# AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

-JOHN B.-BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor-

CARLISLE, PA., MARCH 29, 1860.

### DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS. For Governor,

HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, RIECTORS AT LARGE. GEO. M. KEIN, of Berks county RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS. 1. Fred'k. A. Server. 14. J. Reckhow 2. Wm. C. Patterson. 15. Geo. D. Jackson. Jos. Crockett, Jr. 16. J. A. Ahl. J. G. Brenner. 17. J. B. Danner. 4. J. G. Brenner. 18. J. R. Crawford. 5. J. W. Jacoby. 19. H. N. Lee. 20. J. B. Howell. 21. N. P. Fetterman. 22. Samuel Marshall. 23. Wm. Book. 24. B. D. Hamlin. 6. Charles Kelly. 7. O. P. James. 8. David Schall. 9. J. L. Lightner. 11. T. H. Walker. 25. Gaylord Church. Joseph Laubach.

Subscribers who intend to change their places of residence, are requested to give us and at the close of the debate, they felt like timely notice of the same—always stating the place from, as well as that to which they remove. Attention to this matter, a few days begged for quarter, which was magnanimousin advance, will insure them the receipt of their papers after the first of April.

DISTRESSING-A MAN AND HIS DAUGHTER DROWNED .- On Monday last, at about 10 o'clock, A. M., Mr. Peter Myers, aged 54, (miller at JAMES' Mill, in Westpennsborough township,) in company with his daughter. MARY ANN, aged 13 years, attempted to cross the dam in a small boat that had been used for that purpose. Immediately on leaving the shore, a tempestuous gale drove the boat rapidly down the stream, and finally over the dam! The boat capsized, and Mr. Myers and his little daughter, after a few ineffectual efforts to save themselves, sank to the bottom of the deep stream. The only one who witnessed the catastrophe was a little boy, who immediately gave the alarm, when the neighbors assembled, and used every effort to rescue the sufferers, but all their exertions were unavailing. The bodies were taken from the stream about a half hour after the accident, when Coroner David Smith was sent for, who held an inquest upon them. This sad accident again reminds us that "in the midst of life we are in death.".

The newly elected Town Council met on Wednesday evening last. John Gutshall was chosen President, and JAMES MASONHEIM-ER Secretary. The following gentlemen were then elected to fill the Borough offices for the the charges made (in the House,) against the ensuing year, viz:

High Constable-George Bentley. Treasurer—Peter Monyer.

Collector—Peter Gutshall.

Marker-Master—George Miller. Attorney—Charles Maglaughlin. Street Commissioner—W. B. Matthews. Lamy-Lighter—William Parks.

Street Regulators—William Line, Samuel Wetzel, sr., Henry Myers.

STALL RENTS OF OUR MARKET HOUSE,that year (from March, 1858, to March, 1859,) amounted only to \$83 62, or, \$424 83 less than has been collected the last year! How is this? There is certainly something wrong. The price of the stalls have been the same both years, and both years the stalls were all rented. And yet we find that the fiscal year just ended yields \$424.83 more for stall rent than the previous year did. Why this difference? Let our Borough authorities solve the

question. It will be remembered that about this time last year we called the attention of our citizens to this subject, and we made it plain to them, we think, that, from some cause or other, but few of the receipts of the Market House ever reached the Borough treasury.-Whather the fault was in the careless collection of the rents, we know not. For the first time in many years the stall-rents of the Mar-Borough's receipts. If our remarks on the subject heretofore have wrought this change for the better, then our object has been accomplished. We shall watch these stall-rents in

LECTURE. The last lecture of the course for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be given in the German Reformed Church of this place, on to-morrow (Friday) evening, by Prof. Thomas C. Porter, of Lan-

Though this is the last, it will not be the least lecture of the course, if we may judge from the reputation which the speaker bears. His subject will be "The Dominion of Man over the Animal Creation." Tickets, 15 cts., may be had at the stores of Messrs. Loudon, Saxton, Halbert, and J. U. Steel, and at the door of the Church. The lecture will commence at 71 o'clock.

MARBLES .- The cry of "knuckle down." "fen cobs," "fen dubs," "let my 'white alley alone," and kindred expressions, known to those acquainted with the game, greet our is the season when "Young America" is in his glory. Marble-shooting, hoop-rolling and other games employ all the time not occupied at school.. When we look upon the boys thus enjoying themselves-free from every carewe involuntarily wish we " were a boy again." They little dream of the perplexity and anxieties which they must encounter should they live to be men, and it is well they do not, else much of their pleasure would be destroyed.-"Go it while you're young" is an expression evident that "when they get old they can't."

