THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, FEBU'Y 10, 1848.

AGENCY.

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

FOR PRESIDENT,

THE NOMINEE OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—The Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia, at the request of the friends of the cause, will return to Carlisle on the 14th inst., for the purpose of delivering one or more lectures in defence of the principles of Temperance. The first lecture will be delivered in the First Presbyterian Church. The principal object in Mr. Chambers again paying our town a visit, as we have been told, is for the purpose of answering the objections contained in a recent discourse of Rev. Mr. LILLIE, in which he took strong grounds against the order of the Sons of Temperance. We have no doubt the controversy between these two gentlemen will wax warm, and we would suggest that three or four gentlemen be selected to preside at each meeting during the controversy to act as Moderators.

VALENTINES.—Kneedler has supplied himself with a splendid variety. Call at his store, next door to Beetem's hotel.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.—We learn that an effort is being made in the State Legislature to get a bill passed exempting this institution from the payment of taxes. We hope no such bill will pass. Why should this college refuse to pay taxes, we should like to know? We hope the members from this county are acquainted with the voice of their constituents on this subject. If they are they will oppose the passage of the bill in question.

COMB. VAL. RAIL-ROAD.—The Board of Directors of this company have determined to lay the entire road, from the Susquehana to Chambersburg, with a new track of T rails. Glad to hear it.

MAJ. SUMNER.—By the last arrivals from Mexico we learn that Maj. E. V. SUMNER, of the 2d Dragoons, is on his way to the United States on leave of absence. Maj. S. has performed good service in Mexico, and his friends will hail his return home with joy.

MEXICAN CANNON.—A joint resolution, introduced by Capt. Small, has passed both Houses of the Legislature, directing the Adjutant General to have the two Mexican Cannon taken at the battle of Cerro Gordo, mounted, and placed in the rotunda of the Capital. This resolution called forth quite an exciting debate in the House, in which a number of honorable members participated. Mr. Evans, the Federal member from Chester, objected to the cannon being placed in the Capital, said it was the place where *peace* prevailed, and thought its sanctity would be invaded by bringing into it the implements of war. He moved to amend by substituting the State Arsenal. Col. Myers, of old Berks, replied, that he thought these trophies should be placed where they could be gazed upon with admiration, as evidence of the valor of our soldiers. He did not suppose that their presence in the Capital would intimidate any one. He avowed, that although by no means boastful of courage, he was not a bit afraid of *spiked* cannon! After some other debate the Resolution passed almost unanimously, *without* an amendment, which some one offered, that the member from Chester should first be allowed time to have his *life insured!*

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—A meeting of the Federal members of both Houses of Congress was held at Washington on the 3d instant, at which it was resolved that the Whigs would hold a National Convention, to meet in *Independence Hall*, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 7th day of June next.

"To meet in Independence Hall!" Really our Federal opponents should be afraid to meet inside the walls of this famous old building. It is no place for traitors and blue-light Federalists to congregate. It is an attempt to disgrace that noble old building. Let the Federalists meet some place else—in the same building, for instance, in which the Hartford Convention Federalists assembled on another occasion. It would be a much more appropriate place for the meeting of the Federal National Convention. Should our opponents persist in occupying Independence Hall, on the 7th of June, we should not be surprised if the walls of that honored old edifice should crumble down upon the tory heads of those within.

☞ The Senate, a few days since, confirmed the nomination of NIMROD STRICKLAND, Esq. as Associate Judge of Chester county. Glad of it. Mr. S. is editor of that sterling Democratic paper, the West Chester Republican, and is a most excellent man.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.—A resolution has been offered in the House, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, vesting in Courts of Justice the right to fix the place of holding elections in the several townships, boroughs and wards of the Commonwealth. A regulation of this kind would be very well, and save considerable time spent in *local* legislation.

Governor Shunk has issued writs for a special election for a member of Congress, in the Congressional district, composed of the counties of Bucks and Lehigh, in the room of Mr. Hornbrook, deceased.—The election to be held on the 23d inst.

GEN. QUITMAN.—This officer, with his family, is sojourning in Philadelphia.

FRESH SHAD AND SOFT CRABS.—We notice that at some of the hotels in Philadelphia they are feasting on fresh shad and soft crabs!

GEN. CASS.—The Chambersburg "Valley Sentinel," the organ of the democracy of Franklin county, has placed the name of Gen. Cass at the head of its columns as its first choice for the Presidency.

MONEY AT INTEREST.—Auditor General Purviance has given a written opinion, to the effect that moneys at interest are not taxable for borough, road or poor purposes. In many of the townships they have heretofore been taxed for such purpose.

