

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLISLE, PA., SEPT. 9, 1858.

Democratic State Nominations.

Supreme Judge, WM. A. PORTER, Of Philadelphia. Canal Commissioner, WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Congress, JOHN A. AHL, of Cumberland county. [Subject to the decision of the Conference.]

Assembly.

HUGH STUART, of South Middleton. JOHN HARTZELL, of Perry county.

Commissioners.

ROBERT ALLISON, of Carlisle. NATHANIEL H. ECKLES, of Hampden.

Directors of the Poor.

ABRAHAM BOSLER, of South Middleton. GEORGE SCOBY, of Carlisle.

The editor of this paper is now absent, and expects to be from home for the next two weeks.

The ladies of said Church earnestly appeal to a generous public for assistance in their efforts to raise funds to liquidate the debt incurred by the recent repairs upon the Church.

Donations will be thankfully received, and may be sent to Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Squire, Mrs. Gargas, Mrs. Jas. Hoffer or Miss Harriet Foulk.

A GOOD CHANGE.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. J. B. KELLER offers for sale his Hat, Cap and Shoe Store.

THE RECENT RAINS.—The recent refreshing showers we have had in this section of country has caused the fall pasture to grow wonderfully, and has also put the ground in fine order for seeding.

Amongst our Philadelphia advertisements will be found a notice of the Saving Fund of the National Safety Trust Company, chartered by the Legislature of this State in 1841.

The Washington (Texas) Ranger learns from a gentleman who has just returned from a trip through Western Texas, that the citizens in Goliad were hanging the horse thieves in that county by the wholesale.

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CONFERENCE MEETING.

The Conference representing the 16th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and York, met at Bridgeport, in Cumberland county, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1858.

On motion, the Conference came to order by calling H. G. Moser to the chair, and appointing J. B. Bratton, Sec'y.

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Nominations were then made of candidates for Congress, as follows:—John A. Ahl, of Cumberland, Chas. J. T. McIntire, of Perry, and Henry L. Fisher, of York.

The Conference then proceeded to vote, with the following result: Messrs. Bratton, Chesnut and Houser—3, voted for John A. Ahl.

Messrs. Woodruff, Lindsey and Showalter—3, voted for C. J. T. McIntire.

Messrs. Ford, Moser and Bartol—3, voted for H. L. Fisher.

Thirteen additional ballots were then had, with the same result, and on motion, the Conference adjourned, to meet again the next morning at 10 o'clock.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 2.

The Conference again met, pursuant to adjournment. Six additional ballots were taken, which resulted as on the previous day—each candidate receiving 3 votes.

Mr. Ford moved that the Conference adjourn sine die.

Mr. Bartol moved to amend, by striking out the words "sine die," and insert in their stead, the words "to meet again on Thursday, the 9th inst.," On this the yeas and nays were called, and the amendment was voted down, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Bratton, Chesnut, Houser, and Moser—4.

Nays—Messrs. Woodruff, Lindsey, Showalter, Ford and Bartol—5.

The original resolution, to adjourn sine die, was then voted on and agreed to—yeas 2, nays 7.

The Conference, on motion, again proceeded to ballot, which resulted the same as before—Four additional ballots were had, making in all 24, without any change in the result.

Mr. Ford moved that the Conference adjourn, to meet again at the same place, on Monday, September 6, at 10 o'clock. The motion was agreed to—yeas 8, nays 3, and the Conference accordingly adjourned.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 6.

The Conference re-assembled, in pursuance of adjournment.

Ten additional ballots were had, without a change of result.

Mr. Bartol, seconded by Mr. Ford, moved that the Conference adjourn sine die. Not agreed to—yeas 3, nays 8, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Ford, Moser, Bartol.

Nays—Messrs. Bratton, Chesnut, Houser, Woodruff and Showalter.

Mr. Woodruff moved that the Conference adjourn to meet again to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Ford moved to amend, by striking out "to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock," and insert the words "sine die." Not agreed to.

The original resolution was then agreed to. Adjourned.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 7.

The Conference again met. Mr. Moser, of York, not being present, S. N. Bailey was substituted in his place, and Mr. Ford of York, was called to the chair. Eight additional ballots were had, making forty-two in all, without a change of vote.

