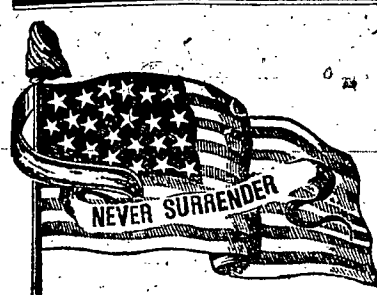


WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1850.



WHIG STATE TICKET.  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**JOSHUA DUNGAN,**  
OF BUTTS COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,  
**HENRY W. SNYDER,**  
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
**JOSEPH HENDERSON,**  
OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Activity, Harmony and Fidelity!  
Resolved, That with a view to sustain  
Executive by the association of men—mean  
high character, sound political opinions,  
and large experience, we have this day nominated  
**JOSHUA DUNGAN,** of Butts County,  
and **HENRY W. SNYDER,** of Union County,  
and no longer embarrassed by adverse associa-  
tions, the Whig Governor can, without fear or  
difficulty, carry into successful execution all  
measures necessary for the public good; for  
their election, and with it, the election of a  
Legislature equally so important in every  
respect, we invoke cordially, earnestly and  
firmly the Whigs from one end of the State  
to the other.—*Resolution of the Whig State Con-*

**Whig Standing Committee.**  
The members of the Democratic Whig  
Standing Committee of Cumberland county  
are requested to meet at the public house of  
John Haman, in Carlisle, on  
**SATURDAY, the 10th of August,**  
for the purpose of appointing the time for hold-  
ing the Delegate Elections and the assembling  
of the County Convention to form a ticket.  
A general attendance is respectfully requested.  
WM. M. PENROSE, Chairman.

**To Deputy Marshals.**  
We observe by exchanges that a large num-  
ber of Editors through this country have been  
made Deputy Marshals. This is right, because  
from their position and extensive acquaintance,  
no class of the community is better qualified for  
the intelligent and faithful discharge of the  
duties incumbent upon Marshals. But our  
specification at this time is to endorse the hope  
expressed by a contemporary that in counties  
and districts where editors are not appointed,  
the Deputies may find it convenient to occa-  
sionally say a good word for their country papers.  
They will, of course, naturally and properly  
feel a partiality for the paper advocating their  
own political principles, but they will be doing  
a good turn for the community by appointing  
laborers, if they shall implicitly rely upon  
Deputies the obligation of sustaining their own  
country paper in preference to that of a dis-  
senting one.

**Honor to Gen. Taylor.**—From one end of  
the country to the other we hear of general de-  
monstrations of respect to the memory of Gen.  
Taylor, all going to prove the affection in  
which he is held by the people. In Philadel-  
phia the city Councils are about making ar-  
rangements for a grand civic and military pro-  
cession, and invite the attendance of the milita-  
ry, trades and associations from the country to  
take part. Tuesday the 30th of August is the  
day fixed upon. The Councils of Easton have  
fixed upon Thursday next, the 25th inst., for a  
similar procession in that place. At Syracuse,  
Rochester, Albany, Providence, Detroit, and  
a number of other places processions either  
have or are about to take place.

**An Incident of the President.**—The acts  
and speeches which marked the closing scenes  
of Gen. Taylor's life will doubtless be gathered  
up and treasured in the memory of his country-  
men. The following anecdote is related of him,  
and whether truly reported or not, is certainly  
characteristic. The New York Mirror says:  
It is but a few days since, upon a delegation  
waited upon him to regenerate against his  
liberal position on the slavery question, and to  
talk of disunion as the inevitable consequence  
of the admission of California as a free State,  
that he uttered these memorable words:—"Gen-  
tleman," said the President, "if you are so  
disposed, I will not object to your raising the  
question. I will stand by you, and I will stand  
by you while I occupy the Chair, I will plant  
the stars and stripes along side of it, and  
with my own hands I will take it down, if not a  
soul comes to my aid south of Mason & Dixon's  
line!"

**Important Letter from Gen. Taylor.**—  
The Washington correspondent of the N. Y.  
Evening Post says that among documents which  
were found interesting materials for the annals  
of President Taylor's civic career, is a long let-  
ter, not upon the files of the State Department,  
addressed by him to Mr. Buchanan, while the  
writer was in Mexico. It is reported that this  
letter, taken in connection with subsequent  
events, affords more satisfactory proof of the  
agency, foresight and ability of the  
writer, than any of his published writings.