☞ The Saturday Courier was sold at public auction on Friday, in the rotunda of the Philadelphia Exchange, and brought $15,000. Andrew McMakin being the purchaser. The place was crowded to excess, and much interest was manifested in the sale. No person ventured to bid against Mr. McMackin, and he therefore got the paper at his own bid. Mr. McMuckin having entered into bonds, guaranteeing that the paper should bring $30,000, the $15,000 therefore goes to Mrs. Holden, as her interest in the concern.

ERIE BANK.—As the notes of this Bank have for a time, been discredited, we copy the following article concerning it, from the "Erie Observer," of the 8th January:

"We see that the notes of the Erie Bank are not in very good repute in Cleveland and some other points on the Lake. Billholders, however, need have no fears in regard to its solvency, and should not part with them at a discount, as we have been assured by the Cashier of the Institution that there are funds amply sufficient in it to meet all its liabilities."

"UNITED WE STAND—DIVIDED WE FALL."

On the result of the next election depends whether the people are to continue supreme, or whether they are to become subservient to the bidding of a gang of political gamesters, headed by such traitors to their country as Clay, Webster, Corwin & Co. The next election will be one of the greatest importance to the people of this country—it will be a period to try men's souls. The same party with which we had to contend during the struggle of the Revolution, and the same men who plotted treason in 1812, with all the accumulated force their depraved ingenuity with the aid of ill-gotten power can enlist, are again at work in slandering their country. The Federalists know very well that they never can succeed when the Democratic party is united, and their whole efforts at present are directed to create a "split" in our party. But we to that Democrat who forgets his duty next fall! His conscience will upbraid him to the latest hour of his life, and his fellow-men will shun him as they would the venomous reptile.

We have said that the Federalists expect only to succeed in the next election in case of a division in the Democratic ranks, and to effect this, they are using every means, fair and foul. Throughout the whole country, north, south, east and west, they have set their netts, and are lying in wait to entrap the people, by their insidious and detestable pretensions of such friendship as vultures give to lambs.—The seeds of discord and disunion—such as the Wilmot Proviso, &c.—have been sown, and our political opponents—those who have afforded "aid and comfort" to the Mexicans, and prayed that the American soldiers might meet with "HOSPITABLE GRAVES"—are exulting in the vain hope of a fruitful harvest. But it is indeed a vain hope if the democracy do their duty. Let us be firm—let us be united—and we need not heed their threats of vengeance or their shouts of anticipated triumph. The band of traitors and political gamblers who are now leagued together for the purpose of disgracing their own country in the eyes of the world, will be brought to the dust, and "VICTORY" will again perch upon the banner under whose silken folds the Democratic party have so often fought and conquered. Let every Democrat, therefore, prepare himself for the great battle next fall, and instead of disputing about the claims of this or that man for a nomination, let us all resolve to support *the nominee of the National Convention.* This should be the course of every true Democrat. Demagogues, and men without character or principle, may attempt to carry favor with a few by *pretending* friendship for a particular candidate; but the people care little about these mush-room politicians. He who receives the nomination of the 4th of May National Convention must receive the united, hearty and zealous support of the whole party—and it matters little to the Democratic party who the nominee may be. Let all Democrats who love their country, and who despise our treacherous political opponents, determine upon victory next fall, and all the cunning of such men as Clay and Webster, and the lick-spittles who do their bidding, will avail them nothing—the resistless breezes of popular feeling will sweep onward and onward, until every fragment of Federalism will be scattered to the four winds of heaven.

The Legislature.

IN SENATE, on the 4th instant, Mr. Storrett presented a petition from citizens of Cumberland county, asking for authority to improve the navigation of the Yellow Breeches creek, either by sluck water or canal. Also, a petition from citizens of Cumberland county against the chartering of any new banks, or re-chartering of any old ones, and asking for a general banking law.

IN THE HOUSE, on the 3d inst., Mr. Lamberton presented a petition from Thomas Craighead, for allowance of a certain claim as witness in a certain case.

In the Senate, on the 7th, the joint resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution, (providing for the election of Judges,) came up on second reading, and after a brief discussion between Messrs. Small and Johnson, it passed a second and final reading by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bons, Brawley, Crescraft, Johnson, (Erie) Johnson, (Armstrong) Jordan, Levis, Matthias, Middleswarth, Rich, Richards, Sadler, Sanderson, Sankey, Small, Smith, Smyser, Williamson, *Speaker*—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Benner, Best, Crabb, Darsie, Gillis, Harris, King, Overfield, Potteiger, Storrett, Stretcer.—11.

Rights of Married Women.