A'street encounter occurred at Jefferson City, between James Hughes, Deputy Warden of the Penitentiery, and Mr. Dosier, formerly a guard at the prison, resulting in the almost immediate death of both. The cause was an old grudge. Both leave fami-

### THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

At the commencement of the present session of Congress, and pending the election of Speaker, the venerable President of the United States was most unjustly and maliciously ssailed by several of the Republican members. The most conspicuous, however, of HICKMAN of Pennsylvania. These three men, having turned their backs upon the Democratic party, and wishing to become conspicuous in the Black Republican ranks, ingratiated themselves at once, by their foul, ungentlemanly and cowardly attacks upon the President of the United States. Smarting under disappointment, this trio of traitors, taking. advantage of their position, supposed they could gratify their malice with impunity.-They were willing to attack the President and everybody else, but bellowed like the Bulls of Bashan when they were attacked in turn.— Most triumphantly were their slanders against the President answered by Democratic members; most effectually were these three vultures silenced. They were answered as all slanderers should be answered, by being told to their teeth that they had falsified. They rnew themselves that they had permitted their feelings to carry away their judgment, whipped hounds, and expressed themselves in in the First Presbyterian Church, on last subdued and supplicating language. They ly granted.

Thus ended the debate between the President's assailants and his defenders. It was upposed this would be the last we should hear from the men who had been vanquished executive as brutal and disgraceful. A general hope was expressed that in future the President might be saved from similar insult.-But, "the Ethiopean cannot change his skin, nor the leopard his spots," nor can Black Republican members of Congress act decent if they'd try. Even if they make the effort, the table of the reading room. hey are so much given to blackguardism and confirmed habits, that they find it impossible to divest themselves of their natural propensities. They have, therefore, for the purpose of giving vent to their envenomed virulence, concocted another plan to insult the President of the United States. A Black Republican member from New York, named Hoard-a canting, hypocritical time-server, whose name is synonymous with sycophancy, treachery and double-dealing-this cat in the pantry, whose whiskers are white with the cream he has not tasted—has had the impudent audacity to ask for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the honesty of the President! and directing "an examination into President during the debate in December last, by Messrs. Haskin, Adrain and Hickman!' The committee has been appointed, and is composed of Messrs. Hoard, Case, Burnham,

Bonham, and Dimmick. So it appears that the venerable President -the only real American statesman now liv ing-a man whose integrity and honor have never been questioned by his most inveterate enemics-is to be dragged from the Executive will be seen by the Borough Account (to be mansion and from his duties, to be intereognfound in another column,) the stall-rents collected by a committee composed of a majority of lected from our Market House for the last his relentless enemies, whose whole object is year (from March 1859, to March, 1860,) to insult him, and, if possible, blast his honor. amounts to \$508 45. By reference to the Bor An old Greek proverb tells us that "the eagle ough Account published one year ago, we find does not prey on flies," and whether Mr. Buthat the amount collected for stall-rents for CHANAN will pay any attention to this Black had passed over him, breaking his arms and Republican committee, or obey its summons, pear before the committee, our word for it he M'Cormick, assisted by Justice howling back to their kennels.

And has it come to this, that the President of the United States is to be thus insulted by Congress! Is it not disgraceful to our country and to our people, that the high office of President is to be thus trifled with? "Inquire into the honesty of the President," for sooth? Inquire into the official conduct of JAMES BUCHANAN! The man who could conceive such an idea deserves to be pointed at by the finger of scorn to the end of his worth-

Bow Wow !-Our remarks (in our issue of the 15th inst.,) on the subject of the Borough finances, caused a loud yelp from the Herald ket House, afford a considerable item in the first week. The writer of the Herald's article no doubt felt our strictures, and it is not much wonder, therefore, that he was induced to give tongue. The only mistake we made in our previous remarks was in estimating the borough debt at \$45,000. It is nearly double

absolutely necessary. entirely mistaken if he supposes we are hostile to Borough improvements. We favored improvements, and, as a member of Council so voted, at a time when certain demagogues found it more popular to oppose the improvement movement. We braved the storm when the writer of the article in the Herald was afraid to define his position on the subject.-Nor are we frightened at a borough debt, but we do oppose extravagance, defalcations, and the like. The Herald, we hope, understands

The angry writer of the Herald's article attempts to be severe, when he says that there ears at almost every point in the town. This are men in every community "who are so utterly selfish that they never pull a string unless they see a dollar dangling at the other end of it." The editor of the Herald should have drawn his pen over that sentence just as he did over the Curtin and Cameron resolutions adopted by his party's County Convention.-We might reply to this attempt at sarcasm in a to take one hundred passengers from Philamanner that would cause a tingle in some delphia and back, between the 18th of April men's ears, but we forbear. We may remark, and the 1st of May, and furnish them on however, that the squad who own and control | board, during that period, for \$80 each. the Herald, are generally supposed to have of considerable import to those to whom it is two strings to their bow, and always try to addressed, and should be heeded, for it is self. pull the one that pays best! They generally look for more than "a dollar at the other end

of it," too. But, enough, the Democrats have

The lumber business has become quite active on the Susquehanna.