**The Cabinet and the President.**—N. Mex-  
ico.—The refusal of the present Cabinet to re-  
main a month longer in service, at the request  
of Mr. Fillmore, has been stated in our columns.  
A special despatch to the North American, dated  
Washington, July 16, says:  
"The President had a conference with the  
Cabinet to-day, on public affairs. They agreed  
to remain until Monday, at his solicitation."  
Probably a new administration will be formed  
by that time; if not, a Secretary of Interim  
will be appointed. The present Cabinet, though in-  
fidelity, declined to counsel as to the new organ-  
ization—they exercise executive, not advisory  
functions.  
"The President is understood to have determined  
that Gen. Taylor's policy respecting New  
Mexico, and will act as soon as the Cabinet is  
formed."

**Executive Pardons.**—The "Pennsylvania"  
attributes the pardon of Gen. Taylor received  
in Dauphin county, to the work of Cameron;  
and the "Keystone" attributes the majority in  
Lancaster, to Buchanan and Ferry. The Har-  
rington Telegraph thinks it a pity they don't  
send somebody to Berlin.

It is said that our Minister at Rome,  
Major Carr, was the means of saving the church  
of St. Peter's from being destroyed by the mob  
when the city was evacuated by the Pope.

**From the Detroit Tribune.**

Written on Hearing the announcement of Gen  
Taylor's Death.  
D. BETHUNE DEVEREUX.  
Furl now the flag! and funeral dirge  
Around its glorious stripes and stars,  
The sable badge that bids us well  
The veteran of a hundred wars—  
Furl now the flag!

Lay by the sword! his noble sword,  
Refrain with bright glory's rays,  
No longer shall it lead us on,  
No more its blade is to be raised—  
Lay by the sword!

Let loose the steel! whose shining neck  
Was clothed with honors for his foes,  
No more his Master holds the rein  
Whose red his fiery nostrils glow—  
Let loose the steel!

Peal loud the bell! a nation mourns  
Its Hero, and its much loved Lion,  
From shore to shore, mark! how it sounds,  
"Brave Taylor sleeps among the dead!"  
Then peal the bell!

God hear our cry! desert us not  
In this hour of fear and gloom,  
But bind us nearer, closer still,  
And save us from Disaster's door!  
Oh! hear our cry!

Then furl the flag! and peal the bell!  
Death deals a mighty blow to-day—  
But while our flag reveals our stars,  
Brave Taylor's fame shines in its ray—  
Yet, furl the flag!

**FROM WASHINGTON.**  
**THE NEW CABINET.**  
After various surmises and numberless ar-  
rangements of the Cabinet by the newspapers,  
it has at last been formed by the President, and  
consists as follows:  
Sec. of State—Daniel Webster, of Mass.  
Sec. of Treasury—Mr. Corwin, of Ohio.  
Sec. of Interior—Mr. Pease, of Maryland.  
Sec. of War—Mr. Bates, of Missouri.  
Sec. of Navy—Mr. Graham, of N. Carolina.  
Attorney General—Mr. Hall, of N. York.  
Attorney General—Mr. Crittenden, of Ky.

The Philadelphia North American and the  
Ledger speak in high terms of these selections  
as a strong cast of Cabinet officers. The Daily  
News says, in announcing the new selection,  
it will thus be perceived that in the selection  
of Cabinet officers, Pennsylvania has been over-  
looked; and while we cannot but regret that  
such is the case, we but echo the sentiment  
of all we have yet heard speak upon the sub-  
ject when we express our full conviction that  
the Cabinet thus selected is a very able one in  
point of experience and talent, and strong in  
influence, possessing the undivided confidence of  
the country and calculated to give general satis-  
faction in every section of the Union. It in-  
dicates the broad national, conservative char-  
acter of the policy of the new administration,  
and will bring to the Executive councils the  
purest patriotism and the largest experience in  
the public affairs of the country. Of Messrs.  
Webster, Corwin and Pease, who occupy the fore-  
ground in the new Cabinet, we have already  
spoken. Men of larger experience and of more  
undoubted patriotism could not have been  
selected. Mr. Corwin could not have been  
chosen as their compeer, than Messrs.  
Bates, Graham, Hall and Crittenden. In our  
confidence in their integrity—a confidence  
which the whole country shares—and the wis-  
dom which we are assured will guide their  
councils, we sink much of the regret we feel  
at our own State should have been overlook-  
ed in the selections.