The following bill for the more effectual protection of the rights of married women, has been reported by the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives:

AN ACT TO EXEMPT REAL ESTATE OF MARRIED WOMEN FROM THE DEBTS OF THEIR HUSBANDS.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which shall belong to any woman previous to her marriage, or which shall accrue to her by will or descent during coveture, shall be free from all liabilities or debts of the husband of said woman, and the same shall not be seized, sold, or sequestered, by virtue of any execution, or writ of any kind, which shall issue against said husband.

Section 2. Whenever a judgment shall be obtained against the husband and wife jointly, for the debts of the wife contracted or incurred before marriage, or for her tortuous conduct before or after coveture, the said judgment shall be a lien against her real estate, and may be collected in the same manner as though said real estate was the property of her husband.

Section 3. This act shall not affect the lien or collection of any debts contracted by the husband of any woman prior to the first day of July next; and nothing herein shall be so constructed, as to prevent husband and wife, from mortgaging or conveying the reality of the wife in the manner now recognized by law.

Section 4. All laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

"WHIG" SENTIMENT.

Below will be found a small specimen of Whig sentiment—such as has been reiterated, (in effect, and almost exactly in the same language,) on nearly every occasion, in and out of Congress, when our political friends have adverted to the Tariff of 1846, as a cause of our prosperity during the past year:

"Mr. Polk boasts, and probably truly, of the commercial and agricultural prosperity of his country. But he ought to be reminded, that great part of Europe was, during the past year, tributary to America for food and provisions. The gold of England, France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Scotland and Ireland, have gone, during 1847, to swell the coffers of the American farmer, merchant, factor, and ship-owner. But, ere the year 1848 shall have sounded its knell, America may have known and felt worse a crises than any endured by Great Britain."

If the reader should be anxious to know the source from whence emanated this good "Whig" doctrine, we can tell him that it comes from the *London Herald*, of the 1st ultimo, in an article reviewing the annual message of President POLK. It is no less "Whig," however, for having been imported—as the same statement has been made by many of the leading "Whig" politicians on this side of the Atlantic.

SENATOR ELECTED IN LOUISIANA.—Hon. PIERRE SOULE, has been elected to the U. S. Senate from Louisiana, for six years from the 4th of March, 1849, in place of the Hon. HENRY JOHNSON, a war "Whig." This will be cheering news for our Democratic friends in all sections of the country. Mr. SOULE is a finished debator, and a warm and sincere Democrat. His short Senatorial career, and his fine speech in favor of the war last year, gave promise of a brilliant future. He will, we predict, be one of the most distinguished champions of the good cause in that body

GREAT WAR MEETING IN NEW YORK.

A tremendous turn out of the democracy of New York took place in that city on the 29th ult., to sustain the administration in its praiseworthy course in relation to the war with Mexico, at which A. H. Mickle presided. Old Tammany Hall was crowded. A set of resolutions of the strongest character were then adopted—praising the army and its heroism—repudiating the Clay, Webster, and Corwin Whigs for their treason, and eulogising the firmness of the Government in sustaining the honor and dignity of our country.

Gen. S. Houston, of Texas, made a splendid speech, which was received with great applause. He was bold, animated, and patriotic. Mr. Houston was followed by Gen. Foote, Senator from Mississippi, who made a most eloquent and effective address.—From the speech of the last named gentleman, we take the following extract. We may hereafter publish an extract from the remarks of Gen. Houston:

Fellow-citizens, the present war with Mexico is one admirably calculated to call forth the patriotism of the republic. Patriotism is an old and sterling virtue. It was at the head of the whole class of ancient virtues. It was held in so much esteem in Greece, that without it no abilities or accomplishments could confer dignity or give character. The heroes who patriotically fought at Marathon and Salamis—were they not honored in their own times? and have they not been honored by all generations which have succeeded them? Did not the Romans declare that it was a sweet and glorious thing to die for one's country? And is not our country as much entitled to our regard and affection, as Rome was to Romans, or Greece was to Grecians? Have we not the noblest institutions that the world ever saw? Have we not achieved more true glory than any nation besides ever achieved in the same period of time? And shall it be said, and said truly, of the Americans of the present time, that they are not patriots, but traitors? It is possible, I fear, that there are traitors in this republic; indeed, I may venture to assert that I think there are traitors in this republic at this very moment; men who apparently sympathise more with the foreign foe than with their own native land. I trust that the number is but few; but the cases are conspicuous. The number of patriots is large. [Applause.] I know that there are distinguished men in the national councils and in the States of the Union—men of high character and extensive influence—men of whom we have a right to expect better things—who have been active in disseminating principles which could not, if acted out, be recognised as aught but treason. I use plain language—I speak what I know—I speak what I feel; and I say, that posterity will speak of these things in terms of blasting indignation. [Applause.] If patriotism was a virtue in Greece and Rome—if it is a greater virtue in our land, what shall be said of those who prove themselves traitors in the land of Washington, of Jefferson, and of Jackson? [Tremendous applause.] Would they not be the worst of traitors that the sun of heaven ever shone upon? Why, fellow-citizens in Britain, even in Britain, a poet has written on this subject, and as the lines are so much more strongly depictive of the sentiment which I am anxious to impress upon the minds of those around, than any language at my command, I beg leave to recite them in your hearing—

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said,
This is my own, my native land!"

