THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, SEPTBR. 9, 1847.

AGENCY.

☞ V. B. PALMER, Esq. is our authorized Agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions, and making collections for the *American Volunteer*, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

Of Allegheny County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH,

Of Montgomery County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Senator,

ROBERT C. STERRETT, of S. Middleton.

Assembly,

JACOB LEFEVER, of Frankford.

ABRAHAM LAMBERTON, of N. Middleton.

Treasurer,

ROBERT MOORE, of Carlisle.

Commissioner,

JOHN MELL, of Carlisle.

Director of the Poor,

WILLIAM KER, of Westpennsborough.

Auditor,

PETER LIVINGER, of Monroe.

MARY HOWITT'S TALES IN VERSE FOR THE YOUNG—with plates, and many pleasing pieces, worthy of their popular author. This interesting little work has been laid upon our table by KNEEDLER, agent for the Harper's. It is a book of 172 pages, and is well printed and neatly bound. To be had at Kneedler's Book Store, next door to Beetem's hotel, Carlisle.

SENTENCE OF THE RIOTERS.—The thirteen colored men found guilty by the Jury at our last Court, of having participated in the riot last June, were sentenced by Judge Hepburn, at the Argument court on Monday last as follows—John Clellans, Jacob Garver, Moses Jones, Augustus Coates, Anthony Boon, John E. Grey, Achilles Vandergrift, Valentine Thomas, George Norman, Charles Turner, Henry Myers, each to 3 years in the Eastern Penitentiary, and fined $1 and to pay the costs of prosecution. James Jones sentenced to 6 months in the County jail and fined $1. Eli Butler sentenced 10 days imprisonment in County jail, and fined 6 cents.

SHOOTING A LEGISLATOR.—On Saturday, 21st ult., Elisha Worthington of Arkansas, made a desperate attempt to murder Warner Crow, Esq., in the streets of Owensboro. As it was, he succeeded in dangerously wounding Mr. C.

ABOLITIONISM.

Two of our contemporaries of decided abolition tendencies, the Philadelphia "Spirit of the Times" and the "Evening Bulletin," have seen proper to make comments upon the action of Judge HEPBURN in the recent trial for a riot in this place, when he expressed the strong dissent of himself and his Associates, STUART and CLENDENIN, to the verdict of the jury in that case, by which some of the principal offenders were pronounced not guilty, and others were convicted, who were obscure participators in that disgraceful transaction. We think the court would have been recreant to itself and to the whole community, if they had suffered the verdict to pass without a decided and proper rebuke. It would certainly have been a matter of comment, and perhaps dark insinuation, if the court under such circumstances had remained silent.

As to the assertion of the Times that "the verdict was in full accordance with the popular feeling in the Borough of Carlisle, as well as with strict justice," it is about such an assertion as an abolitionist of the rank dye of some of those connected with that paper would make, without having heard the evidence, or knowing any thing at all of the matter, except what they have gleaned from kindred *dark* spirits.

An abolitionist of their stamp, regard neither the constitution or laws of the United States, nor the compromises upon which they are based, but seized with one idea, run stark mad, and make assertions at random without a tittle of proof to sustain them, and which are *notoriously* untrue.

Of the same piece are the sage remarks of the Times in reference to the late act of Assembly. The heroes of the Times in the abolition phalanx, when pretending to treat of law and justice, are like children playing with edge tools, or Justices of the Peace attempting to fathom Coke upon Littleton or Fearne on Contingent Remainders. We pity such miserable pretenders to great learning and profundity, and especially to great wisdom in legal lore, from the bottom of our heart, and consider them with their little knowledge and rank prejudices, as dangerous to the well being of the community as mad dogs, and should be kept within as restricted bounds, and be looked upon in the same light. They are eternally talking about what they don't understand, and eagely conclude that a little *nullification* on the part of our State Legislature, in the shape of the late act of Assembly relative to fugitives from labor, must necessarily upturn the constitution and laws of the United States, and justify robbery and bloodshed, and even murder.

Our friend of the Bulletin is about as unfortunate as his neighbors of the Times, and is manifestly talking at random and about what he does not understand. He appears to place implicit confidence in his own opinions, never doubting but that the action of which he complains, was uncalled for, and out of place. Perhaps the editor of the Bulletin also has some sympathy with *some* of the defendants in this case, and was *magnitized* at the distance of a hundred and twenty miles, by the decided impropriety of Judge Hepburn, in his remarks in reference to this *immaculate* verdict.