**Explanatory.**  
Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, having denied, in  
reference to the death of Gen. Taylor, the  
charge preferred against him by Henry, the Wash-  
ington correspondent of the Philadelphia Wis-  
domer, detailing the particulars of the President's  
illness and death, Henry responds, saying  
that the denial is "equivocal," and adds, that  
the trial was made on the 3d. The correspon-  
dent of the Philadelphia American, under the  
title of the 15th, has, however, the following on  
this subject:  
Very serious and unfortunate misapprehen-  
sions, to use the mildest term, have been pub-  
lished in various quarters, concerning the ill-  
ness and death of Gen. Taylor, which have  
done him the greatest injury. It is not true, as  
has been stated, that Mr. Toombs and Mr. Stephens  
visited Gen. Taylor after his indisposition,  
and that the latter refused to receive them,  
and that Mr. Toombs called upon Gen. Taylor  
on the morning of the 3d of July—the day  
before he died—and that he refused to receive  
them. Mr. Stephens was no party to the confer-  
ence, and was not informed of its character until  
the evening of that day. It may well be doubted  
whether all the power at his command was exer-  
cised upon the mind of Gen. Taylor, after  
his occurrence. If it did, his family and  
those who were present are more ignorant than  
the correspondent who gave the story publicly.  
This statement is due alike to the memory of  
the dead, and in justice to the living.

**Things to be Remembered.**  
Remember, says the Chambersburg Whig,  
that the last Legislature cost the State nearly  
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS more  
than sessions of the Legislature should, or  
ordinarily do.  
Remember that this Legislature passed an  
act authorizing the Reading Railroad Com-  
pany to REPUDIATE ITS DEBTS—AMOUNT-  
ING TO MILLIONS—and that the consequence  
of this partially to a monopoly falls  
altogether upon POOR MEN, WIDOWS and  
ORPHANS.  
Remember that this Legislature voted to  
its members EXTRA PAY, over and above what  
the law authorized them, for their criminal  
waste of time.  
Remember that this Legislature RAISED  
THE SALARIES of all the heads of Depart-  
ments, except the Governor.  
Remember that this Legislature perpetrated  
this piece of dishonest and extravagant PAR-  
TIALITY because all the heads of Depart-  
ments WERE LOCO FOCOS AND THE  
GOVERNOR A WHIG.

Remember that this Legislature RAISED  
THE PAY of the Locofoco Canal Commis-  
sioners from THREE TO FOUR DOLLARS  
PER DAY, when it is well known that these  
officers are not engaged in their time, or their  
office more than one-fourth of their time, or three  
hours per day.  
Above all things, remember that this Legis-  
lature was a LOCOFOCO BODY, and that  
when the Whigs are in power such EXTRA-  
VAGANCE and DISHONESTY are never  
heard of. Remember, also, that the com-  
missioners on the Locofoco State Ticket, Messrs.  
Morriston and Brawley, were members of  
this corrupt extra-pay Legislature, and sup-  
ported the above measures. Let them be re-  
membered on the second Tuesday of October!

**Treaty with Mexico.**—The New Orleans  
Picayune announces that a treaty has been  
signed with Mexico for the Tehuantepec rail-  
road. The treaty was made on the  
24th of June, and sent to Washington by  
special messenger. During Mr. Polk's adminis-  
tration five millions of dollars were offered for  
this privilege, which is now obtained without any  
bonus whatever.

**THE WEBSTER CASE.**

**Day of Execution Fixed.**  
The Governor and State Council of Mas-  
sachusetts met in Boston on Friday morning,  
when a unanimous report from the Commit-  
tee of Pardons against a commutation of the  
punishment of death in the case of Professor Web-  
ster, for the murder of Dr. Parkman, was pre-  
sented. This report was accepted by the Coun-  
cil, one member, Mr. Copeland, of Norfolk, vot-  
ing in the negative. Friday, August 30th, was  
fixed as the day of execution.