Now, how is it with us?—with the people of the United States?—with the Executive of this great Republic? He ascertained, before the commencement of the war, that Mexico was determined to invade and subject Texas to devastation—a country which has been fully described to you by the eloquent gentleman who preceded me, and not beyond its merits—a land peopled by men entitled to our highest respect and admiration. The Mexican army had gathered on our confines—a large force was concentrated on the Rio Grande for the purpose of laying Texas waste; and because our Executive did not remain inactive—because he sent an army, for the purpose of defending our frontier—men have said that the present war with Mexico is a Presidential war. [Cries of "It is not—it aint," &c.] The one man power, they said, was put usurpingly in exercise. All his acts, as some have dared to say, were unconstitutional; and they have declared the Executive, for taking these measures, to be guilty of an offence worthy of impeachment, and they have actually threatened to impeach him; but their consciences have restrained them from doing it.

Well, the war has progressed; we have been compelled, by the necessity of the case, to carry it beyond our confines, and conquer a part of the enemy's territory; and some persons are proposing to do—what? Every effort has been made to get peace, but in vain; and what is the prospect? It is proposed that our troops shall trail their arms, and retire from the Mexican citadel to the Rio Grande! It is required that our armies shall be withdrawn. ["Never, never!" from several in the house.] Mighty God! has it come to this? If the men who propose this succeed in attempting what they aim at, it appears to me that the spirit of the mighty Washington might rise up and blast the men who dared to propose it. [Applause.] The enemy's country is in our possession; and what shall we do with it? You have declared by your resolutions what we shall do with it. We are not to withdraw our armies, for the present, at least. Well, suppose it turns out that Mexico will never be able again to make known its separate national existence to the civilized world—that we shall have no Government with which we can treat;—what shall we do with Mexico? [From the crowd: "Annex it; annex it," and laughter.] I am not prepared for that, but I will say that we should hold on to the country; and I say, more, that it is our duty before God to protect the people of Mexico. The people are stretching out their hands to us—they beg of us not to deprive them of the freedom which our arms have given them. Under such circumstances, what should we do? [Annex, annex!" from the crowd.] Shall we withdraw our armies from that country? [No! no! from all parts of the house.] Shall we permit scenes similar to those which have occurred in times past to occur again? But there is more than this: England is ready to step into Mexico at the moment we leave it. She is ready to occupy the Castle of San Juan d'Uloa the moment our forces evacuate it. Lord Palmerston has said as much in his speeches. England, over mindful of her own interests, will step in and take possession of Mexico as soon as we withdraw our armies from it, and the result would be, that instead of being at war with Mexico alone, we would be at war with Mexico and England too—the greatest power in the world by sea and land.

REVENUE COMMISSIONERS.—The bill abolishing this body has been postponed until the last Saturday of this month. It will undoubtedly pass.

THE VAN NESS CASE.—The Supreme Court of the United States has dismissed the appeal of Mrs. Conner, who claimed to be the wife of Gen. P. Van Ness, on the ground of a want of jurisdiction. This, in effect, confirms the decision of the Court below, which settles the case adversely to the plaintiff.

A FIREMAN'S TOAST.—At a Fireman's dinner in New York, a few days since, the following toast was proposed, which was received with shouts of applause:

"*The Ladies*—Their eyes kindle the only flames which we cannot extinguish, and against which *there is no insurance.*"

HENRY CLAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.—It is positively understood, says the Washington correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, that Mr. Clay will not consent to the withdrawal of his name from before the public as a candidate for the Presidency. He is in favor of a National Convention for the purpose of making nominations.

☞ The Washington Union, after speaking of the treasonable course pursued by the Federalists in Congress, in their attempt to embarrass the Government in prosecuting the present war, thus closes its article:

Such a policy is the death warrant of any party in this country which shall dare to carry it out. Such a policy is a return to the worst days of the Essex Junto—of the Hartford Convention—of the "Black Cockades," and the "Blue Lights!" It is the old cry of "*Jim Madison's war, and Jim Madison may fight it out,*" put forth again in the same fell spirit of "moral treason" which, in 1812, lashed to pieces a powerful, and wealthy, and well-organized party, in its shock against the steadfast patriotism of the American people!