#### New Tariff Bill.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday week last, a new tariff bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and the vote, a few days previous, on a motion to suspend the rules to allow it to be reported at that time, showing a decided majority in its favor, indicates that this bill, or something provides for specific duties on iron, to wit: On bar iron, \$15 per ton, plate \$20, rail \$12, scrap the Legislature now assembled at Harrisburg. \$6, and pig \$6-against the present duty of 24 per cent. ad valorem. The free list on wool, extends to all wool costing under 20 would completely subvert our present momencents at the point of export; all other being 8 tary system. The new law is, in our opinion,

The first Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated Thursday evening. Although the evening we shall show hereafter, to expand immodewas very blustery and unpleasant, a large audience was present to witness the exercises. Rev. Mr. KREMER opened with a suitable prayer, after which Mr. J. C. Hoffer, the

energetic President of the Association, read the annual report. Although the Society is or who has arrived at 21 years, and is a citiand silenced. The most inveterate enemy of in its infancy, the facts and statistics there zen of the United States, or who shall have the Democratic party regarded the fiendish given show that its growth has not been fee- filed his intention to become such, shall be enassaults that had been made upon the chief ble. We were especially gratified to learn titled to enter free of cost 160 acres of the that about 1900 visits had been made to their reading room, which was only opened to the have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may public some time last Fall. About fifty ac at the time the application is made be subject tive and associate members are on the list, to pre-emption at \$1.25 or less per acre, or and two hundred volumes upon the shelves of cighty acres at \$250 per acre. the library, with any quantity of papers on

> After the report, several addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Gibson, Murray

and FRY. Mr. Ginson spoke of the value of these or ganizations for young men, and showed the assistance they were to parents whose chil-

dren were beyond their control. Mr. MURRAY alluded to the beauty of thes Associations in bringing Christians of all denominations together, and urged this as a duty, because they worship one God, believe in one Savior, and aim for one Heaven.

Mr. Fay addressed the audience on vants of the Association, and argued the reasonableness of their expectation that these wants would be met by the community at

Excellent music was furnished by the choir, which greatly added to the interest of the occasion. After the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Chenoweth, the audience

lowing particulars of his death we take from the Harrisburg Telegraph of Thursday last: lying on the Pennsylvania track, about one mile this side of Middletown. A train of cars

legs, and mangling him terribly. His body was taken to Middletown, where an inquest is doubtful. If he should condescend to ap- was held upon it this morning by Coroner will utterly confuse and confound his vindic. Mr. Wm. Maglaughlin, of Harrisburg, aptive and contemptible assailants, and send them peared before the Jury and testified that he tnew the deceased; that his name was Robt. Fields, a brick-maker by trade, formerly of Carlisle; that he met him somewhere yesterday morning, and that he then had in his pos ession about forty or fifty dollars in gold, and a Colt's Revolving Pistol. A Mr. Stiner testified that he had been acquainted with the man in Duncannon, that his name was Fields, and that he was a brick-maker by trade.-The Coroner found upon the person of the deceased a pass book, several bills and receipts. and other papers, containing the names of more. No pistol was found. If Maglanch

Robert and William Fields; also forty or fifty cents in money, two empty purses, and a tick et on the Northern Central Railroad to Balti lin's story be true, and the man's death was the result of accident, he must have been robbed by some person or persons either before or after his death. There is a mystery connected with this affair that remains to be unravelled. We did not learn the verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

ELEY.—Among the passengers by the Fulton, which arrived at New Yerk on Tuesday of this amount! The result of the recent Bor- last week, was a young man named Arthur, ough election is evidence, we think, that the who had a greater quantity of jewelry with people of our town entertained the same opin- him than would be appropriate for family use. on we did, viz-that a change of rulers was His movements attracted the notice of the Deputy Surveyor, who searched Arthur's person The writer of the article in the Herald is and luggage, and discovered in the pocket of his pantaloons two suberb diamond nekclaces, and in the lining of his clothes and in the bottom of his trunk, a large quantity of jewels and diamonds, valued at several thousand dollars. The goods were seized and taken to the New York Custom House.

LARGE AMOUNT OF GRAIN CONSUMED. - We cers of the Illinois river packet Sam Gaty, that a fire broke out yesterday noon in the large grain house of Waterman & Moore, at occurred, that of a soldier from Alexandria. Havana, Mo., resulting in the total destruction of the building with its contents. The warehouse was well filled with grain at the time, and it is thought that there were not less than one hundred thousand bushels of grain of various descriptions stored there at

The Pennsylvania delegation to Charleston have contracted for the steamer Keystone State

THE LENTEN SEASON.—The season of Lent -or forty days' fast-will end on the 8th of second degree, for killing Henry Gucker. April—Easter Sunday.