Judge HEPBURN never did an act in his life for which he has been sustained so fully and heartily by the people of this community and this county, as his solemn *protest* against the verdict referred to, in behalf of himself and the Associate Judges. Had he not done so, under the circumstances, he would have been unworthy of the place he so worthily occupies. His conduct on that occasion meets with universal approval, always saving and excepting the few abolitionists who infest, like venomous reptiles, every community. With these remarks we drop the subject, and caution our contemporaries to inform themselves more fully in future as to the facts of which they complain, as well as the feelings of the community, upon which they would make their readers believe a high handed outrage and arbitrary stretch of power had been inflicted, before they venture their frail barks from the shore, where they are accustomed to paddle, and before they venture remarks the tendency of which they do not understand, and the effect of which they are profoundly ignorant.

Neither the two *pensioned* presses of Carlisle, who are more or less infected with the *one idea mania*, and who have published garbled and unfair statements of this trial, nor their co-laborers in the abolition cause in Philadelphia, can change the honest sentiments of this community on a subject in which they in common with the mass of the people of Pennsylvania, and the whole Union, are so deep and vitally interested.

THE WHIG COUNTY MEETING—THE MEXICAN PARTY.

The Federalists of this county, at their County Meeting, on the evening of the 23d ult., passed a resolution declaring "that the war with Mexico could and ought to have been avoided—that our country is in the unnatural attitude of an invader of a neighboring republic," &c. Mexico is certainly most faithfully represented in this country—and *particularly in this county.* Ever since the commencement of our difficulties with Mexico, the Federalists (we mean the leaders and wire-pullers,) have zealously labored to prove that Mexico has been in the *right*, and the United States in the *wrong!*—This is to be expected, as a matter of course. The Federal party instinctively takes sides with the enemy, in every controversy in which the country has been engaged with foreign powers. This is to be deeply regretted. There should be but one feeling and one heart among Americans, when their country is brought into conflict with foreign powers. Every thought of the mind, every pulsation of the heart, should be for our country.

During the Revolutionary war there were those among us who adhered to the cause of England with the utmost fidelity, and considered it treason of the deepest die, to rise up against their king and sovereign.

During the last war with great Britain, there was a certain party who denounced Mr. Madison as bitterly as Mr. Polk is now denounced. That war was stigmatised as unholy and unjust—people were told not to aid or countenance those who were engaged in it—capitalists were implored not to lend them means to carry it on—political clergymen, forgetting their high and holy calling, dealt our bitter fulminations against the administration on account of the war—Hartford conventions were called, in order to organize a party to break down the administration—federal orators and federal editors used every argument they could possibly think of, to blacken their country in the eyes of the world.

Now, when the country is engaged in a war with Mexico, the same Federal party are on the side of the enemy, continually declaring that the war is unholy and unjust; that it was commenced by the United States, without any just cause whatever; that Mexico is a weak and injured power, and should be treated kindly; that the present administration wishes to conquer and take possession of Mexico, so as to extend slavery, &c. &c. Not one of these allegations is true, as any candid man must know, who has taken the pains to inform himself. We charge distinctly, that to the federal party must be attached the blame of the war with Mexico—this we can prove to the satisfaction of every reasonable mind. The Mexican nation has been ably vindicated in this country—Mexican perfidy has been applauded—Mexican outrages have been defended, by men of talent and influence. Learned statesmen rise up in their place in the American Congress, and speak for hours in behalf of Mexican rights. Reverend divines rise up in the pulpit on the Lord's Day, and preach eloquently in favor of the outrages committed by Mexico against our own country. These sermons and speeches are conspicuously published in the Mexican papers here, and of course are translated and copied with applause into kindred journals in the city of Mexico! All these things have had their influence on the people of Mexico. Is it not natural, under these circumstances, for the Mexicans to believe they are in the right? They *commenced* the war against the United States, without the slightest cause whatever, but when such a large number of American citizens have gone over to their side, they have every encouragement to continue their outrageous course towards this country. On this account we declare that the Federalists are chargable with the continuance, if not the commencement, of the war. Can this be disputed?

PERRY COUNTY.