The Report of the Committee is published in  
the Boston papers. It gives a summary of the  
progress of the case from its commencement,  
and says that the Committee, after a full, fair,  
and earnest investigation of the arguments of-  
fered, have concluded that the trial and convic-  
tion were fair and just, and offer no ground for  
Executive interposition; that they are unani-  
mously of the opinion that the palliating facts  
and circumstances set forth in the confession  
have not been so confirmed by other evi-  
dence and circumstances, as to form a proper and  
sufficient basis for Executive interposition; that  
on these grounds the Committee cannot, con-  
sistently with their duty, recommend a com-  
mutation of the sentence. They then recom-  
mend the above date for the execution.

The Governor, in his address on the subject  
to the Council, remarks that he feels the weight  
of his responsibility, but is not disposed to  
evade it or to shrink from it. He then proceeds  
to give a detailed history of the case, and says:  
In carefully and anxiously examining and  
considering the case, I do not feel authorized,  
by any considerations which have been pre-  
sented to my mind to set aside the deliberate  
verdict of the jury, arrest the solemn decree of  
the law as pronounced by the Executive, and  
annul the Constitution, and disregard the  
opinion and advice of the Council.  
If the circumstances of the killing, as stated  
by the prisoner, are taken as true, it may be  
well questioned whether the Executive Council  
could interfere with the sentence without vio-  
lating the settled laws of the land.  
In his charge to the jury in this case, the  
Chief Justice says: "It is not to be  
preparation of words only, will justify a lie."  
Then, if upon proving language, the party re-  
venge himself with a mortal blow, it is unques-  
tioned Murder.  
The only new fact brought to light as to  
the killing depends upon the word of the prisoner.  
It will hardly be pretended by any one, that  
the declaration of a person under sentence of death,  
should be received as evidence in the trial before  
the Court and jury, and rescind him from the  
consequences which are to follow their proceed-  
ings.  
It is candidly stated by Dr. Putnam, in his  
able argument, and by several of the petitions  
presented in favor of commutation, received  
since his confession, that standing as he does,  
the word of the prisoner is entitled to no credit.  
If the circumstances disclosed on the trial  
are relied on to support his statement, the reply  
is, that those circumstances were urged in his  
favor before the jury, and they have decided  
against him. The facts of this appalling case  
are before the jury; they will therefore list  
of the gloomiest pages in the record of  
crime amongst civilized men.  
On the 23rd day of November, 1849, John White, Web-  
ster's physician, and Dr. George Parkman, a  
professor in Harvard University, and in the Medi-  
cal College in Boston, died at mid-day, in his  
room, in that college, within a few feet of the  
place where he stood and delivered lectures to  
a large class of young men, with unaltered  
violence take the life of Dr. George Parkman,  
a respectable citizen of Boston, who had come  
to that room at the repeated requests of the  
prisoner.

That after taking his life, he evicted, and  
in a manner most shocking to humanity, mutilated  
the body of his victim, bringing out in  
a furnace, and depositing other parts of it in  
different places in the building, where they  
were found by persons who were seeking after  
Dr. Parkman.  
In signing him, he robbed his wife  
creditor, by taking from her two notes of hand,  
signed by himself, and by her, and by her  
and committed still another crime by making  
false marks upon those notes, and that a jury  
of his country, empaneled according to law,  
under the direction of the Chief Justice of the  
State, after a long and impartial trial, and after  
hearing in his defence the arguments of  
learned and distinguished counsel, upon their  
oaths, found him guilty of murder.  
Upon that verdict the Court pronounced the  
usual sentence of death. In such a case there  
should be abundant cause to authorize the  
pardon of the offender, to interpose and  
arrest the sword of Justice. I do not see these  
reasons.

The combined circumstances of the case  
force me to the conclusion, that the safety of  
the community, the inviolability of the law,  
and the principles of impartial justice, demand  
the execution of the sentence.

**THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT OF SATURDAY**  
says, Professor Webster is said to have been fully  
prepared for the decision of the Executive Coun-  
cil—at least, when he learned it from the  
evening papers, he did not appear to be disap-  
pointed. His wife and three daughters; also,  
Mr. Schier, one of his counsel, had an interview  
with him in jail yesterday.

It is understood that Professor Webster had  
expressed a wish that if he were to be executed  
an early day might be fixed; and that his  
wife might be kept in ignorance of the time.  
For a long time the family have abstained from  
reading any newspaper whatever.