A family of three children of R. Fennow control of the Borough, and we hope both ton, of Rochester, all his offspring, have died our neighbor and ourself may have reason to within less than a week of searlet fever, and to be a heavy one. rejoice over the welfure and prosperity of our were on Thursday of last week buried in one grave.

### The Free Banking Law.

Rash and inconsiderate legislation has become so enormous an evil among us that it is very questionable whether the State is in greater danger from the law-makers or lawbreakers. The annual meeting of the Legislature has become an event which fills every respectable person with fear and apprehension KIN of New York, Adrain of New Jorsey, and substantially like it, will pass the House. It for his rights and property, and this, we are The House has enacted another so-called

> cents per lb., against 24 per cent. ad valorem. full of disastrous consequences. There is one Woollen goods are also put under specific du-feature in it which is well calculated to deties, thus: Cloths and carpets, 30 per cent., ceive superficial persons. It pretends to seand ladies' dress goods, &c., at from 25 to 30 cure the note-issues, by compelling the deposper cent.; goods, however, worth over two dol- iting of an equal amount in State bonds or lars per yard, pay double duty. The effect of United States stocks with the Auditor Generthis scale will be to increase the duty on wool- | al. If, therefore, its provisions are carried len goods generally about 9 per cent. Cotton into effect, all the securities for a greatly in- tion. The Pennsylvanian says: goods will average about 25 per cent., the creased paper currency, which in a short time present rate being 19 per cent., and a few may be equal to or even exceed our entire specified manufactures 24 per cent. Mixed State debt of over \$38,000,000, will be in the woollen and cotton goods will pay about 30 hands of one single individual, the Auditor per cent., instead of 19, as under the present General, and on his official efficiency and honesty alone will depend all. An unprejudiced inquiry into the nature of the new law will, we are sure, take away the blinding charm which surrounds it. Its real tendency is, as

> > the evils which usually follow in its train. HOMESTEAD BILL PASSED .- The bill which passed the House a few days ago, provides that any person who is the head of a family public lands, upon which said person may No certificate is to be given or patent issued

rately the paper currency, and to produce all

until the expiration of five years from the date of the entry and on payment of \$10. The rights secured by the actual settler issue to the the patent.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The regularly quarterly meeting of the State Agricultural Society met at Harrisburg on the 20th inst., James Gowen, Esq., of Philadelphia, to the small figure of \$5,000, the capital stock ex-president, in the chair. The business before it was the election of certain officers. A. O. Hiester, of Dauphin, was again chosen recording secretary, and George II. Bucher, of Cumberland, treasurer. After a full discus- an inferior Court, and the danger is, that the sion, the Society selected Wyoming, in Luzerne county, as the place for holding the next State Fair, and fixed upon the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th of September as the time. act, however, consists in this, that it requires Wyoming is situated in the beautiful valley

wing particulars of his death we take from the Harrisburg Telegraph of Thursday last:

Man Killed on the Railroad.—Last ever did. We are glad to know that his Devening the dead body of a man was found mocrat is one of the few newspaper establishnanta in the interior of Pennsylvania, that We wish him continued prosperity.

> FRONTIER DEFENCE.—The Galveston papers issued an Executive order authorizing the raising of Minute men in every county of Texas in danger from the Indians. The Chief Justice of each county is authorized to organize a company consisting of ten privates, two corporals, two sergeants and one Lieutenant commanding.

> FLIGHT OF MIRAMON.—The news from Mexico is important and gratifying. It is precisely what has been anticipated. The result of Gen. Miramon's demonstration against Vera Cruz, has been his complete overthrow and flight. We may now hope for the establishment of the Liberal Government upon a basis calculated to secure peace and order to the

ANOTHER BANK VETOED .- The Governor has vetoed the bill incorporating the Mifflin County Bank. Such a result was foreshadowed in his veto of the Mount Joy Bank .-But the wholesome exercise of the veto power SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED DIAMONDS AND JEW- is no restraint upon the large Black Republican majority in the Legislature. They pass Bank bills and other objectionable bills for the charter of irresponsible corporations, over the Governor's head, by a two-thirds vote.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. Judge Bell'of the Senate has introduced resolutions into that body proposing an amendment to the constitution providing the appointing of Judges by the Governor, in the place of electing them as at present. The resolution can not be acted upon before 1862.

The last of the military force at Char lestown, Va., the company of Captain J. W Rowan, which has been on duty since the 17th learn, says the St. Louis News, from the offi- of October, was dismissed from service on Friday last. Out of the army of soldiers who were on duty at Charlestown, but one death

> A gentleman, who shall be nameless. not long ago married a lady reputed to be rich, who not only turned out to be poor, but some seven hundred dollars in debt-she assured him, however, that the debt was contracted for dry goods, which she bought to man, Lebanon; T. J! Wood, Conshohocken; captivate him. Only think of a fish paying T. C. Wood, do.; Maris Hoopes, Coatesville for the hook with which he was caught.