We are sorry to see that a few restless spirits in Perry county—men who call themselves Democrats—are again at work trying to disorganize the Democratic party in that county. These men, for the purpose of carrying out their vile schemes, pretend great friendship, for Gen. Taylor, and have nominated him for the Presidency. They have also placed in nomination a County Ticket, in opposition to the regular ticket, nominated by the delegates representing the democracy of that county in County Convention. When the Federalists first nominated General Taylor for the Presidency in this State, their object was to carry an influence for Irvin, their candidate for Governor. But, the old hero soon knocked the noise out of Whiggery, by declaring that he would not consent to have his name used by political demagogues. We think the disorganizers of Perry county have placed themselves in about the same predicament that the Federalists did. They first nominate Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and then pin to his skirts a County ticket in opposition to the regular ticket. The great name of the first, they think, will give character to their ticket, and save it from defeat. But, these disaffected politicians will soon find that the people are not to be gulled by low trickery—nor will they sanction the insult offered to Gen. Taylor, by having his name used for such purposes. We hope our friends in Perry will yet see their error. The Democrats of all other counties in the State appear united to a man. Then why should "gallant little Perry" be the first to attempt disorganization? The partial defeat we sustained throughout the State last fall, should admonish every friend to Democracy of the truth that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." While, with every true Democrat, we must deplore and condemn the apathy and recreancy which were the main causes of our defeat last fall, we feel no disposition to drag up the by-gones of the past, farther than to point to them as admonitions for the future. Every honest Democrat must by this time be convinced that without union and harmony of action, and a rigid adherence to regular nominations, there is no hope for the success of Democratic principles, and no prospect of our gaining and maintaining our party ascendency. We hope, therefore, that the true and honest Democrats of little Perry will frown down this attempt at disorganization. It is such a move as can do no good, and may result in much harm, and those engaged in forming the second ticket, if they be Democrats in *principle*, will abandon their efforts, and join in assisting to elect the regularly nominated ticket. But, if their object is to play into the hands of the Federalists, of course they will keep up their separate organization, and the true Democrats of Perry must do the double duty of defeating the Federalists and disorganizers together.

COLONEL W. H. POLK.—This gentleman, hearing of the landing of Paredes, instantly resigned his diplomatic commission as *charge* at Naples, and with commendable patriotism requested a military appointment in Mexico. The President has appointed his brother a major in the 3d regiment of dragoons, and the new officer received his orders to join Gen. Scott's division.

FROM MEXICO.—The Picayune's correspondent writes that news had been received at Vera Cruz by a gentleman from Ayotla, who came by way of Orizaba, that the vanguard of Gen. Scott's army had reached Ayotla, (which is but twenty miles from the Capital,) on the 13th, to which date not a gun had been fired.

HORRIBLE.—Six persons who breakfasted at Mr. Levi Rowell's, in Goshen, N. H., a few days ago, were poisoned by arsenic in the tea-pot. One of the company, Mrs. Abel, has died; the rest are recovering.

CONVERTS TO DEMOCRACY.

We invite attention to the proceedings of the Democratic Association of South Middleton Township, and particularly to the speeches of Messrs. Baker and Allen, two converts from Federalism to Democracy. Read their addresses—they are the honest sentiments of worthy men, who confess they have been deceived. We admire the bold stand these two gentlemen have taken, and bid them welcome into the ranks of the Democrats. These are not the only persons in Cumberland county who have recently renounced Federalism. Hundreds are following their example. Let our friends be up and doing, therefore, and old Cumberland will soon again give her old-fashioned Democratic majority.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED,

That the Federalists of this county at their meeting on 23d of August, did not say one word about the repeal of the "*British* tariff of 1846." About the time of the passage of this act, and for several months after, the Federal press of this State from one end to the other raised the cry of "*Repeal! Repeal!*"—We were then told that this was to be the watch-word of the Whigs. Many of the Federal papers of this State—the *Herald* of this place among the number—nailed to their top-mast the banner—"*For the Repeal of the British Tariff of 1846.*" But our neighbor of the *Herald*, not many months after, struck his flag, and so did every Federal paper that had adopted the same motto. The tariff of 1846 worked like a charm—the people carefully investigated the subject for themselves—and the Federalists of this county, after all their bluster, are afraid to whisper one word about "repeal." Is not this fact a strong argument in favor of the tariff of 1846? Is it not proof that the wise policy of the National administration is approved of by the people? The Federalists have been completely silenced on that subject, and their late efforts to arrest the prosperity of the country by means of a panic—created for the sole purpose of promoting the cause of Federalism—has disgusted hundreds of honest, well-meaning Whigs, and we greatly mistake the "signs of the times" if they do not show their disapprobation of Federal trickery by their votes in october.

"THE ONE TERM PRINCIPLE."

"One term is a principle to which the Whig party *stands pledged.*"—*Federal papers.*

The Federalists, in the hope of deceiving the people, are continually telling us that they are in favor of but one term for office—they even go so far as to declare that "one term is a *principle* of the Whig party." It is an old but true saying that "drowning men catch at straws," and this attempt of the Federalists to obtain office by fabricating so gross a *falsehood, goes to prove the hopeless condition of our* opponents. Let us see how the Federalists have practiced this "one term principle." In their great stronghold—Philadelphia city—John SWIFT, an aristocrat of the purest stripe, has again been nominated for Mayor. He has held the office, with the exception of one or two years, ever since the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," and yet those federal nabobs that put Irvin on the ticket, have also nominated John Swift for re-election. And we now predict that if John Swift, the present Mayor of Philadelphia, should live, that the federal party will keep him in the same office for twenty years to come, unless the Democrats should become the stronger party and hurl them from power.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, a leading federalist of the abolition wing of the Whig party of Ohio, recently boasted of having represented the strongest whig district in Ohio, on the floor of Congress for sixteen years.