AURORA BOREALIS.—The Charleston editors are in ecstacies about a beautiful Borealis which made its appearance in that latitude, on Friday night last.

From Mexico.

From the N. O. Picayune of the 29th ult.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Two weeks Later from the City of Mexico and Ten days Later from Queretaro.

Safety of Col. Wither's Command—Rumors of Peace—Capture of Gens. Valencia and Torejon and other Mexican Officers—Attempt at Insurrection in the City of Mexico—Skirmish between the Rangers and Guerrillas—Supposed death of Padre Jaurauta—Pena y Pena again President, &c. &c.

The U. S. steamship Edith, Capt. Cuillard, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 20th inst. By her we have received our letters and files from the city of Mexico to the 13th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the date of the sailing. The most important feature of the intelligence by this arrival relates to the rumors of peace and an attempted insurrection in the city of Mexico.

Col. Wither's command, about which our last advices left some anxiety on the public mind, arrived in safety at Real del Monte.

A detachment under Col. Wynkoop captured Gen. Valencia and his aid, and Col. Arista, at the hacienda of the former, Tepijaco, on the 1st inst. Colonel Wynkoop was in pursuit of Jarauta and Rea at the time. These escaped him a few hours only. Gen. Valencia and Col. Arista were released on parole.

Cols. Torrenjon, Minon and Gaund were shortly afterwards captured at Amazuco, near Puebla, by Dominguez, Capt. of the Mexican spy company in the service of the United States.

Gen. Cadwalader's command, consisting of the 4th Artillery, 6th, 8th and 11th Infantry, left the city of Mexico on the 3d inst. for Toluca. The troops were in fine spirits at the prospect of active service once more. They had reached Lerma at the last accounts without molestation.

On the 4th inst. Major Talliafero arrived in Mexico from Real del Monte with a detachment of the 9th Infantry and twenty dragoons, in charge of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in silver bars—a part of the assessment levied upon the State and Federal District of Mexico.

The rumor prevailed in the city of Mexico that the Mexican Commissioners had offered a plan of peace—based upon Mr. Trist's propositions at Tucubaya—which had been sent on to Washington city. The departure from the *ultimatum* offered by Mr. Trist, was supposed to be a demand for $30,000,000 for the territory proposed to be surrendered to the United States.

We regret to learn that the four regiments which accompanied Gen. Butler to Mexico, are suffering much from sickness.

We extract the following paragraph from The World, of Guadalaxara, under date of the 17th of December. We shall avail ourselves of the first moments of leisure to reperuse our files:

In a letter from Tepic, dated the 11th December, 1847, it it said, that news had reached Mazatlan that 500 rancheros of California had attacked the Americans who were in possession of La Paz and San Jose, had defeated them and set fire to those places. On the 2d, three American vessels had left Mazatlan to render assistance, and this occurrence would prolong the blockade of San Blas.

We can only make room for the subjoined letters.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 1847.

You will find in one of the letters of the gentleman who continued his correspondence with you during my indisposition, an account of the capture of Gen. Valencia, the renowned hero of Contreras, and Col. Arista, at the hacieda of the former, in his valley, by a party of Texan Rangers, under the command of Col. Wynkoop, of the Pennsylvania volunteers—From all that I can learn the expedition was managed in the most successful manner, and the party came very near laying hands on Padre Jarauta himself, who has been busy in this vicinity some weeks.

Yesterday Dominguez, the Captain of the Mexican spy company, arrived with a small mail, and brought intelligence of his having had a brush with a party of the enemy's cavalry, between Ojo de Agua and Napoluca. The cavalry he dispersed, and took prisoners Gens. Torrejon, Minon and Gaund, who were with the party, and delivered them over to Colonel Childs, at Puebla, together with two American deserters, whom he found with the party. I regret that, in addition to these captures, I cannot add that of Gen. Salazar, who rendered himself infamous by his cruelty to the Santa Fe prisoners. The scoundrel was in the city a few days since, upwards of twenty-four hours, with his family, and the authorities, on learning his whereabouts, sent a body of soldiers to arrest him, but unfortunately he had left the city about two hours before it was known he was here.