At this stage of the proceedings, the following letter was sent into the Conference:—

The undersigned, nominees for Congress in the 16th Congressional District, composed of the respective counties of York, Cumberland and Perry, on this fourth day of the sessions of the Conference, and after forty-two ballots, without a nomination, in view of the impending danger of an adjournment without making a nomination, and of the election of a Black Republican or Know-Nothing to Congress from said district, do hereby, after due and solemn deliberation, and at the request of all the members of said conference, so far as we are individually concerned, release the said conference from the instructions given them, and this we do for the purpose of securing the success of the democratic party in said district.

J. A. AHL, Perry Co. H. L. FISHER, York Co. CHAS. J. T. MCINTIRE, Perry Co. BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 7, 1858.

After the letter had been read and ordered to be placed on the minutes, on motion the Conference again proceeded to ballot a 43d time. No change.

It is stated that Mr. Jacob Brant, thirty six years of age, died in Manchester, Mass., on Monday last of voluntary starvation. Mr. B. was paying attention to a young lady of the town some three years ago, but his proposal for marriage was rejected. The disappointment preyed upon his mind, and he soon afterwards attempted to blow his brains out, but only succeeded in destroying both eyes. He has consequently remained blind for three years. During that time he once made an unsuccessful attempt to starve himself but without success. The second time he was successful—meeting his end as above stated. He had paraken of nothing for nine weeks but coffee, sweetened water, and morphine—finding his chief sustenance during that time from the fat of his system.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Mr. J. Bissel and friend left Pittsburg, last Thursday morning, for a hunting excursion in Butler Co. While breakfasting at an inn on the road, their dog began to fight, and Mr. Bissel endeavored to separate them with the butt of his gun, when the piece exploded, lodging both charges in the arm and shoulder of the unfortunate man. Medical aid was procured, but he bled to death before night.

SUICIDE OF A BOY.—A lad, named William Rodgers, aged fifteen years, committed suicide in Blackville, Green Co., a few days ago by hanging himself in a clearing near his father's house. The only cause assigned for the rash act, is the fact that the father had whipped him a short time previously for racing a valuable horse.

RATHER FISTY.—A family named Mackreel have recently come into possession by chancery in Great Britain, of an estate valued at \$1,000,000 left by one Salmon, who died without an heir. The Lord Chancellor decided that as there were no more Salmons, the largest family of Mackreels should inherit the fortune.

"The Locomotion Democracy."

This slang term is applied by the Black Republican editors to the honest Democracy, just as though our friends would feel grieved because of the epithets the common enemy of our principles and our country may see proper to heap upon us.

The ancestors of the present Black Republican party, the old Federalists, applied the name of "Democracy" to the friends of their country by way of reproach and disgrace. The terms "Democrat" and "Jacobin" were the most offensive epithets the Federalists of 1798 and 1800 could use in speaking of the friends of Thomas Jefferson.

But it only had the effect of popularizing the word "Democrat," and our party have ever since adopted it as the proudest and most endearing name that freemen could rally under.

Some years ago the same Federal party applied the term "Locofoco" to the Democracy, by way of derision; but the name soon became so popular that our friends appeared to like it amazingly. And at the same time the Federalists undertook to steal the name of Democrat and apply it to themselves. But they found themselves in the position of the donkey that enveloped itself in a lion's skin—for in spite of all its efforts, the big ears would protrude, and all its loud brayings would betray its paternity.

And now the terms "Slave Democracy" and "Locomotion Democracy," that are so flippantly applied by the disunionists to our country's friends will not seriously grieve any one, for they will not stick. "Locomotion" was a mere bubble of the day—it has passed away, and will soon be forgotten; while the Democratic party and its glorious principles will remain as firm and as true as the eternal hills.

"A SOFT ANSWER TURNETH AWAY WRATH."

The principle of this proverb, says the Boston Herald, has entered into all languages and has been incorporated into the homely proverbs of all nations. In our phrase we give it expression thus:—"You can catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar." If we would imbibe the true spirit of the proverb and let it exert a governing influence upon our life and conversation, the world would jog on far more pleasantly than it does now; harmony would spring up where now the discordant voice of strife disturbs the air, and it would be surprising to see how a multitude of our little difficulties and annoyances would disappear under its genial power, like clouds of vapor before the rays of the advancing sun.