The prisoner was visited this morning by  
High Sheriff Evelyn, who found him calm and  
apparently resigned. Professor Webster had  
probably long before abandoned all hope of the  
favorable action of the Governor and Council.  
His Excellency, the Governor, has affixed his  
signature to the "Death Warrant," which has  
been duly transmitted to the High Sheriff.

**News from Mexico—Terrible**  
The latest New Orleans papers have dates  
from the City of Mexico to the 26th of June.  
The cholera was still raging to a frightful  
extent, and two hundred died daily. During  
the month there had been eight thousand cases  
and twenty-seven hundred deaths!  
At Zacatecas the cholera was equally bad—  
the deaths averaging eight per day.  
On account of the prevalence of the cholera  
the Mexican Congress was unable to obtain a  
quorum.  
It was rumored at Vera Cruz that the deaths  
by cholera averaged one thousand per day!  
The Pope's return was celebrated in grand  
style in the City of Mexico.

The approaching Presidential election is ex-  
citing much interest. One paper mentions  
Santa Anna, who is ineligible—not being a  
resident.

The Christian Register, in an article  
relating to the death of General Taylor, re-  
corders the following just tribute to his charac-  
ter:  
"Every new fact that we have learned re-  
specting him during the last four years has serv-  
ed to confirm our conviction of his moral integ-  
rity, firmness, and integrity. For so decided a  
man, he seems to have been remarkably free  
from prejudices, and as modest as he was bold.  
We do not believe that since the day of Wash-  
ington there has been a man of greater national  
loyalty, or a more pure-hearted patriot at the head  
of our government. Our confidence in him was  
of slow growth; but we had at length come to  
look on him as a man who could be misled by  
no partial or sectional excitement, and who  
might be relied on under all circumstances as  
true to the Constitution and to the best inter-  
ests of the whole country."

Young ladies, remember! The daughter  
of the President of the United States was  
teaching school in Buffalo within a year, and  
may be so still. What a beautiful comment  
upon the simplicity of our republican institu-  
tion.

**U. S. Congress.**

**TUESDAY, JULY 16.**  
In the Senate, Mr. Seward presented the  
proceedings of a meeting held at Utica, N. Y.,  
without distinction of party, against the om-  
nibus bill. The omnibus bill was then taken  
up, and Mr. Rusk applied to Mr. Benton's ar-  
gument against the Texas boundary, as defined  
in the Compromise Bill. He was followed by  
Mr. Clay on the same side, who had a sharp  
controversy with the Senator from Missouri.  
Mr. Hale gave notice of his purpose to move  
to lay the bill with the amendments on the table,  
as soon as he can obtain the floor for that  
purpose, Mr. Webster will address the Senate to-  
day in favor of the Bill.

In the House, the session was occupied with  
a discussion as to the admission of High N.  
Smith, the delegate from New Mexico. The  
House adjourned without coming to a decision.

**WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.**  
In the Senate Mr. Webster introduced a bill  
appropriating \$2000 for the erection of a monu-  
ment to ZACHARY TAYLOR, in the Congressional  
burying ground, which was considered and  
passed. After the usual morning business the  
Compromise Bill was taken up, and Mr. Web-  
ster spoke at length in its favor, though at the  
same time, he declared that he would have pre-  
ferred that the measures embraced in the bill  
had been submitted separately. He declared,  
also, that he was in favor of the admission of  
California with her present boundaries. He  
was followed, briefly, by Mr. Clay and  
Mr. Hale. Previous to adjournment a vote  
was taken on Benton's boundary amendment,  
and it was negatived, yeas 18, nays 3.

In the House, the question of the admis-  
sion of the delegate from New Mexico, gave rise  
to a warm debate on the boundary between that  
territory and Texas, which was continued until  
the adjournment without definite action in  
the matter. A letter was also read in the House  
from Secretary Crawford, requesting that legal  
proceedings may be instituted against him for  
the recovery of the interest or any portion of  
the Galphin claim he may have received.

**THURSDAY, JULY 18.**  
In the Senate, the Omnibus bill was under  
consideration. The House was occupied all  
day with the question of admitting the dele-  
gate from New Mexico to a seat. Quite an  
exciting debate sprang up but no decision was  
had up to the adjournment.

