

Carlisle Herald.



CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1855.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN JUMBERLAND COUNTY

Terms—Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid punctually in Advance. \$1 75 if paid within the year.

MR. CUMMING'S BILL.

The Lancaster *Express*, the organ of the Temperance men of Lancaster county speaking of the new Liquor law introduced into the House by Mr. Cumming's says, "next to the prohibitory liquor law of Connecticut it is, on the whole, about the best we have seen, and would certainly work well where the people would elect true men to enforce it. The act will be considered by the State Temperance Convention which meets at Harrisburg on Wednesday next."

THE MEN OF 1812.

A convention of the soldiers of the war of 1812, met in Washington city, on Monday, and organized by the choice of Joel B. Sutherland, of Philadelphia, as President. The convention was composed of about 1500 delegates, among whom were some Indians who participated as allies in the contest, of whom Peter Wilson, Sachem of the Cayugas, made a brilliant speech. They visited the Presidential mansion in a body and were greeted by the President in an appropriate address. On Tuesday, they finished the business for which they had convened, and adjourned to Mount Vernon, where in the sacred atmosphere around the tomb of Washington, they disbanded. The old men it is said appeared to be quite rejuvenated and happy in the company of their comrades many of whom had not met since the time when they fought or marched side by side.

PITTSBURG AND ALLEGHENY CITY ELECTION.—In Pittsburg, the Know-Nothings elected three Select and six Common Councilmen, while the Fusionists elected five Select and twenty-one Common Councilmen who were voted for by both parties. At the gubernatorial election, the Know Nothing vote in Pittsburg was 1251, while in the present contest it is 1936, an increase of 685 in three months. The Fusion vote is 637 less than the vote for the pure Whig and Democratic candidates for Supreme Judge three months ago. In Allegheny City, at the present election, the Fusion vote was 1072, while the Know-Nothing vote was 791. The Allegheny City Councils are equally divided between the Know-Nothings and Fusionists.

OUR MEMBERS.—Mr. Donaldson we see has been appointed on two of the House Committees, those of local appropriations and domestic manufactures, and Mr. Criswell on the Pensions Committee. Our representatives are both intelligent and active men, and after they have become more familiarized with their new position will we predict, be regarded as useful legislators.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger thinks it extremely doubtful whether Congress would at this moment appropriate a cent for the purchase of Cuba, much less a hundred millions of dollars. Not even a secret service fund will be devoted in either House to promote negotiation for such a purpose.

MISSOURI.—According to the Jefferson City correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, there can be no choice of U. S. Senator made by the present legislature. The friends of Mr. Benton will adhere to their first choice, those of Atchison will persist in voting for "Dave," and the Whigs will present a man of their own.

DEATH OF YOUNG RITNER.

Mr. RÖCK, Camb. Co, Pa. }
January 13th, 1855. }

To the Editor of the Herald.—I received by yesterday's mail a letter from my son who resides in Iowa. The melancholy affair to which it alludes has been noticed by many of the newspapers, and as many persons have been led to believe that the Joseph Ritner thus noticed was the son of my brother Peter, formerly Sheriff of Cumberland county, I deem it right to give publicity through your widely circulating journal, (hoping that other friendly editors of public journals in Pennsylvania will copy the same), in order that our numerous relatives may be as accurately informed in regard to this melancholy and distressing bereavement as we are. Yours, &c.

JOS. RITNER.

DES MOINES COUNTY, IOWA, }
December 31, 1854. }

DEAR FATHER.—Yours of the 14th ult. was received some days ago. The information it contained was the first we had of Joseph's death. I thought it likely that some one had written to me and directed to Burlington, and on enquiring there, I found a letter for me, from a lady of Joseph's acquaintance in Crescent City, enclosing a slip of one of the newspapers, containing a notice of the melancholy affair. That you may have the most accurate information that I can give, I will here transcribe and copy the letter and paper slip entire.

"Crushed to Death.—Mr. Frame who came to town last night, brought the melancholy news of the death of Mr. Joseph Ritner, a young man who some time ago worked in this place as a carpenter, but lately occupied a farm near Smith river.

"It appears that on Saturday, the 4th instant, the deceased was hauling a load of boards from his place to Mr. Myers. When the cart passing over some stumps upset, and threw the entire load of boards upon the unfortunate young man, fracturing his skull and covering him completely. The cart righted again and the team proceeded home. Nothing was suspected till on Sunday evening, Mr. Frame enquired for Ritner, and was told of the team having returned home and a pile of boards being left on the road.—Upon the urgent request of Mr. Frame the party proceeded to the examination of the board pile, and found the body of the unfortunate Ritner underneath.