We do not understand that it is here intimated that we should be submissive under injury, or craven and crouching under insult. We were to preach that doctrine we should well deserve to be becalmed upon to exemplify it every day in submitting to injuries and pocketing insults. Mankind have not reached that point of perfection yet, where, if they are smitten on one cheek, they will turn the other also. The text, as they understand it, is, "If a man hits you on the cheek, hit him back again, and if he steals your coat pitch into him." This may not be according to the Scriptures in its true interpretation, but it is the gospel according to human nature, and that is the governing law with us in our every day life.

What we are exhorted to do in the saying we have quoted, is to be careful of giving offence and as careful not to take offence ourselves. There is a dispute, German, among the young men especially, of Front Street for offence when none is intended. Paul Long, every yard and constitute it by a rule which will make the universe amenable to their wrath. It is not plumed and squared according to their scrupulous and fastidious notions. "A provoking reply is made; it is met in the same spirit—the blood warms warm; the wrath rises; a general outbreak of bad passions ensues, and a storm of ill temper grows out of nothing. Men so constituted as to be continually making their friends and companions offenders for a word, are unhappy themselves, and spread unhappiness and mischief around them.

But they would be comparatively harmless, if the objects of their petulance and spleen, their malice or folly, would but remember the words of the Jewish lawgiver—"A soft answer turneth away wrath." Nothing like it has ever been thought of to disarm wrath. The soft answer draws fire as Russia says does the pain from a burnt hand. Anger will before it like weeds under the full orb of sun. The mind that cherishes wrath becomes confused under the soft answer. It is not the way that has been usually met. We are prepared for resistance, but not for non-resistance, and like the fierce flame that dies out when there is nothing to feed it, anger is dissipated in astonishment and shame. This rule is so well understood that all philosophy—which is reason and experience—bows down before the wisdom of the royal sage who gave it. And readers of fairy tales will remember how judiciously it was applied by the fairy queen, who, when a Xantippe among women asked advice that should protect her against the outbreaks of her husband, gave, for a sure recipe, the instruction to hold water in her mouth during the time of her husband's reproaches. The far-seeing and sagacious fairy knew it would not be well to trust a woman with the power of making any answer at all, and so she kept her mouth completely. The rule, however, was effective in this case, for it cured the husband, although the woman confessed that when he was berating her with his tongue it nearly choked her to keep her own tongue still.

If we can keep bitter words out of our mouths, whether in the way of giving provocation or answering provocation, it will be better for us in every way. Wrath is a bad companion to nourish in our bosoms and gives the worst of counsels. It cleaves to the bad side of human nature and is continually urging us on to bad deeds. It prompts us when we think we are insulted to retort, "you're another." It sits down by the fireside and pours waters of irritation in the bosoms of husbands and wives and parents and children. It enters the sacred circle of friendship and scatters firebrands, arrows and death, and, senseless that it is—it steps in between loving hearts and works the death of love. Well and emphatically has it been written:—"Better is a dinner of herbs where love is than a stalled ox and banquet therewith."

By a modern improvement, steam engines can be made to swallow their own smoke. We wonder if this improvement, or some similar one could not be applied to the seagr snokers in our streets, more especially on Young America?

The Military Encampment at Williamsport commenced on Tuesday.

Depend upon Yourself.

The success of individuals in life, is, under Providence, greatly owing to their learning early to depend upon their own resources. Money, or the expectation of it by inheritance, has ruined more men than the want of it ever did. Teach the young men to rely upon their own efforts, to be frugal and industrious, and we have furnished them with a productive capital which others cannot wrest from them, and which they themselves will not be disposed to alienate. This is peculiarly the case in this country where a man must be the artificer of his own fortune, where the road to wealth and honor is open to all, and where those who would win must labor for the prize. Governor Everett has well said that "the times, and universal experience, abundantly admonish that however the children of wealth may indulge in idleness and dissipation while their means last—the great mass of Americans must learn to depend upon their usefulness. Fortune is not best precarious—patrimonial dependence is not certain, and reliance upon the friendship or charity of the world, or upon office, is frail and debasing. Self-dependence is the only sure stay. We are ever willing to help those who help themselves. Productive labor is the legitimate source of wealth, individual or national, and labor is profitable to the individual and to the nation, in proportion to the measure of intelligence and scientific knowledge which guides and directs its operations. Hence it is of primary importance that our youth should be factually taught to labor, and that their minds should be early imbued with that kind of knowledge, which will instruct them in the principles of their business, render it honorable, and make themselves independent in their minds and in fortune.