Two of John Brown's daughters are atending Frank B. Sanborn's school at Concord, Mass.

MURDERERS CONVICTED .- In Philadelphia. on Saturday, James Miller was convicted of murder in the first and Geo. W. Rhell in the The State Capital grist-mills, at Har-

risburg, were totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th inst. The loss is reported

A merchant at Baton Rouge, La., was arrested for vagrancy last week. In five yrs. The journeymen cabinet-makers, of New he had gambled away a fortune of \$150,000, York, are on a strike for an advance of wages. and was reduced to absolute destitution.

#### THE FREE BANKING BILL.

The bill entitled "An Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and ted States. to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks," having passed the House, at ject and the more we examine it, the more sorry to say, is a prominent characteristic of firmly are we convinced that the project is 1859, and are therefore based upon a fair revwrong in principle, and unworthy the confidence of the people. It will be remembered that when "honest Frank Shunk" was Gov-"free banking" law, the operation of which command. He convinced us, as he did the people of the State, that this system of banking was neither safe, honest nor expedient. The following article on this subject, which we take from the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, meets our views, and explains, in plain language, the object of the bill under considera

The Act under consideration, so far from establishing "a system of free banking," only facilitates greatly the multiplication of chartered corporations, with all the privileges and immunities of the Banks at present existing, by investing the Court of Common Pleas with the power of granting, upon compliance with certain formalities, charters to any three or more associated persons, which important power was hitherto entrusted to the State Legislature alone, subject to the Governor's veto, and while under the present system it is left to the Legislative body to judge of the necessity of any addition to our banking institutions, the Court of Common Pleas would have, according to the Act, no such discregrant charters in every instance of a compliance with the provisions of the act, whether such tend to the benefit or the ruin of the community. If "free banking" had been the object of the framers of this bill, they ought, to be consistent, have proposed, not the in-definite extension of chartered corporations, but their abolition, and the repeal of the usury laws. Under the operation of their act, chartered banks would grow up like mushrooms all over the State, which is not exactly what is wanted. The people do not complain that the present process of chartering is not expeditious enough. They complain that too many chartered banks are created.

rights secured by the actual settler issue to the heirs and devisees, the lands thus acquired in no case to become liable to the satisfaction of any debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent.

Tenn need not exceed ex commencement," etc. Anything may be resigned an "equivalent" of gold and silver oin, and so the requirement of 20 per cent. is evaded, and the amount strictly required in gold and silver, to commence a bank, limited being \$50,000. This stock, it would seem. may consist in anything, so it satisfy the Court of Common Pleas. 'A discretionary power of the greatest latitude, and immense importance, is thus given to a few Judges of temptations may prove too powerful, and turn these Courts into centres of corruption of the worst description.

The seductive feature of the "free banking"

Pennsylvania State Bonds or United States Of that name, and is six miles north of the cereing's entertainment.

Death of Robert Fields.—The mangled body of Robert Fields, brick-maker, of this place, arrived here in the train of cars on Levi L. Tate, has expensed in a new dress, and possible stability. To base a paper turrency lowing particulars of his death we take from Stocks to be deposited with the Auditor Gen-Auditor General's office, continuing to draw the interest on the deposited bonds, while at ed for them in banking transactions, thus securing double profits, the effect will be a rise n the price of our State bonds in our own of the 16th state that Governor Houston has State. Our bonds now abroad will return to us, and gold and silver will leave us in the same proportion. The tendency of the system, therefore, is to increase the paper currency, inflate all prices, and thus operate igninst the interests of labor and legitimate ndustry, and as it drives the gold and silver coin out of the State, one of its consequences will be the repeal, before long, of the law prohibiting the issue and circulation of bank notes under the denomination of five dollars. and the issue of small notes to replace the ex-

pelled coin.
The "free banking system" of New Yorkis considered by certain financiers a model of perfection, but did not the New York banks oreak down with the rest in 1857, though their circulation was secured in a measure by deposited stocks. Is it only on circulation that the people, rich or poor, lese by a fmancial crisis? The loan and deposit department of banks is of greater consequence than even the circulation, and losses sustained in this department necessarily react upon all industry and commerce, throwing hundreds of housands out of employment, compelling them to lose in wages, and otherwise, sums by far exceeding the small amount of notes on hand. A great defect of the bill, now before the Senate, consists in this, that millions of dollars deposited in public stocks, are to be intrusted to the hands of a single person, the Anditor General, without any whatever. It cannot be claimed for the bill that it will, when enacted, give us a sound and reliable banking system, and "secure the public against losses from insolvent banks,"