**WASHINGTON, JULY 16.**  
The President had another  
conference with the Cabinet on Tuesday. They  
agreed to remain until Monday next at his so-  
licitation, by which time, most probably a new  
Cabinet will be formed. The present Cabinet,  
though invited, declined to counsel as to the  
new organization. During this conference  
in office they will exercise their administrative  
functions in their usual manner, so far as we can  
understand, it is not proposed, on account of any  
hostility on the part of the present Cabinet to  
the new President, but is owing to the fact that  
the disputed boundary between New Mexico  
and Texas has assumed a shape which demands  
prompt and immediate action in some form—  
"Gov. Bell, of Texas," says the correspondent of  
the North American, "has written to the  
President of course intended for Gen. Taylor"  
inquiring whether the proclamation issued by  
Colonel Moore is sanctioned by the administra-  
tion, and that letter was accompanied by  
another, from Mr. Howard of Texas, inquiring  
whether the Executive intended to call on Mr. Bell  
for his military possession of New Mexico. This  
correspondence necessarily involves a direct in-  
sult respecting the course of the new Adminis-  
tration, and it will readily be perceived that  
the members of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet would  
have to encounter grave responsibility in recom-  
mending a policy which might in some  
form or other, be discontinued by their suc-  
cessors in office, or might complicate the  
new President in his future connections. Their  
desire in withdrawing, is to keep him entirely  
untrammeled, and to place his administration  
in such a position that their consciences may not  
be troubled with what may be considered as a  
more judicious or wiser expedient in the present  
emergency.

The President is understood, (so says the  
special correspondent of the Philadelphia N.  
American) as determined to follow Gen. Taylor's  
policy respecting New Mexico, and will act  
as soon as the Cabinet is formed. Should  
the Compromise Bill fail, it is asserted in high  
places, that the President will present a new  
plan of adjustment.

**ORDER OF SUCCESSION.**—In case of the death  
of both the President and Vice President of the  
United States, during the term for which they  
were elected, the following act of Congress,  
passed March 1st, 1795, chap. 8, sec. 9, provides  
for the emergency:  
"If he (the President) shall die, or be removed,  
disabled, or unable, or the Vice President of the  
United States shall die, or be removed, disabled,  
or unable, and in such case there shall be no  
President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the  
House of Representatives shall act as President  
of the United States, until the disability be re-  
moved, or a President shall be elected."  
According to this section, should Mr. Fill-  
more die before the expiration of his term, Mr.  
King, loc of Alabama, President of the Senate  
will succeed to the Presidency and conduct the  
administration until the first Friday in Novem-  
ber next ensuing, when a new election will be  
held for President and Vice President to serve  
for four years from the 4th of March next suc-  
ceeding such election.

**A GOOD ENDORSEMENT.**—The Germantown  
Telegraph, an able and strictly neutral news-  
paper, speaks of the nomination of the Whig  
State Convention:  
"The nominations are regarded as very fair  
ones—the nominees being all respectable, cap-  
able, and popular gentlemen. That of Joshua  
Dungan for Canal Commissioner, we know to  
be a practical farmer, of considerable intelli-  
gence and energy of character, and honest as  
the day is long. He is a member of the Bucks  
County Agricultural Society, and has delivered  
one or two annual addresses before it, marked  
for their good practical sense and peculiar  
adaptedness to the occasions."

**J. PORTER BRAWLEY, AT HOME.**—A large locofoco  
meeting was recently held, at Connoan-  
ville, Crawford County, which denounced the  
nomination of J. Porter Brawley, for the office  
of Surveyor General, and resolved to oppose his  
election. It is also said that his vote in the  
West generally, will fall vastly short of that  
for the other Locofoco candidates. His pros-  
pects of success are truly bleak with clouds and  
dangers. With no warm friends, and an or-  
ganized opposition in the ranks of his own par-  
ty, his defeat must strike every one as more  
than probable.

**Locofoco Consistency.**—The Pittsburgh Em-  
porium, a locofoco newspaper, states that ap-  
plication will be made to the next legislature  
for a charter for a Bank to be located at Tan-  
gany, to be called the "Anthracite Bank," and  
adds the opinion that the bank would be of  
great advantage to business men. "So the lo-  
cofocos go—denouncing banks in general  
terms, but ready for any effort to get their own  
neighborhood supplied with such institutions."