All the prisoners have been liberated on parole.—The policy of liberating these men I think extremely doubtful. On parole they can go where they please, and among their own people can say what they please, which enables them to do us much more injury in exciting the people to acts of hostility than if they were never taken prisoners, and their influence not confined to such parts of the country only as they could muster courage to visit. As an instance in proof of what I say, I am told by a gentleman who came up with Col. Johnson's train from Vera Cruz, that on entering one of the small towns at this side of Puebla, which was an advantageous position to resist the advance of Col. Johnson, Gen. La Vega, taken at Huamantla, and Gen. Heron, taken at Corro Gorda, came up with the train on temporary parole, addressed the first knot of his countrymen he met in the town, and asked them why they were not up.—It would be much safer to keep these men confined here, or send them to the United States.

It is impossible to say when there will be a movement towards any of the cities still in possession of the enemy. The commander-in-chief, confident perhaps, of a peace resulting from the proposition of which it is said the Mexican Government has made, is not disposed to disturb the deliberations of the Government at Queretaro by sending an expedition in that direction, or to create new causes of animosity by making additional conquests until the result of the proposition is known.

A bearer of despatches from Washington arrived yesterday with Col. Dominguez, and it is possible that an onward movement may be ordered. If it is ordered soon, there is little if any possibility of resistance being offered to our progress. There is not at any one point, that I can learn, sufficient men and military supplies to resist one thousand of our soldiers.

I regret to say there is a great deal of sickness among the four volunteer regiments from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana, which General Butler commanded to this city. The measles, the mumps, and the diarrhœa, are the prevailing diseases, and on an average, one-half the men in the four regiments are unfit for duty.

We have news to-day from Queretaro. Anaya, who was elected President after Santa Anna's resignation, has gone out of office, the term having expired, and Pena y Pena, by right of his office as Chief Justice, at present fills the vacant chair, or has been elected President—I cannot positively learn which, but I am inclined to believe the former. He has declared that he will pursue the policy of Anaya, who is supposed to be favorable to peace. The letter which brings this news is dated the 8th instant, and says the Cabinet has been reorganized by the appointment of Sr. Rosas as Minister of Foreign Relations and temporary Secretary of War.

Yours, D. S.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 13, 1848.

On Monday last the commander-in-chief was informed of a movement designed here to attack the quarters of the officers of the army, and, if possible, to take them prisoners or kill them. The plan was, that the population, or so much of it as could be induced to take part in the conspiracy, should rise, and, assisted by a body of guerillas which were to enter the city at a certain hour, make the attack.—During the day, the commander-in-chief informed all the chief officers of the intended attack, designated rallying points for the different regiments, and made every disposition necessary to defeat the insurrection. At night scarcely a Mexican was to be seen in the streets, showing that the whole population had a knowledge of what was to be attempted. The precaution adopted, it is supposed, prevented an attempt to execute the plan. The projectors of the insurrection were either blind to the effects of their plan, or foreseeing them, must have been utterly reckless as to the consequences which would result to their own countrymen; for if the attempt had been made, there is not an officer in the army, not excepting the commander-in-chief himself, who could have restrained the troops from sacking the city.

During the night, Lieut. Baker of the 5th Indiana regiment, commanding a patrole, came in sight of two carts near the Plazzo de Torro, in the south-eastern part of the city, one of which, containing one hundred stand of arms, he captured; the other he was unable to come up with before it was placed in concealment. Whether Gen. Scott has the names of the parties who originated the plot, or not, I do not know; but it is pretty well understood that the chief conspirators are among the soldiers of the Mexican army, who assumed citizens' dress when our army entered the city, and have remained here since. A few days may reveal more in relation to the matter.

You will, perhaps, learn before this reaches you, of a similar attempt at Puebla, which the promptitude and determination of Col. Childs nipped in the bud. Enclosed, you will find Col. Childs' proclamation in the Spanish. D. S.

MEXICO, Jan. 13, 1848.

Yesterday, Col. Hays and some of his men had a brush with Padre Jurauta, at a place called San Juan, some twenty or thirty miles from here. Although the guerillas far exceeded the Texans, they did not wait for more than the first charge, but fled in great confusion. Jarauta was seen to fall from his horse, which, together with his lance and cloak, fell into the hands of Col. Hays. His saddle was bloody; from which it is inferred that the reverend scoundrel was killed. C. C.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY IN GEN. SCOTT'S CASE.—By the following order, a manuscript copy of which was furnish to the New Orleans Delta, we learn that the Court of Inquiry, upon which there has been so much speculation, is to sit at Perote, on the 16th inst. The order explains itself, and is the first authenic information we have respecting the Court:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 13, 1848.