# Meeting of Iron Masters.

A Convention of iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania was held at the La Pierre House, Philadelphia, on Thursday last. It was organized by the appointment of the following

President-HENRY M. WATTS, Phila-

Vice Presidents-Samuel J. Reeves, Philaelphia; J. B. Moorehead, Merion Furnace Edward Yardley, Pottsville; John McManus, Reading; Joseph Whittaker, Denham; Nathan Rowland, Kensington, Philadelphia; Thomas J. Potts, Swede Furnaces; J. Millholland, Reading; Holker Hughes, Franklin county; F. S. Hunter, Leesport; H. Brooke, Chester; C. Brooke, Chester; S. F. Eagle, Columbia; Charles L. Wood, Cambria; C. B. Grubb, Lancaster; James Myers, Columbia; A. B. Grubb, Mount Hope; G. Dawson Cole Charles R. Paxton, Iron Dale; Chas. E. Smith Fairmount; Wm. Wood, C. M. Clingman, J. V. L. DeWitt, Chulasky.

Secretaries—D. E. Haldeman, Chicques

Furnace; Andrew Wheeler; Philadelphia; H. K. Knotwell, Chesnut Hill Iron Ore Compay; John Wister, Duncannon; A. H. Muselman, Marietta Furnace; Wm. M. Seyfert,

The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: C. S. Kauffman, Columbia; Henry McCor-

mick, Harrisburg; Isaac Eckert, Reading; Edward Brooke, Birdsboro; Edward M. Clymer, Reading; S. Miles Green, Huntingdon; Edward S. Buckley, Philadelphia. This Committee reported the following res-

olutions, which were unanimously adopted: commend the bill recently introduced into the specific for ad valorem duties upon foreign ron and other articles imported into the Uni-

Resolved, That we regard the seventh section of said bill relating to iron and the mau-ufactures of iron and steel, as satisfactory and Harrisburg, is now before the Senate. We fair to all parties interested in the manu have heretofore expressed our opinion on this ture, and that the duties fixed upon the prinmeasure, and the longer we look at the subue during the last six years, ending June 30,

nue standard.
Resolved, That the enactment of this bill will enable the American manufacturer to compete fairly with the foreign, and that it ernor of Pennsylvania, he opposed this Free will tend to prevent those enormous fluctuations measure with all the power he could tions in the price of iron, which have, under the ad valorem system, been so disastrous to our home industry, in inflating prices by in-creasing the duty when least needed, and depressing them by reducing the duty when nost required.

Resolved, That we urge upon our Repre

sentatives in both branches of Congress, to ise all honovable means to pass the same without delay; it being in accordance with the views repeatedly expressed by James Bu-chanan, President of the United States, in his annual messages to Congress.

## THE DIFFICULTIES IN MEXICO.

The following article from the Philadelphia Press, gives a true insight into the Mexican

Mexico has been plunged into anarchy almost constantly since her separation from spain, except when she found temporary reose under the iron rule of a military despo-sm. While many of her internal struggles appear merely factious and meaningless, except so far as they advanced one military adenturer to power and doomed another to de feat, the issues involved in the present conflict of authorities are well defined, and the princi-ples at stake will derived a most important nence upon the destiny of the Mexican peo ple. The power of the Church has long been bsolute. It was not content with exercising complete authority over the conscience, but i owned a very large portion of the property of the nation, and controlled in a great measure its whole political action. While no rival religion has gained a foothold in that Republic, nany of its citizens, who are devoutly attached to the Catholic Church, have long felt that the dominance of priestly influence in all temporal affairs was a serious evil, and that their country could never be restored to prosperity, until the power of the priests was very much weakened.

The great feature of the reforms contempla ted by the new Mexican Constitution was the destruction of the ecclesiastical courts, so that priests, like all other citizens, might be tried in the ordinary civil tribunals of the nation instead of possessing exclusive power to regu late the conduct and punish or pardon the crimes of members of their order; for, prior to the establishment of that Constitution, we be lieve the priests were amenable only to eccle siastical courts, and, therefore, felt themselves at perfect liberty to set the civil authorities at

efiance.
Under that Constitution General Alvarez was elected President; but being an uneducated Indian, trained to arms, he declined to as sume the unaccustomed cares of a civil office and the Congress declared Comonfort, who had eceived the next highest number of votes, to oe his successor. Comonfort, in turn, was ex pelled from power, and under the provision of the Constitution declaring that the Supreme udge of the nation should be President when the office became vacant, Juarez, who held that post, claims to be the constitutional ru-ler of the nation, and our Government has re-ognised the validity of his pretensions.