**COMMUNICATIONS.**

Mr. HERALD.—To-day being rainy, and time  
haunting rather heavily, I thought struck me,  
I must communicate something for your useful  
paper. An incident occurred a short time ago,  
of such a pleasant nature, that I deem it may  
be interesting to some, and so I have to com-  
municate it to you—so great I cannot make  
a word of it—so great I have had but few  
seconds of time—so great I have had but few  
rod upon me lately—in this, our progressive  
state of refinement, it adds to my pleasure to  
relate the matter. Some time ago I was in  
Harrisburg doing some business with a friend,  
in his office. I had done my errand and was  
about to leave. My friend invited me to go  
with him to dinner his invitation was so frank  
and kind, I accepted it. We arrived at his  
house, I found his guests seated around  
the dining room, and an excellent dinner  
on the table, waiting the arrival of their host.  
I was introduced to his amiable and beautiful  
daughter. Another set of eating tools were put  
on the table as by instinct—and I assure you, Mr.  
Herald, his company was of no ordinary kind.  
My friend is a printer, and his guests were his  
gentlemen and journeymen, as pretty a set of  
boys as any country can afford. His dwell  
was there as nice as any of them. My friend  
has accompanied lady seated at the head of the  
table, he doing the honors and the attending to  
the boys, calling them gentlemen, giving them  
a practical example of politeness, elevating  
their bashful youthful minds, preparing them  
to go abroad into our Republicanism to do  
their duty. I can assure you I experienced a  
pleasure at that dinner table which made me  
desire soon to be invited to another such. My  
friend is a true Whig. But let me contrast this  
scene with another that happened to me at a  
farmer's house not far from your town. Being  
an old and familiar acquaintance in the family,  
when pure republicanism used to reign su-  
preme, the whole household on an equality—in  
old times if any of the leading men called at  
that house the sons and workmen all dined to-  
gether, and what a merry time they would  
have of it! But now, how changed. A daughter  
has been to boarding school, can't now sit  
down with the workmen, must intimate the  
South, call to the servant like ordering a slave  
how unpleasant it is, and how unhappy such  
feigned or mistaken politeness is. Yes, even  
politesses. She ought now to go to school to  
learn what she has improperly been taught.  
I do hope such bungling education may be put  
a stop to.—Yours truly,  
GUMBERLAND.

**NEW GUMBERLAND, JULY 15, 1850.**  
MR. EDITOR: The time is close at hand  
when it will be necessary for the Whigs of  
this Congressional District to select and nomi-  
nate for themselves an individual qualified to  
discharge the duties of an active and hono-  
rable Congressman. And as Gumberland county  
has not, since the existing arrangement of this  
District, had the honor of being represented by  
any one of her sons in the Hall of Congress,  
we think the counties of Perry and Franklin  
ought and will concede us our right to furnish  
the next candidate.

Among those whom we have heard mention-  
ed in different sections of the county, we know  
of none more worthy and able as a candidate, than  
**JOSEPH MOSSER, Esq., of N. Cumberland.**  
He has labored hard and long in the Whig  
cause, and is well known throughout the coun-  
ty and District as an able, consistent and gen-  
uine Whig. He is a close observer, and well  
acquainted with the wishes of the party and  
the interests of the county.—From our knowl-  
edge of his energy of character and business  
habits we believe no one could be nominated or  
elected more to our better or represent us  
more honorably.

We, therefore, recommend him to the citi-  
zens of Cumberland county, and this Congres-  
sional District as a candidate for nomination;  
believing as we do, that no other one would be  
better supported or receive a larger majority  
of our votes at the polls.

**LOWER END.**  
For the Herald.  
**Resolutions of the Council.**  
At a meeting of the Town Council of the  
Borough of Carlisle, on Saturday, the 13th  
of July, 1850, the following resolution was offered  
and unanimously passed:  
Whereas the Hon. the Provisional of Al-  
mighty God, ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the  
United States has been called from the Chief  
Magistracy of the nation to the Presidency,  
and at a crisis when the integrity,  
firmness and moderation which distinguished  
marked his character, were looked upon as a  
sure pledge that the interests of our country  
would be safe at this critical time—therefore  
Resolved, That we regard the death of  
Zachary Taylor as a national calamity, and with  
the most profound sorrow add our expression  
of grief to that which pervades the whole  
American people.

Ordered, That the above proceedings be pub-  
lished in the papers of the Borough.  
Attest—A. S. SIZEN, Clerk.