The notorious traitor—TOM CORWIN, has been in office nearly all his life, has filled all the offices in Ohio, from district Attorney to Governor, thence to the U. S. Senate, and is now candidate for the Presidency.

DANIEL WEBSTER has been in the U.S. Senate for a long time, and is the pensioned agent of British Manufacturers, who raise him thousands annually, in addition to that which he receives from the U. S. Government for his services.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and a host of other federalists, have also attained a life right in Congress by the voice of the Federal party.

In Pennsylvania, they run Ritner for Governor THREE TIMES, and then were not satisfied!—They then run him again, and because the people would not give him a fourth term, the clique around him called out the military force of the commonwealth armed with "BUCKSHOT AND BALL," to defeat the known and expressed will of the majority of the people, and force upon an outraged constituency a gang of eight rowdies, who claimed themselves to be the legally elected representatives of the people of Philadelphia county! This is the kind of "one Term principle" that the Federalists are in favor of. They have had the power in Pennsylvania for one year, and the people will take them at their word of one term, and supply their place with better men. It has been done before, and it will be done again.

WHAT THE HAGERSTOWN PAPERS SAY.

Within the last week, more than one hundred persons have called at our office to see the Hagerstown papers, and to read their comments in relation to the riot trial. We therefore, for the purpose of gratifying public curiosity, clip the following article from the last Hagerstown "Torch Light." The other paper published at Hagerstown, the "Mail" had not received the news when it went to press, and says nothing on the subject.

From the Hagerstown Torch Light.

THE CARLISLE RIOT CASE.

In another column, we give all the testimony thus far published, which was elicited at the trial of Prof. M'Clintock and the negroes presented with him, by the Grand Jury of Cumberland county, Pa., for a riot which resulted in the death of one of our Citizens, Mr. James H. Kennedy. The testimony so far as we have seen it, is conclusive of the guilt of Mr. M'Clintock and a large number of the parties presented, and it was therefore with unfeigned surprise, that on Monday night last, we heard that Mr. M'Clintock had been *acquitted*, and thirteen of the negroes *convicted*. At the time we are writing this article, we are unacquainted with any of the facts connected with this most singular verdict. How the 13 negroes convicted, should have been found guilty upon the the same testimony upon which Mr. M'Clintock has been released, when, upon the face of that testimony, the latter is made to appear as the instigator—the prime mover—the very embodiment of the mob—surpasses all bounds of comprehension. No one can read the testimony already published, without being forced to the conviction, that if he is not chargable with the origin of the whole outrage, he is, at least, responsible, by the countenance and encouragement which he gave, for the violence to which it was carried. And no one can believe, that with this countenance and encouragement, those miserable *automata* would now be required to expiate their offence within the walls of the Penitentiary. This is unjust!—it is rank injustice!—and lamentable as is the conclusion, we are yet forced to believe, that there is "something rotten" in the State of Pennsylvania. No one would have rejoiced more over the fair and complete acquittal of Mr. M'Clintock, than ourself—but an acquittal, with such antagonistic facts staring us fully in the face, is to be deplored, most deeply, by all who entertain a proper respect for justice—a kindly feeling for their race, or a love for their country.

We will make it our duty to lay before our readers all the testimony and facts that we can obtain, in order that they may form their own opinions—for we regard this as a subject out of which will hereafter, spring questions, fraught with weal or wo to the Republic.

We understand and we allude to it with pleasure, that every effort which talent and zeal could command, was exerted in behalf of the injured citizens of our State. The Deputy Attorney General, (Mr. Bonham) in strains of eloquence which drew tears from the most hardened of the audience, opened the cause on the part of the State. After the examination of the witnesses, the Jury was addressed on the same side by Mr. Miller, who in a plain, powerful and cogent speech, seemed to have carried conviction to the minds of all. He was succeeded, on the same side, by Mr. Todd and Mr. Watts—the former of whom seemed to make the accursed shrink within themselves by the power of his sarcasm;—and the latter, winding up the case with an inimitable analysis of the testimony enforced by unanswerable argument, appeared to have removed every shadow of doubt, until the verdict itself startled the whole community. Before we go to press, we may be able to lay some further facts before our readers.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received full notes of the testimony, which will enable us, in our next paper, to furnish a complete report of the trial. At present, we will content ourself with giving, in addition to the reports from the Philadelphia papers, the testimony of some of the most conspicuous witnesses on behalf of the parties accused, which we find in our notes.