Meanwhile, the Church, partly determined to prevent, if possible, the contemplated reform of making priests amenable to the civil aw, and to cling, with unyielding tenacity, to ill its present power, has instituted in the cap ital of the country a rival Government, at present headed by Miramon, which, by its military power, has maintained itself in the City of Mexico, and exercised control over a nsiderable portion of the country, while Juarez has held uninterrupted possession of Vera Cruz, of most of the other scaports, and been recognised as President by most of the Mexican States.

The contest has been a very bitter one, and many battles have been fought, but the military genius of Miramon has enabled him to achieve many unexpected victories, and to win triumphs under circumstances which seemed certain to foreshadow his final over-

A few months ago the Juarez Government, nbittered by the protracted controversey, is sued a decree declaring all the church proper ty of the country to be national property. It is worth several hundreds of millions of dolars and since it has been thus confiscated e Church party has stimulated Miramon and is soldiers to such extraordinary efforts that he nower of Juarez has been nearly destroy By the late attack upon Vera Cruz, Miramon and his Spanish sympathizers evidently supposed they would succeed in breaking up the Constitutional Government, and thus completely re-establishing the ascendancy of the Church party.

The attack, however, was unsuccessful.— The vessels sent to aid Miramon were captur ed by the American squadron. And now, i turn, the Constitutional armies are probably gathering around the city of Mexico, and threatening that stronghold of the Church party. If they are successful in that quarter, the star of Juarez will loom up complete ly in the ascendant. But the truth is, both arties appear to be so exhausted, by protracted conflicts, that neither has strength enough to capture the stronghold of the other, and by a decisive blow of this character end the con test and restore peace to the nation. The incentives to the action of our navy a

Vera Cruz were numerous. As our Govern ment does not recognize the Miramon Government as a bona fide one, it cannot consider that vessels sailing its flag prove a true nationality, and our officers had a right, therefore, to consider such vessels piratical, particularly when the Juarez Government officially proclaimed that such was their character, and Miramon would not scruple, in consequence of his hostility to our country, to permit ships sailing under his authority to capture American merchantmen. The reckless course his soldiers had pursued on land in destroying the lives of American citizens and despoiling them of their property, was strong presumptive evidence that he would not be more scrupulous on sea if he was sufficiently powerful to plunder our vessels with impunity. But while all these considerations, and the immediate fear that if Miramon, by a combined land and naval attack upon Vera Cruz, was successful in obtaining possession of it, the property, and, perhaps, the lives of Americans residing there, would be destroyed, doubtless influenced the molished two wagns and a wheelbarrow as it action of the gallant commanders of our national vessels, it is questionable whether they would have captured the Miramon vessels if no one was hurt. We never heard of a belief would have captured the Miramon vessels if the latter had not foolishly fired upon our ships, and thus courted the fate which justly befel fore, and had this one met with no obstact While these exciting occurrences have been

transpiring at Vera Cruz, the treaty between the Juarez Government and our own is under discussion in the United States Senate, and updiscussion in the United States Senate, and upon the decision of that body the future character of our relations with Mexico may depend.

The treaty establishes relations of a very intimate, friendly, and mutually advantageous character. Some objections have been urged to it, which, if well-founded, are very serious—but, perhaps, their importance is exaggerated. The opinion prevails, in some quarters, ted. The opinion prevails, in some quarters, Resolved, That this meeting approve and that if this treaty is not ratified, and our Go-ommend the bill recently introduced into the House of Representatives by the Committee bility of sustaining a vigorous policy in regard S. C., at \$1 25 per gallon.

of Ways and Means, proposing to substitute to Mexico, that through the movements of the order of Knights of the Golden Circle, an ex tensive filibuster organization said to possess adherents in many quarters of our country, and the action of the Texans, under the lead and the action of the Texans, under the lead of General Sam Houston, new complication will arise—that Mexico will be invaded by hosts of our volunteers marching over the Rio Grande, and an entirely new phase be given to the whole question. Nations, like individuals will not forever normit near result near results n to the will not forever permit near neighbor to maintain a perpetual condition of anarchy, and by their disorders not only to bring run upon themselves, but many serious evils upon themselves, but many serious evils upon those compelled by their proximity to associate with them in various ways.

