. way between the Gulf of Mexico and the Northern Lakes. We will carry this canal-look at its basin-we will carry it across the Allegheparts of the hall; but before responding Cot. Its distributions of the National Guard to give nies; and, Mr. Prosident of the James Rivernine cheers for the Governor, and five times and Kanawha Canal, [addressing himself to Col. Ellis,] if you and I don't live to scottcross: the tunnels of the Alleghenies, my children will

the tunnels of the Alieghenies my children will live to see it. I can't say that of yours as you. have got none. [Laughter, and cries of othis way," from the left.]

The fact is [said Gov. Wise,] I am now talk, ed out, I have but recently recovered from severe illnes, and feel, consequently, unable to speak at any length.

[Cries of "go on, go on."]
Gov. Wise.—I would if I could, but I cannot. I will now conclude by giving you the "Virginia's Guests-they must measure Virinia's welcome to them by the size and use o the best brand of the world. If there be not bread enough on the board below, there are

The Opposition State Convention.

The Opposition State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week, and nominated John M. REED of Philadelphia, for Supreme Judge, and WM. E. FRAZER of Fayetto county, for Canal Commissioner. The Harrisburg Union thus speaks of the Convention, its candidates, and its doings:

The mongrel crew who take to themselves the generic name of Opposition to the Democratic party, gathered in an incrongruous assembly at Harrisburg, on the 14th inst. At this time we are still unable to give a name to the coalescing party, because the sponsers have themselves failed to baptise the hybred bantling. In passing, we would carnestly beg the guardians of this movement to supply us with some cognomen which may hereafter spare us the necessity of circumlocutions. Gov. Reeder was selected to be permanent chairman, and acquitted him self with that tact which might be expected from a gentleman who had so feeently left the democratic school. He seemed to be head and shoulders above the convention; and it was flattering to the Democratic party that a pigmy in it should be a giant among this rabble. We must, in justice to Gov. Reeder, state that he has forotten comparatively little of his good training

in his two years rebellion.

And further, we desire to protest against the unwarranted use which this "Convention" man of Democratic material. We are really unable to supply offices, candidates and platforms for all parties. Mr. Reeder was a good Democrat; John M. Read was in the innermost sanctuar of the Democratic church, until within a shor period; Wm. E. Frazer, until 1854 had not

The greatest struggle was naturally the candidate for the Supreme Bench. The nominee for this position, although properly no a political office, will this full be the banner-bearer of the party. In this Keystone State, standing between the warring sections of the country, a contest is to be fought which shall proclaim freedom and Independence on the 20th of June, 1776. (Applause.) She proclaimed parties and the country's destiny. Through parties and the country's destiny. Through different accidents the candidates for a judicial station have become, or must become, the representatives of principles. It is impossible that Mr. Porter or Mr. Reed should shirk the question. On the Bench they must be incorrupt, impartial and able men, as the world considers each; but necessity, and their own acceptance of party nominations, burden them with partizan responsibilities. It is of small importance who shall be the fifth Judge upon Signing the the Supreme Bench—so that he be honest and capable, as are these gentlemen—but it is of sylvania should know for what principles they

syvania should know for what principles mey contend and which party they endorse.

What are then the principles which John M.
Reed is expected to represent? He has been a good Democrat in his time. He has usually been considered the enemy of a protective sailly, and the resolution in which the sense of the convention is expressed on that subject, seems to have been moulded to suit his particular views. It advances no such doctrine as protection for the sake of protection, but may be adopted without reserve, by all parties of this Commonwealth. So far as it goes, it is correct in principle, for there is no one in our State who disbelieves that the better method for raising and iron interests of Pennsylvania should be zealously guarded. It is ambiguous, general, and devoid of point, as all the resolutions of this convention are.

With number one we most decidedly agrees.

number two we emphatically deny; number three is absurd, when we consider that the commercial depression of the country is owing to the inflation of bank paper, rails securities, with the general heedlessness and expanded credit of a too prosperous people; with number four we are in strict accordance; upon resolution number five, we have nothing to say; number six is more declaration; of numbers seven and eight we have already spo-ken, and come to the hinth—apparently the most insignificant, but in reality the most imsatisfy the wounded honor of Americans." 119. That we approve of the enactment of proper laws to protect us from the introduction of foreign criminals in our midst by returning them at once to places from whence they have

should send its the next democratic convention should send its best respects and politely offer excuses with re-

Sull of the same memorials; our salvos for the past still be the same salvos; and our shouts of the past still be the same salvos; and our shouts of past still be the same salvos; and our shouts of the past still be the same salvos; and our shouts of the sound still be the same salvos; and our shouts of the sound still be the same salvos; and our shouts of the sound still be the same salvos; and our shouts of the sound still be the same salvos; and our shouts of the sound s