"Ritner, we learn, was from Burlington, Iowa, where his parents still live; he was about twenty-five years old, and was a grandson of the former Governor, of that name, of Pennsylvania. He came over the plains to Oregon in 1852, and from Althouse to Crescent City in 1853.

"He was a very estimable, industrious and honest citizen, and his sad fate is deeply deplored by every one that knew him.

"His body was interred on a beautiful knoll on his own farm, within hearing of the surges of the Pacific Ocean, singing his requiem."

The lady in her letter says:—"Out of sympathy to you as the parents of one who was a devoted Christian among us, whose every day life proved him to be a meek and quiet follower of Jesus, I take the liberty of enclosing the notice of his sad decease. Truly will you mourn his sad fate—yet not as those who mourn without hope. He cannot come to you but you can go to him.

"Blessed thought, that we can be privileged to meet our beloved friends on that happy shore where the pain of parting is no longer feared.

"We will miss him here, where faithful followers of the Lord are indeed few. That God may bless this strange dispensation to the salvation of many souls, is the prayer of one who deeply sympathizes with you in this great affliction.

ISABELLA J. HOOPER,
Dep. P. M.

P. S. We removed from Keokuck to California in 1852. My husband was a practicing physician there for many years. He is away from home at this time."

This is the whole of our information at present, and leaves us without a doubt that our beloved son Joseph is dead. It is truly a mysterious providence, but it is none the less our duty to bow in humble submission. He had professed to hope in the pardoning mercy of God before he left home; and it is very gratifying to learn that he held fast his faith and exhibited it in his life—encouraging us to hope that the humble servant here below, is only removed to a more exalted sphere of the Divine service.

I think there was no foul play, as it is not very unusual for a wagon to right when the load all comes off, and when the team goes on. Your affectionate son, &c.

HENRY A. RITNER.

The bounty land extension bill, which has passed the United States Senate, and is awaiting the action of the House, proposes to give to each and every person who was mustered into any department of the United States service, and served 28 days, during any war since 1790, 160 acres of land provided he has not already received it: or as many acres in addition to what he has already received as will make the whole number 190. It was stated in debate, that the bill would dispose of 300,000,00 of acres of the public land.

Town and County Matters.

MUSICAL CONVENTION!—A musical convention commenced in Marion Hall this morning, and will continue until tomorrow evening, under the directions of Professors Johnson and Frost, of Boston assisted by Misses M. E. Smith and E. S. Whitehouse. The exercises of the convention will consist of singing and lectures on the reading of music, expression and cultivation of the voice, &c. Concerts will be given this evening and to-morrow evening—the chorus to consist of all the singers in the convention. The gentlemen and ladies who will direct the exercises of the convention are accomplished musicians, and a similar convention under their charge has just passed off in Harrisburg with great eclat.

TO TRIUMPH!—The Carlisle Gas and Water Company have their works so far completed that the water was let into the main pipes on Thursday last. On Saturday afternoon a beautiful *jet d'eau* was exhibited in the square and the shouts of the admiring boys rent the air. The works are not yet entirely completed, however, the reservoirs are still unfinished, and the water is only brought into the borough by forcing it through a continuous pipe from the Canedoguinet to town. By this means a supply available for fires, if any should break out, will be secured if nothing more. It will take but a short time on the return of good weather to finish the reservoirs. We congratulate the community upon the prospect of a copious supply of pure water. A general expression of thanks is also due to the officers and managers of the company, who, without any compensation, have given their time and attention to pushing forward this enterprise. We shall propose a grand celebration of the event on the 4th of July.

REGISTER OF SALES.—Bills for the following sales of personal property have been printed at this office.

Sale by John Mitchel, of West Pensboro township, on Tuesday, the 30th of January.

Sale by Elizabeth Hunsberger, of Newton township, on Monday the 13th of February.

Sale Simeon Fisk, of Dickinson township, on Thursday the 15th of February.

SEGARS.—Mr. B. K. Spangler, corner of Main and West streets, has sent us a specimen of the quality of Segars kept in his establishment, to the excellence of which we can fully testify. Give him a call.

SAVANAH DEBATING SOCIETY.—Monday evening Jan. 1st 1855. Society met and JOHN W. HUSTON was unanimously called to fill the chair, the President being absent.—Messrs. John M. Scobey, George Line, jr. Henry Lee, were appointed by the President to act as Judges upon the merits of the arguments produced in Debate this evening.—The discussion of the question adopted by the Society Monday evening, Dec. 18th, viz: That a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, as a beverage, would be detrimental to the agricultural interests of the Commonwealth, and which was discussed at the last meeting of the Society, without a final decision, was continued this evening with much animation. Dr. W. G. Myers, Emanuel Line, James Lee, Anthony Fishburn & James Ralston appeared in the affirmative, and John Lee, Geo. W. Leidich, John Moul and Joseph Ritner, jr. in the negative. The final decision of the judges was given in favor of the negative.