By direction of the President of the United States a Court of Inquiry, to consist of Brevet Brig. Gen. N. Towson, Paymaster General; Brig. Gen. Caleb Cushing, and Col. E. G. W. Butler, 3d Dragoons, members, will assemble in Mexico, to enquire and examine into the charges and allegations preferred by Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott against Major Gen. Gideon J. Pillow and Brevet Lieut. Col. James Duncan, Capt. of the 2d Regiment of artillery, and the charges or matters of complaint presented by way of appeal by Brevet Major General W. J. Worth, Colonel of the 8th Regiment of Infantry, against Maj. Gen Winfield Scott; and also into any matters connected with the same, as well as such other transactions as may be submitted to the consideration of the Court; and after having investigated the same, the Court will report the facts in each case, together with the opinions thereon, for the information of the President.

The Court will convene on the 16th day of February next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, in the Castle of Perote, in Mexico, where it will continue to hold its sittings, unless the exigencies of the public service may require the place to be changed, in which case the Court is authorized to adjourn from place to place, in order that no embarrassment to the service may be occasioned by its sessions.

Should any of the members named in the order be prevented from attending, the Court will proceed to, and continue the business before it, provided the number of members present be within the limitation prescribed by law.

First Lieut. Richard P. Hammond, 3d Artillery, is appointed to act as Judge Advocate and Recorder of the Court.

In case the Judge Advocate and Recorder should be prevented from attending, or unable to discharge the duties, the Court is authorized to appoint some other proper person, or devolve the duties of Recorder upon the junior member.

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.
By order: Signed R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

"The Absorption of Mexico."

The Whig presses are attempting to play into the hands of the Whig leaders, by furnishing them with a ridiculous excuse for refusing supplies. The National Intelligencer of yesterday shows the cloven foot, when it gives us an article on "The Absorption of Mexico," and quotes in it an article from the "Charleston Evening News," which, on the very face of it, shows a spirit hostile to the administration and its friends, and falsely declaring that "the true issue involved in the present conduct of the war is *the destruction of the national independence of Mexico;* and the people ought so to understand it at once." We deny the position altogether. The friends of the administration mean to carry out its measures; and that platform is laid down in the message, which avows its design of preserving the nationality of Mexico. The idea of absorbing her is, indeed, "a painted devil," fit only to fright "the eye of childhood." It cannot impose upon an intelligent people, and is only brought forth at this time as a miserable screen for the course of certain leaders. They will abandon their country in the midst of a foreign war, and then try to trump up a wretched pretext for their own miserable justification.—*Washington Union.*

Clay and Webster in Mexico.

"Mustang," the able and accomplished army correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, thus hits off the anti-American sentiments of these two distinguished Whig champions:

"The speeches of Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster have been received here. *If these gentlemen want to aid and assist the enemy, why do they not go into their ranks at once?* If they had Mexican muskets on their shoulders, *they could not assist the Mexicans as much, or do as much harm, as they have done by their speeches.* In the name of God, will the politicians of our country never cease gambling for the Presidency upon the blood of our countrymen? Our army dreads not danger, nor do they fear to die *in defence of their country*, but they do dislike to be sacrificed to the unholy ambition of aspiring politicians and political knaves. Is there no way by which our friends at home can put a stop to the unpatriotic conduct of politicians, who would sacrifice the whole army in order to give tone to the next Presidential election? The army will defend and fight the battles of the country; then let their friends at home defend them from the injuries arising from such speeches as these, or the conduct of such men."

JUDGE DOUGLASS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia News says that the history of Judge Douglass, U. S. Senator from Illinois, is truly remarkable.

A few years ago he was a carpenter or a shoemaker, or some other sort of an honest mechanic, working at his business in the state of New York. He despised and disavowed the sentiment that no man should be above his profession. He went to Illinois, where he turned lawyer and politician—joked with the grown daughters, and kissed the little babies of the backwoodsmen—ran for Congress and was elected—served some time in the House of Representative—went for 54 40, or a fight all round—got elected to the U. S. Senate—married a lady, a fine little lady too, worth her own weight in gold and fifty times her weight in "niggers," as they say, and now drives about in the most stylish coach on the Avenue—a private one, drawn by splendid grey horses; such is the history of our Senatorial orator.

For the American Volunteer.

AN ENIGMA.

My 1 5 2 4 3, was a distinguished General in the Revolution.
My 11 19 20 3, is a cape in South America.
" 10 18 2 6 13, is a cape in Ireland.
" 2 15 3 9, is a mountain in Sicily.
" 10 16 15, is the name of a domestic animal.
" 3 12 15 10 11 4 8, is a town in Mississippi.
" 15 17 7 2 20, is a county in Virginia.
" 10 4 14 18 19 3, is an island on the coast of Asia.
My whole is the name of a distinguished General.

W. J. N.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Febrary 8, 1848.

Flour & Meal—Sales of 800 bbls. Western Flour at $5 75 per brl. for common and $6 37½ for extra city use. Sales for export at $5 75, and good brand at $5 87½ per brl. Corn Meal—Sales of 1000 brls. at $2 50 per brl.