**Assault on the Queen.**  
The chief tenor of last week's foreign news  
by the *Hibernia*, was the committing of a  
horrid assault upon her most profane Majesty  
Queen Victoria, by a man named Pate, formerly  
an officer in the Tenth Dragoons. The offence  
was committed against Her Majesty in the  
following manner: Shortly after 6 o'clock  
on Thursday evening, June 27th, Her Majesty  
was leaving Cambridge House in company with  
Prince Albert, when from among the crowd  
assembled to witness her departure a man walk-  
ed out with a walking stick in his hand and  
made an assault on the person of Her Majesty.  
He struck her on the head and face repeatedly,  
but fortunately his blows took no effect beyond  
a demolition of her bonnet and dress.

The Queen appeared at the Italian Opera the same evening  
and she was greeted with the most loyal and  
enthusiastic reception. The mischief has been  
done into custody and has undergone an ex-  
amination, at which he appeared perfectly sane,  
and it is said that he has been living in good  
circumstances.

**The Harmonious democracy of New York**,  
who were supposed to have buried all their  
past disputes, are again at loggerheads,  
and fighting each other as vigorously as again  
ever. The bone of contention is the election  
of a United States Senator in the place of Dan-  
iel S. Dickinson. The Hunkers stick to him,  
and will cheer him in all their newspapers,  
and have even commenced a systematic agitation  
for holding a second time they may well aban-  
don at once all idea of future independence, and  
will deprecate to wear the collar in all time to  
come.

**The Rutting Passer.**—The last words  
of President Taylor possess a mournful interest.  
Those uttered by him just as his spirit de-  
parted, were all familiar with. The following,  
so truly characteristic of his military life, were  
spoken to one of his physicians, after he had  
himself abandoned all hope of life:  
"You have fought a good fight—but you can-  
not make a stand!"

**Thomas S. Ferson, of the Pennsylvania**  
Senate, had a pugilistic encounter on the 9th  
inst., in Philadelphia, with Andrew Miller,  
Esq., President of the board of Meysenburgh  
Commissioners.

**Pennsylvania Canal.**

So far as we have learned, the Canal above  
Mach Chunk is not seriously injured. The  
mach Chunk is very seriously damaged, and will require  
four to six weeks to repair it. Mr. Gamble,  
Canal Commissioner, having been promptly not-  
ified of the damage, has repaired to the scene  
of destruction, and we may confidently expect  
the repairs will be finished at the earliest op-  
portunity. The consequences of the water  
not yet having receded, we cannot obtain a  
full account of the damage as we desired. The  
water along the Lehigh has been higher than  
the great freight of 1841.

The editor of the New York Mirror  
has invited the editor of the New York  
Herald to a party, the latter offers to bet  
a thousand dollars that he is handsomer than  
the Mirror man. Bennett says—  
"We mean to make this bet—but we will  
come nearer to the great status of the Apollo  
Belletier in the judgment of twelve of the best  
artists in N. York, than our contemporary, who  
calls us an "Ogre"—an "Ogre"—daily, weekly,  
and monthly. And in order to make the bet  
more complete, and as it has been lately  
introduced in Barnum's hotel to be striped to  
the naked truth to make philosophical experi-  
ments, we are perfectly willing to go before  
a committee of these twelve artists, selected  
advisory, to be stripped side by side with  
Hiram Fuller, to test which of us comes nearer  
to the great model of Apollo, and that the one  
who does come nearer shall have the money,  
to be distributed among the poor of New York.  
We will accept our proposition!"

This is a fair proposition, but if it accepted  
due notice should be given, in order that peo-  
ple might have time to leave the city before  
these knights of the quill were "unrolled."

**RELEASE OF THE CONTOY PRISONERS.**—The  
National Intelligencer, of Thursday morning,  
says:—"We understand, and take great pleas-  
ure in announcing the fact, that the prisoners  
taken at Contoy, and in whose behalf our  
Government had interposed, have been released  
by the Spanish authorities from their prisons in  
Havana; and that they may be soon expected  
in the United States. This intelligence will be  
gratifying to good men in both countries, inas-  
much as it will remove the cloud which hung  
for awhile over their amicable relations."

**DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PERE.**—The Ameri-  
can intelligence of the death of Sir Robert  
Pere, caused by a fall from his horse. This  
adds another to the list of English Prize Mil-  
lions who have died from violence. Percival  
was assassinated; Huskisson was killed by a  
railroad train—one of the first ever run; Cas-