The following was offered by Dr. Wm. G. Myers, as the question for debate at the next meeting of the society. Resolved, "that no Foreigner or Catholic be allowed the privilege of holding office in the United States."

MOB LAW IN NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—The Eastern (Pa.) Argus, Democratic, publishes an exciting account of a mob which collected at Mooresburg, in that county, and broke up a meeting of a Know-Nothing Lodge. The members of the secret organization assembled quietly in an upper story of a public house, and while transacting their business, the mob of opposing politicians gathered around the exterior of the house, armed with a fifty-six pound cannon, which they fired off until it broke all the window glass in the house. Every man in the mob that was not engaged in loading and firing the cannon, was armed with some noisy musical instrument, such as a horn, bugle, trumpet, bass-drum, with which they all kept up such a deafening noise that the lodge was obliged to disperse.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.

Congress.—In the Senate, yesterday, the army re-organization bill was reported back with amendments from the military committee. The Judiciary reform bill occupied the rest of the session. In the House, a resolution was adopted to terminate on the 16th instant the debate on the Pacific railroad bill. A motion was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of extending the armed occupation act to the territories of New Mexico and Utah, with a view to the suppression of Indian hostilities in those territories.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Buckalew, Dem., of Columbia, who had been absent took his seat. The new officers of the Senate were sworn in. The returns of the late election for Governor were laid on the table, and a resolution was adopted, in which the House concurred, to appoint a joint special committee to fix a time for opening them. Mr. Price introduced bills to regulate the vending of spirituous and malt liquors in Philadelphia, and one to suppress drinking houses and promote temperance. The death of Senator Foulkrod was then announced by Senator Goodwin, who, with Senator Price, spoke in eloquent terms of his eminent worth. The usual resolutions were adopted and the Senate adjourned. In the House, the chief business was the reception of a veto message against a bill passed at the last session, authorizing the borough of Huntingdon to subscribe to the Broad Top Railroad. The standing committees were announced, and the assistant sergeants, door-keepers, &c. appointed.

The new Governor of Massachusetts was inaugurated yesterday. The Pittsburg city election yesterday resulted in the defeat of the Know Nothing candidate and the election of Voltz, Whig, as Mayor. More railroad troubles at Erie have broken out, and in consequence, was yesterday brought before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in this city. Messrs. Campbell, Hirst and Meredith applied for a writ of assistance directed to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, commanding him to proceed to the scene of disorder with such force as may be necessary to enforce the several decrees of the Supreme Court in reference to the affair.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11.

Congress.—In the Senate, yesterday, the first Monday in February was assigned for the consideration of Mr. Underwood's resolution relative to freedom of religious worship in foreign countries. Mr. Brodhead reported a resolution from the Naval Committee to send one or more vessels in search of Dr. Kane. The debate on the Judicial Reform bill was continued. In the House, Mr. Richardson introduced a bill to improve the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The bill to amend the Land Grantment act was taken up, the Homestead amendment rejected, and then the bill itself negatived.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees. Among the bills introduced was one to repeal the registration act; another to repeal the act reducing the rate of interest to six per cent.; two to incorporate banks at Stroudsburg and Catsaqua, and one to supply a defect in the law relative to vacancies. The vetoed bill relative to the small notes of the banks of other States was taken up and lost. The Joint Committee has fixed Tuesday next, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., to open and publish the gubernatorial election returns. The Governor will be inaugurated at 12 o'clock the same day. In the House, resolutions were adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of erecting five or more additional judicial districts, and also to refer to the same Committee the bill to abolish tavern licenses. Subsequently a prohibitory liquor bill was referred to a special committee. Among the new bills introduced, was one to provide for the inspection of buildings in Philadelphia, and another to incorporate a city passenger railway company in Philadelphia. The death of Mr. Foulkrod was announced, and appropriate action taken.

A deficiency of \$25,000 of specie has been detected in the vaults of the Merchants' Bank, New York city. It is thought to have been stolen. Senator Norris, of New Hampshire, has been very dangerously ill, at Washington, but is recovering. The Legislature of New Jersey has been organized, and the Governor's message sent in. In the Senate a Democratic President was chosen, and in the House a Whig Speaker.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12.