EMIGRANT TRAVEL.—The travel of emigrants over the Pennsylvania Railroad, during the month of August, was about equal in numbers as compared with August, 1857. We learn that 1403 emigrants passed over the Pennsylvania Railroad during the month of August, carrying with them 70,150 pounds of baggage. Of the whole number, 605 were from New York, and 894 went to points west of Pittsburg, the largest number making Chicago their stopping place. Since the 1st of January, 12,518 emigrant passengers have passed over this road, and some idea may be formed of the character of the passengers from the fact that they paid for 317,780 pounds of extra baggage. 9026 of the number went to the States west of Pittsburg.

The Boston Traveller states that at the freight yard of the Lowell railroad in that city is a travelling store, intended to be used on lines of railroads. It is on car wheels, is 80 ft. in length, and by an arrangement of cogs and wheels can be extended in ten minutes from the width of an ordinary car to that of 18 or 20 ft. It has cost between three and four thousand dollars. For a country store, or lines of road where there are unsupplied villages, it will be invaluable, as it might be used a week in each village, and so secure the trade of five or six villages. In fact there are many purposes for which it might be used. When closed up it appears not unlike a long railroad car, and in this capacity it has been carried over one of the railroads at a very rapid rate.

COMMISSIONER OF SHERIFFS, PA.—On Thursday night last, Nicholas Powers, a factor on the Mine Hill Railroad, attempted to take a car from Ashland, Pa., for the purpose of descending the planes to his residence at Gordon, and was shot by John Longberger, who was employed as watchman by the Mine Hill Company. Powers died on Friday afternoon. Longberger was arrested.

A DEPRAVED TASTE.—The wife of a respectable mechanic, near Elmira, N. Y., recently conceived a passion for a big coarse negro, and ran away with him, taking her two children. The husband heard that they were at Friendship, Allegheny county, and going there recovered the children, leaving the wretched woman to the enjoyment of her new found bliss.

How many volumes might be written on the power of trifles! A single atom, like a cipher in arithmetic, may assume incalculable importance from its position. A spider web saved Malomet from his pursuers. The frailty of Count Julian's daughter introduced the Saracens into Spain. Cromwell came near being strangled in his cradle by a monkey. Henry VIII was smitten with the beauty of a girl of eighteen, and lo! the Reformation.

There were two executions on Friday last—a private one in Columbus, Ohio, of a man named Myers, and a public one at Wheeling, Va., of a man named John Burns. Burns murdered a courtesan named Mary Ann Montony, in a shocking manner, and was hung on a very identical spot where the foul deed was perpetrated. He was stern, callous, and hard hearted, and expressed a great dislike to be looked at.

The Providence Transcript says there is a lady in that city so aristocratic that she made rags to take a newspaper because it is made of spars.

SNOGGINO.—A manufacturer of crinoline advertises the "Telegraph Skirt." How afraid of spars? They must be to ladies who are in danger of spars?

LIFE IN UTAH.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republic tells the following story concerning the condition of the army in Utah:—"Last week the soldiers received their pay, and since then a large number of them have deserted, taking with them some fine mules and citizens' clothing from the camp, without leave. It is feared that those sent in search of them will continue their march to California on their own hook. The soldiers do not like this country—they call it a God-forsaken place. One day it is warm enough in camp to cook a nigger, the next so dusky that they cannot see their breakfast while eating it."

Brigham Young is said to be worth \$3,000,000 besides having control of all church property in Utah. The latter exceeds in value all the rest of the property in the territory, and is exempted from taxation by the territorial law. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says, in writing from Salt Lake City:—"In my straits I have been astonished at the number of deformed persons who are visible in the streets. I have never walked half a mile without meeting a hunchback or a cripple. I am informed by Mormons that the cause of the assemblage of such people in this territory is the claim of the first presidency of the church to the possession of the power of healing all diseases and curing all deformities by the laying on of hands. On referring to the published discourses of Young and Kimball, I find repeated instances in which they assert that it has descended to them from the disciples of our Saviour, but I can hear of no instance in which they have attempted cures. Most of these deformed infirmities are Welsh and English, who have spent their all in journeying to Zion."

[From the Pittsburg Morning Post.]

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