From a hasty revision of the testimony, we see that we have been fully borne out by the witnesses, in the statement of the facts, made by us, immediately after the riot—which statement was so ruthlessly assailed by some of the friends of Professor M'Clintock. In regard to the declaration of Prof. M'C. after Mr. Kennedy had fallen, that "*it served him right,*" we would state that, owing to the very great excitement which prevailed at the time, this expression may have been misunderstood, although one witness testifies to the words. It is more than probable that he (Prof. M'C.) only remarked that "*Mr. Kennedy brought it upon himself,*" or words to this effect. As we are not disposed to do Mr. M'C injustice—guilty as we believe him to be—we take pleasure in making this statement.

Another explanation, as an act of justice to the character of Cumberland County, we take particular pleasure in making. With a noble and manly firmness, which goes very far towards wiping out the stigma inflicted upon Justice, by the Jury, Judge HEPBURN, on behalf of himself and associates, immediately after the rendition of the verdict, arose and *protested in the most positive manner, against the verdict of the Jury. It was,* said he, *contrary to the testimony, and if it were a matter of dollars and cents, he would not hesitate a moment to set it aside and grant a new trial.* In the views of the Court, we are also gratified to learn, a great majority of the citizens fully concurred.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic voters of Carlisle, held at the public house of Col. John Cornman, on Saturday evening last, the 4th inst., GEORGE SANDERSON was called to the chair, WM. GOULD, and WM. HOLMES appointed Vice Presidents, and *Isaac Ringwalt* Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, it was

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to report to the next meeting the names of officers for the permanent organization of a Democratic Club, and also the rules by which said Club shall be governed.

The chair appointed the following persons said committee—John B. Bratton, M. Holcomb, James Armstrong, H. S. Ritter, George Scoby, Abraham Dehuff, Robert Allison.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns it adjourns to meet this night-week (Sept. 11) at the public house of David Martin.

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

[Signed by the officers.]

South Middleton Ahead!

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH MIDDELTON.

Agreeably to adjournment, the "Democratic Association of S. Middleton" met at the Oak School House, on Saturday evening, the 4th inst.

On motion, M. K. Moul, A. K. Scaright, Adam Poffer, Lafayette Moore and John Stuart, Jr. were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we continue to have unabated confidence in the honesty, integrity and genuine democracy of F. R. SHUNK, and will on the 2d Tuesday of October give him our most cordial support.

Resolved That we hail with pleasure the nomination of ROBERT C. STERRETT, for State Senator, and congratulate the democracy of this Senatorial District in having in him a man of honesty, integrity, competency, and unquestionable Democracy, a man every way worthy the support of the Democratic party of this district.

Resolved, That in J. LEFEVER and A. LAMBERTON, our candidates for Assembly, we recognize gentlemen, who if elected (and we do not doubt it,) will discharge the duties devolving upon them, with credit to themselves and honor to their constituents.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the balance of our ticket, knowing it to be composed of good and true men, worthy the confidence of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course recommended by the County meeting in urging a thorough organization for the contest in October.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a Committee of three persons to wait upon Messrs. Baker and Allen, and request a copy of their addresses delivered upon this occasion for publication.

Resolved, That when we adjourn we adjourn to meet on Saturday evening, the 18th inst. at Burkholder's School House, (near Mr. Thos. Bradley's.)

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the speeches of Messrs. Baker and Allen, be published in all the Democratic papers of the county.

In pursuance of the 6th resolution the Chair appointed James A. Moore, John Hemminger, and Benj. Hoffman, said committee, who attended to the duties assigned them. When the following correspondence was had, viz:

DEAR SIR—The undersigned, having been appointed a Committee to wait upon you and request a copy of the address delivered by you before the Democratic Association of S. Middleton, upon the evening of the 4th inst., would most respectfully ask that you furnish us a copy of your renunciation of Whiggery in order that the sentiments contained in it may be laid before the public.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. A. MOORE,
J. HEMMINGER,
BENJ. HOFFMAN.

To Mr. JOHN ALLEN.

GENTLEMEN—Your favor of the 6th inst. has been received, and in reply permit me to say, that if in your opinion my renunciation of Whiggery will in any way conduce to the success of Democratic measures, you can make such use of it as you may consider proper. I therefore, at your request, have prepared a copy of my address, which I send you with the bearer of your note. Yours, &c.,
JOHN ALLEN.

To Capt. J. A. MOORE, and others, Committee.