## From the Harrisburg Union.

#### The State Committee.

The Hon. Wm. II. Welsh, who was appoint. ed Chairman of the State Committee, by the Reading Convention, has constituted that Committee as appears below. The work of selecting from among the many good men and true, ready and willing to lend their services to the party during the coming campuign, those to whom the active duties of the came paign should be particularly confided, was no doubt, a difficult and delicate task; and m far as we are able to judge, the duty has been performed by the Chairman in the same spini of union and harmony and concession which lifficulties, as well as the position the United actuated the Reading Convention. All se-States occupies toward that distracted countions of the party—if, indeed, the Democrati party can be said to have sections-are fairly represented on the Committee. No proserie tion is attempted for differences of opinion and no peculiarity of opinion refused its due share of representation. This spirit is noth. ing more than we expected from the Chair man, whose only object in the discharge of the important duty entrusted to him, was to select men who would represent the whole united Democratic party and labor most zealously for its success.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman, (by resolution of the Convention.)
First District—City of Philadelphia.—John First District—City of Philadelphia.—John Hamilton, Jr., Vincent L. Bradford, J. Honry Askins, Benjamin H. Brewster, Wm. Morgan, H. R. Linderman, Chas. W. Carrigan, Robt. M'Cay, Edward D. Cleary, Hugh Barr, Geo. W. Irwin, Jno. P. M'Fadden, A. C. Cetti, Henry Dunlap, Stephen D. Anderson, C. M. Donavan, Isaac Leech, F. P. Magee, John R. Chalwick, Geo. Link, E. C. Mitchell, Daniel

Second District-Chas. D. Manly, Robt. 1

Monaghan. Third District—Geo. Lauer, J. H. Hubbard Fourth District-Stokes L. Roberts, John Fifth District—O. II. Meyers, Nelson Wei-

er. Sixth District—Dr. Chas. H. Hunter, Now. ard L. Miller, Dr. H. H. Muhlenberg, J. Lav ence Getz, Dr. E. Greisemer, Rueben F Brown.

Seventh District-Bernard Reily, Samue Eighth District—II. B. Burnham, Jackson Woodward. Ninth District—John F. Means, William C

Tenth District—E. B. Chase, D. R. Randall Eleventh District-H. A. Guernsey, S. C.

Twelfth District-Henry L. Deiffenback W. H. Blair. Thirteenth District-Peter Ent. J. Woods Brown, John Cummings, Reuben Keller.
Fourteenth District—John B. Bratton, Jo

Fifteenth District—A. L. Roumfort, Thos. C. MacDowell, Win. II. Miller, Philip Dougherty, J. Monroe Kreiter, Wm. D. Boas, Go. W. Bowman, Joseph Gleim, Win. II. Philip

John H. Ziegler.
Sixteenth District—Fredk. S. Pyfer, Dr. S.
Parker, James W. Clarke, Dr. A. S. Bare. Seventeenth District-Peter M'Intyre, A Hiestand Glatz.
Eighteenth District—Henry J. Stahle, J.

B. Sansom. ineteenth District—B. F. Meyers, R. Petriken. Twentieth District—Robt. L. Johnston, 1

Twenty-First District—J. Alex. Fulton, J. M. Thompson.
Twenty-Second District—James C. Clark, Thomas B. Searight.
Twenty-Third District—Geo. W. Miller,

A. Purman.

Twenty-Fourth District—Andrew Burke,
John M. Irwin, John H. M'Cloury, Wm. H.
M'Gee, Hiram B. St. Clair, Edward Campbell, Jr., F. M. Hutchinson, Jas. P. Barr. Twenty-Fifth District-Thos. Cunningham

John Graham: Twenty-Sixth District—Thompson Graham, James W. Kerr:

Twenty-Seventh District-Wilson Laird, J E. M'Farland Twenty-Eighth District-Wm. T. Alexander, Jos. S. Hyde. By order of the Conven-

WM. II. WELSH, President.

# Henry Clay on the Union.

Extract from a Speech delivered before the Legislature of Kentucky, at Frankfort, November 15th; 1850. "I may be asked, as I have been asked,

If the agitation in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law should continue and increase, and he come alarming, it will lead to the formation two new parties; one for the Union and the other against the Union. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* And the platform of that Union party will be THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE EX-FORCEMENT OF THE LAWS. And if it should be necessary to form such a party, and it should be accordingly formed, I announce myself is this place a member of that party, whatever may

be its component elements.' Explosion.—On Friday evening, the 104 inst., the boiler attached to the engine Smith & Dum's Foundry in this place, col when there was some ground for fearing that lapsed; and left its position. The noise profile manner would not scruple, in consequence of duced by the ca astrophy, resembled, very much that produced by an earthquake-low and rumbling at first—then terrific, and tell rible. The boiler flew a distance of 125 yard -crossed Carlisle street, demolishing south west end of the sumac mill of David Lupfer, and continuing its terrific course, entered the Steam Tannery of Page & McKee, knocking down the Hide and Handler house, splitting cross beams and studding, breaking heavy massive timbers, until it measured it damaged and broken sides in the west end of the large building covering the vats, in the yard of the Tannery. The boiler weighed about three tons, and is 22 feet long. It dearst passed over the street. There were no peron its travels behaving so independently be in its course, no one could estimate how far it would have travelled .- Bloomfield (Perry co.) Advocate, March 21.

sition of pirates.

Green peas are selling in Charlest