Grain—A sale of fair red and white Wheat mixed at a $1 30, and 1000 bushels good red at the same price. Corn—Sales of 3000 bushels New Yellow at 55a56cts. Oats—no sales.

Whiskey—Sales in brls at 25 cts.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult. in Mechanicsburg, by the Rev. J. G. Fritchey, Mr. JOHN SPEESE, to Miss NANCY WISE, both of this county.

On the 1st inst. by the same, Mr. JOHN VARNARD, of Carlisle, to Miss M. A. FRANKLIN, of W. Pennsborough tp.

DIED,

On Friday the 14th of January, 1848, at his residence, in Sterling, Illinois, Col. EZEKIEL KILGORE, formerly of Green Spring, Cumberland county.

On the 16th ult. at his residence in Mifflin township, Mr. JOHN MCFARLAND, in the 75th year of his age.

Dickinson College Belles Lettres Society.

The 62nd Anniversay of the B. L. Society, will be celebrated in the M. E. Church of this borough, on the 22d inst. The public is respectfully invited to attend. Doors opened at 6½ o'clock, exercises to commence at 7.

C. B KENNERLY,
R. W. MCCORD,
THOS. T. HUTCHINS,
J. W. STITH,
A. BRAKELEY,
T. E. D. G. PRIMROSE,
GEO. R. BIBB,
Committee of Arrangements.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly, passed the 10th day of April, 1826, an election will be held at the public house of George Beetom, in the borough of Carlisle, on MONDAY the 6th day of March next, then and there, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M., to elect THREE MANAGERS for said Company.

JOHN IRWIN, *President.*

February 10, 1848.—3t.

LIST OF LETTERS.

ADVERTISED IN THE "VOLUNTEER" BY APPOINTMENT.

§ 16. *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., February 1, 1848. Persons inquiring for letters on this list, will please say they are advertised.

Attle Elizabeth	Malone Mary
Bond Mary	McCartney Maria
Bar Martha	Myers Elizabeth
Blyler Jacob	Mullin William
Baker Philis	Messinger Daniel
Black Mary Ann	Mourey Martin
Belt Martha 2	Marton William
Berg Adam	McBride Charles
Bortz George	McCartney James
Clark William	McLaughlin John
Corwick John	Richartson John
Drawbaugh William	Rillay George
Dum Absolem	Roberts R B
Elliott Wm Esq.	Riley Mary Ann
Fry Mrs Susana	Robinson Hunter
Free Michael	Reighter George W
Gutshall Henry	Randolph Wm
Gib Henry	Robinson Daniel
Heminger John	Smith George W 2
Hippehamer Sarah 2	Shively Mary
Horn Mathias	Smith Elizabeth B
Housten John F.	Sits Solomon W
Hunter John	Thumma Philip
Harman Elizabeth	Tripher Alexander
Hisar Peter	Thompson Mary A
Hedden Margaret J	Tohmsen Robert
Krous George	Trosthe Moses
Keppler Mary S. 2	Topley Elizabeth
Maty Knox	Vandyke Dr John
Kintz Lewis	Woodward Jacob H
Leaily John	Wolf Sarah
Line Jane E	Wilson Blake
Lyne Wm P	Wright J D & J
Musser Henry	Yingst Michael

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

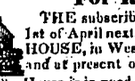
GEO. SANDERSON, P. M.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of Mrs. S. A. Hall, in Carlisle, a great variety of Household FURNITURE, consisting in part of an excellent Piano, mahogany sofas, do. chairs, piano stool, mahogany sideboard with marble top, centre table, dining tables, card tables, imperial carpets, china dinner and tea sets, decanters, wine glasses, tumblers, jelly glasses, glass bowls, candlesticks, girandoles, astral and mantel lamps, cut glass entry lamp, glass and china pitchers, custors, knives and forks with ivory handles, parlor coal and wood stoves, &c. &c. Also, chamber furniture, consisting of a large mahogany wardrobe, do. French *and high post bedsteads*, dressing bureaus with marble tops, beds, mattrasses, bedding, cane bottom and other chairs, carpets, looking glasses, pitchers and basins, large size mahogany bureaus, &c. Also, a large air tight cooking stove and a variety of kitchen furniture. The above named articles are in good order. Terms made know at the time of sale.

February 10, 1848.—3t.

For Rent.



THE subscriber offers for rent from the 1st of April next, the Two Story plastered HOUSE, in West Pomfret street, Carlisle, and at present occupied by Fielden Keeney. The House is in good condition, with a kitchen