MR. ALLEN'S REMARKS.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—I am not in the habit of public speaking; but I wish to state why it is that I have concluded to unite myself with the Democratic party. I have been a member of the Whig party, but I have not been an inattentive observer of the tendencies of measures—of causes and effects. From observation I am satisfied that the measures of the Democratic party are better adapted to promote the happiness of the people, as well as their greatest good, than are the measures of the Whig party. The legislation of the Whig party, when in power, has for its objects to confer special privileges upon classes and individuals. Look at their grants of peculiar privileges to chartered companies—their desire to give those companies all the advantages they can over the community, and not to make them responsible for what they may do. Look at their desire to exempt banking institutions from being responsible for the payment of their just debts. If an individual in the community contracts a debt he must pay it, if he has anything to pay with; but by Whig legislation a number of individuals composing a banking company may refuse to pay their debts, and yet be rolling in luxury at the time—"clothed in purple and fine linen"—when their creditors are in want of many of the necessaries of life. This is wrong. It is unjust and ungrateful, to say nothing of its being ungenerous and heartless. The policy of the democrats is to protect the people in every way they can—looking upon every man in the community as the equal of his neighbor, and entitled equally to the benefits of Government. The Whigs on the other hand, care nothing for the people, but form a kind of mutual insurance company among the leaders in order to give those favored few all the advantages they can, at the expense, of course, of the masses. There is a want of patriotism in all this which I do not like, and which the laboring men of the country should not like, if they had their eyes open to see their own interests. The Whig party is all self, and cares nothing for the good of the country. The Democratic policy cannot be selfish if the members of that party would try to make it so. As soon as they would try to make the democratic party otherwise than the friend of the people and of right and justice, they would no longer be democrats, and would ostracise themselves in the attempt. It has often been tried by designing men. "Men may change while principles are eternal." It is because, therefore, that I believe the democratic policy is the true and just policy, that I have joined the democratic party, and intend hereafter, from now on henceforth *to vote the Democratic ticket.*

[A similar note as that addressed to Mr. Allen was also addressed to Mr. Peter Baker, who responded to it in nearly the same manner, and transmitted a copy of his speech, which follows.]

REMARKS OF MR. BAKER.

Mr. Chairman:—I concur most fully and cordially with my friend who has just addressed this meeting, and believe that even more might be said as to the want of patriotism displayed by the Whigs. I too, have been a Whig, but I acknowledge that I was deceived in the tendency of their measures. There is not only a want of patriotism in the tendency of their measures, but there is a manifest want of it in a portion of the Whig party, when the country is in danger or in a war with a hostile power. Look at the doctrines now of a portion of the Whig *press of this* country. They say that the war with Mexico is "*unjust and unrighteous,*" and that our armies are a sett of "*cut-throats and murderers!*" I cannot thus see it. I believe that we have just cause of war with Mexico, and that the Whigs of the present day are giving as much "AID AND COMFORT" to the enemy as did the Blue-light Hartford Convention Federalists in the last war with Great Britain, or as did the Tories of the Revolution. They always think their own country wrong, while they defend with zeal the enemies of that country! How can we account for this? There is no other good reason than their natural hatred to Republican institutions, and the desire for every calamity to befall them! Thus it was with the Tories of the Revolution. They would rather have seen the KING OF ENGLAND subdue the people of this country and make them slaves, than to have seen the rights and equality of the people proclaimed from the house-tops, as they were in the immortal Declaration of Independence. So in the last war. The Federalists were hostile to it because a democratic Administration was in power, which was determined to maintain the rights of the nation.—The democrats of that day fought for "free trade and sailor's rights." The Federalists cared for neither, and denounced the war, said it was "Jim Madison's war," and resolved that it was "not becoming a moral and religious people to rejoice over the victories achieved by our arms!" Now, the Whigs say this is "*Jimmy Polk's war,*" and show the same want of patriotism as was displayed by the Federalists and Tories at other periods of our history. The Whigs sometimes deny that they are Federalists, and say that the Democrats are the Federalists. I once thought so myself, but I was deceived, and I am willing to acknowledge it. "By their fruits ye shall know them," and the fruits of the Whig party are at present, opposition to a just and righteous war, and the true interests of their own country. And what else did the Federalists of the last war do? What else did the Tories of the Revolution do? I have come to the conclusion therefore, that the Whig party are the same in principle with every party that has opposed the democracy since the foundation of the Government, while I see plainly that the democratic party are the true friends of their country and the rights of man. I here proclaim, that I intend to support democratic men and measures, at our next election, and vote for "honest FRANK SHUNK", *and the whole Democratic ticket.*

From the Pennsylvanian.

The Beauties of Ritner's Administration.

1. The incorporation of a United States Bank, with a capital of thirty-five millions of dollars—in opposition to the will of the people—by aid of purchased votes, and under the garb of repealing the State tax. This flagrant outrage was commenced in deception, matured by a system of wholesale bribery, and ended in plundering the people to an enormous extent. This was the first of the promised golden fruit of a Federal administration.

2. The passage of an odius poll tax, repugnant in its very nature to republican principles, and tolerated only by the miserable serfs of Russia. In this high handed act of tyrannical Federalism, the cloven foot was clearly exposed.