Congress.—In the Senate, yesterday, an Illinois land bill was passed, and a debate took place on the bill to increase the compensation of members of Congress, after which discussion followed on the Judiciary reform bill, and the bill to extend the provisions of the Bounty Land act. In the House, after an explanatory speech on the diplomatic and consular reform bill, Mr. Chandler, of Philadelphia, took the floor, and made a speech on the subject of the relations of American Catholics, to the Pope.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—Both Houses met in joint convention yesterday, and published the returns of the gubernatorial election. The Speaker of the Senate acted as President, and announced the following as the official result:

James Pollock	203,822
William Bigler	150,991
Bradford	2,194
Scattering	33

James Pollock was declared to be duly elected Governor of the State, and the cer-

on the many battle fields of the Revolution, attests her devotion to the great principles of American freedom—the great centre-truth of American republicanism. To the Constitution in all its integrity; to the Union in its strength and harmony; to the maintenance in its purity, of the faith and honor of our country, Pennsylvania now is, and always has been pledged—a pledge never violated, and not to be violated, until patriotism ceases to be a virtue, and liberty to be known only as a name.

Entertaining these sentiments, and actuated by an exclusive desire to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our beloved country, the recent action of the National Congress and Executive, in repealing a solemn compromise, only less sacred in public estimation than the Constitution itself—thus attempting to extend the institution of domestic Slavery in the territorial domain of the Nation, violating the pledged faith and honor of the country, arousing sectional jealousies, and renewing the agitation of vexed and distracting questions—has received from the people of our own and other States of the Union, their stern and merited rebuke.

With no desire to restrain the full and entire constitutional rights of the States, nor to interfere directly or indirectly with their domestic institutions, the people of Pennsylvania, in view of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the principles involved in it, and the consequences resulting from it, as marked already by fraud, violence, and strife; have re-affirmed their opposition to the extension of slavery to territories now free, and renewed their pledge "to the doctrines of the act of 1780, which relieved us by constitutional means from a previous social evil; to the great ordinance of 1787, in its full scope and all its beneficent principles; to the protection of the personal rights of every human being under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and the Constitution of the United States, by maintaining inviolate the trial by jury, and the writ of habeas corpus; to the assertion of the due rights of the North, as well as of the South, and to the integrity of the Union."

The declaration of these doctrines, is but the recognition of the fundamental principles of Freedom and human rights. They are neither new nor startling. They were taught by patriot fathers at the watch fires of our country's defenders; and learned amid the bloody snows of Valley Forge, and the mighty throes of war and revolution. They are stamped with indelible impress upon the great charter of our rights, and embodied in the legislation of the best and purest days of the Republic; have filled the hearts, and fell burning from the lips of orators and Statesmen, whose memories are immortal as the principles they cherished. They have been the watchword and the hope of millions who have gone before us, are the watchword and the hope of millions now, and will be, of millions yet unborn.

In many other questions of National and truly American policy—the due protection of American labor and industry, against the depressing influences of foreign labor and capital; the improvement of our harbors and rivers; the National defenses; the equitable distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, in aid of education, and to relieve from debt and taxation; a judicious "homestead bill," reform in the naturalization laws; and the protection of our country against immigration and importation of foreign paupers and convicts—in all these, we, as a State and people, are deeply interested; and to their adoption and promotion every encouragement should be given.

To the people of my native State, who have called me to preside over her destinies, I return the tribute of my warmest gratitude for the honor conferred; and my pledges to them; this day, is, that "I will try to realize their expectations, and not betray their confidence. In assuming the responsibilities of this high office, I would be false to myself, and to the feelings that now oppress me, should I hesitate to affirm my unqualified distrust in my ability to discharge its appropriate duties, in a manner commensurate with their importance. If I cannot secure, I will labor to deserve the confidence and approbation of my fellow citizens. I do not expect, I dare not hope, to escape censure. Deserved censure I will strive to avoid, all other to disregard. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions; with no ambitious desire to gratify; no resentments to cherish; no wish, but for the public good; it will be my endeavor to perform every duty faithfully and fearlessly, and having done this, will abide the judgment of a generous people; assured that if they condemn the act, they will at least award to me the meed of good intention.

With the Constitution for my guide; "equal and exact justice to all" my desire; the greatest good of the greatest number my object—and invoking the aid and blessing of the God of our fathers, and desiring to rule in His fear—my duty, and highest ambition, will be to promote the true interests of the State, maintain our civil and religious privileges, defend the honor, and advance the prosperity and happiness of our Country.

JAMES POLLOCK.

The wise policy marked out and sound American sentiments of the inaugural address met with the heartiest response from his crowd of auditors, and shout after shout testified the wild enthusiasm excited by the advent of JAMES POLLOCK to the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania! May his administration realize the highest expectations of its friends!

We are indebted to Messrs. Dawson and Kurtz, of the U. S. House of Representatives, for public documents.