3. Apportioning the State, or, in other words, gerrymandering it, so as to silence the majority, and give the minority the rule—giving one Federalist as much influence at the ballot-box, as fourteen honest, intelligent Democrats.

4. The commencement of the famous Treasury-tapper—the Tape Worm—beginning *no where*, and ending in the *mountains*. Upon this useless work thousand of dollars were expended, merely to gratify the pride or the cupidity of a single man. For had the project been consummated, it could have resulted in no good, as the Furnace which it was intended to serve has since blown out and blown up.

5. A Proclamation offering an immense sum of money for the detection of the incendiaries of the Abolition Hall, where practices were tolerated and virtually approved, revolting to humanity, while the arrest of the cold blooded murderer of young PERRY, a white man, the paltry sum of fifty dollars was offered as a reward. This was Federalism basely bowing its knee to the dark spirit of Abolition.

6. Expending the sum of three hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars, to repair the breach of the Canal in Huntington county, for no part of which sum proper vouches were submitted to the Treasury Department. A large portion of this enormous sum of money was borrowed from the Bank, without law and in palpable violation of the Constitution. Bribery and corruption stalked forth at noon day, and the offer, made by responsible men, to do all the repairs necessary, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars, was indignantly rejected. The difference, say one hundred and fifty thousands dollars, constituted the corruption fund for that county.

7. Driving to the polls whole bands of illegal voters to swell the vote of the Federal candidate.—These poor men were forced to obey, or to leave the public employ. The heartless and unprincipled agents of the State, seizing upon the necessities of these men, presented them the alternative to obey or starve.

8. Publishing an address to the Federalists of the State, advising them "to treat the election as though it never took place," thus inviting them to set the law and constitution at defiance, and counselling them to refuse to yield up their bets, and defraud their neighbors. A more wicked document never before was endorsed by official authority.

9. Prostituting the press to dissemination of discord, and attempting to inflame the vilest passions of a defeated party—threatening murder and civil war, and boldly proclaiming that the Democrats would have to wade in blood if they attempted to *inaugurate the Governor whom they had elected.*

10. An appeal to arms—summoning the militia of the State—making a requisition upon the National Government for *regular* troops to overawe the representatives of the people in the discharge of their duties, and to aid a vile mob, headed by Yankee adventurers, and renegade politicians, to place men in office who had no authority to exercise their duties.

11. Passing the outrageous Registry Law, which *swindled the Democracy of the county of Philadelphia* out of their representation in the National and State Legislatures, and introduced among an astonished and indignant people the infamous system of "*Pipe laying.*"

Such are some of the patriotic acts of the RITNER administration; and now for the cost of some of these acts. The money collected from the pockets of the people, to defray the expenses of these experiments upon the rights and liberties of the people.

Buckshot War,	$147,000 00
Loss of State Stock,	750,452 28
Big Break, Huntington county,	381,000 00
Lightner's Star Chamber report,	30,000 00
Gettysburg Tape Worm,	600,000 00
Sinnemahoning Extension,	150,000 00
Amounting in all to the sum of	$2,058,452 28

If from this sum, the $126,000, for which the repairs on the big break were offered to be made, and could have been made, is deducted from the $381,000, you have remaining the sum of ONE MILLION NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY EIGHT CENTS, *for not a single cent of which* the government or the people received the benefit. The moneys lost by bad management, and the amounts appropriated, and borrowed without credit, form a portion of the State debt upon which the citizens of the State are now paying regular interest. It is admitted by candid men on the Federal side, that one half of this vast sum went into the pockets of the plunderers and robbers who then infested the State from Deleware to Lake Erie. But these are only a portion of the cases that might be referred to in proof of the profligacy, venality, and robbery that characterized that infamous administration.

Will the good people of this Commonwealth again trust that party with the reins of government? Are they prepared to witness a repetition of the foul scenes that disgraced the Capitol? Do they desire now loads of public debt created to feed the cormorants who are impatient, to thrust their arms into the vaults of the Treasury? If so, they have nothing to do but to elect the Federal candidate, who was first among the foremost to advocate the outrages of Ritnerism, and apologize for the venality and defend the corruption of his administration. Gen. Irvin, of all other men in the Federal party, who *have been named for the office of Governor*, is the most suitable candidate to represent the policy and measures of Federalism. He will be *Clay* in the hands of his keepers, ready to be moulded to suit their convenience. A man of notoriously weak mind—insufferably vain—he will be *made the* tool of his keepers, and perpetrate under their counsels any act, no matter what its character, or what its results may be.

EAT LIGHT SUPPERS.—Dr. Child, in his treatise on indigestion, recommends light suppers to prevent morning biliousness—he says, that after fasting, the liver is most fully charged with bile; and as the period of longest abstinence is between the evening meal and breakfast, it follows that there will always be towards morning a natural accumulation of bile, which may convert into morbid engorgement. Hence many who are bilious in the morning, feel themselves relieved after breakfast—in other words, after some bile has been drained from the congested liver.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A Democratic meeting will be held at Martin's hotel, on Saturday evening, next.

LIST OF LETTERS.

ADVERTISED IN THE "VOLUNTEER" BY APPOINTMENT.

§ 18. *And be it further enacted.* * * * * * * * And all advertisements made under the orders of the Postmaster General, in a newspaper or newspapers, of letters uncalled for in any Post-office, shall be inserted in the paper or papers of the town or place where the office advertising may be situated, having the largest circulation.

[*New Post-Office Law, passed March* 3, 1845.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-office at Carlisle, Pa., September 1, 1847. Persons inquiring for letters on this list, will please say they are *advertised.*

Allen George	Lynch Henry
Brenneman Samuel A	Leidig N N
Ball William	Line Catharine
Blake Jane	M'Laughlin Thomas
Bitel W E	Lum Rev Philip
Brown John	Lewis Solomon
Bibbins Mary	Mieth Carl
Carrey James	Meyler Gregory
Chaney Gassoway	Myers John
Cook David	Messinger Sarah Ann
Collins John H	M'Vey James T 2
Chaney R G 2	Moore Margriet
Cooper Wickliffe	Macartney Mary
Comwell Wm	Mocklan Samuel
Darr John	Miller Daniel
Darr William	Orrich Rev Henry
Dilard Julian	Robinson Hunter
Dixon Henry R W	Richesson Minta
Duffy Wm W	Ross Joseph
Dunbatger John	Ramsey Martha
English George W	Rose A
Fritz Friederick	Stuckey David K
Francis Sally	Sweigert Wm R
Fallon John	Shoupp James
Gibler William	Shaus William
Gibb John	Smith Jacob
Gorgas Benjamin	Souders John
Garnes Samuel	Tuckey John Wesley
Humes Jane or Ann	Trimble John
Hamilton Samuel	Thompson Hanreta
Hipple George	Veasey G W
Jones & Evens	Witzmah Jacob
Johnson David	Watson Christophet
Joy James	Welsh William
King Ellen	Zigler Henry
Kline Abraham D 3	Zigler Sabina
Keagy Rebecca H	

GEO. SANDERSON, P. M.

☞ *Under the new Postage Law, advertised letters are charged two cents each in addition to the regular postage.*

WELCH'S NATIONAL CIRCUS!

FROM THE OLYMPIAN AMPHITHEATRE,

PHILADELPHIA.

THIS splendid equestrian company composed entirely of STAR PERFORMERS, will exhibit under their splendid *Water Proof Pavillion*, commodiously furnished for the comfortable reception of 3000 persons, at Carlisle, Thursday September 30, afternoon and evening. Admission 25cts.

Independent of Willis's celebrated *Brass Band*, the company will be saluted, on their arrival, by Mr. Wallace's *String Band*, playing airs from the most *popular Operas.*

In the evening the pavillion will be illuminated by the *patent sylvic Gas*, invented by B. F. Caston, Esq. of the United States Navy Department, Washington. It is an entirely new method, giving a superior light; free from all *nauseous effluvia*, the fault of all other attempts, and casting a light scarcely less brilliant than the *noonday sun.*

Constituting this company will be found *Mr. J. G. Cadwalader*, who will ride his much admired acts of the *Russian Envoy*, the *Terrors of a Sorcerer of Siam*, and the beautiful episode of the *Sprite and his lost wing*, on 2, 3, and 4 horses.

Madame Louisa Howard, the great NATIVE FEMALE EQUESTRIAN, whose admirable personations, on a single horse charm and delight all who behold her; justifying public opinion in awarding to her the the high position she has so successfully held amidst a *host of rival stars.*

CLOWN—*Dan Rice*, the 'mirth-provoking Dan,' whose infinite JEST and FUN, unstained by rudeness and vulgarity, places him *far beyond* the reach of IMITATION.

Mr. Horace Nichols, the Prince of Ring Masters.

The Rivers' Family, whose union of talent, is without a parallell in the world. *Charles Rivers* the most finished artist in his arrangement and execution of scenes and gymnastic groups. *Frederick Rivers* presents every kind of Foreign act, that can surprise by novelty, and Master *Richard Rivers*, (the 'inimitable,') will perform his act on a single horse, as performed before the President and Senators of the United States, and by all present declared the most perfect union of WONDER AND GRACE the world ever knew.

Master T. Neville, who has acquired the rare art of riding, and executing the most difficult feats *backwards*, on a *single