

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLETON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1848.

AGENCY.

W. 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 Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

FOR PRESIDENT.

THE NOMINEE OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. HORNMAN and Rev. Mr. NADAL, will lecture on Temperance in the First Presbyterian Church, on Saturday evening.

The obituary notice sent us from Mechanicsburg, shall appear in our next.

TEMPERANCE.—In our next we shall lay before our readers the address of Rev. John Chambers, in reply to a former address of Rev. Mr. Lillie. We shall also publish, the week after, Mr. Lillie's reply to Mr. Chambers.

ROWLEY'S ENAMEL VARNISH.—This Varnish is intended to be used on gilt frames, and forms an established surface, and preserves the gilding. It is indeed a most valuable article, and is the best preservative of gilding we have ever seen. This Varnish has been severely tested, and is highly recommended by all who have used it. Mr. McKinley, editor of the Harrisburg Union, thus speaks of it:

"For the purpose of testing the power of the Varnish to resist staining, I took a specimen of gilding varnished by Mr. Rowley, dabbed it over with wet ink, and not a trace of stain was to be perceived."

We too are enabled to speak of this excellent article from our own knowledge—having had a large gilt frame varnished with the Enamel Varnish. Mr. Rowley, the inventor of this article, is now in Carleton, and we hope to see our citizens avail themselves of the use of his Varnish. He does not sell the Varnish, but applies it to the frames himself, at a moderate compensation.

REJECTION OF MAJ. FIDELL.—We see it stated in several of the papers, that Maj. V. E. FIDELL's nomination as Paymaster in the army, has been rejected by the United States Senate—all the southern members voting against him.

GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Col. G. W. Morgan, of Ohio, has received the appointment of Brig. General in the army. Col. M. is a gallant soldier, a true patriot and a talented man. He has done good service in Mexico already—having passed through many a hard fought battle. No one deserved promotion more than this noble young officer.

ARREST OF MR. TRIST.—A rumor has been for some time prevalent that an order has been sent to Mexico for the arrest of Ambassador Trist, and it is intimated that he is to be arraigned before the military tribunal at Vera Cruz, charged with the duty of investigating the conduct of Gen. Scott. A letter from Washington to the New York Express states that the order for Mr. Trist's arrest is founded upon a law passed in 1793, during the Presidency of the elder Adams, but which has been ever since a dead letter, which provides, that if any citizen of the United States shall, without the authority of his Government, commence or carry on any oral or written correspondence with any foreign Government or with any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any dispute or controversy with the United States, or shall counsel, aid or assist in any such correspondence, he shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5000, and by imprisonment for a term not less than six months nor exceeding three years.

The Blairville Apalachian of the 15th, says:—We are requested by Wm. McPherson, Esq., to state that the water will be let into the upper portion of the Western Division of the Canal on the 1st day of March next. Whether the lower division will be in good repair by that time, we are not able to say.

PIKE COUNTY.—At the regular county meeting of the Democracy of Pike county, held on the 14th instant, O. H. MORGAN, Esq., was appointed delegate to the 4th of March Convention, instructed to go in for Mr. Buchanan.

DELAWARE COUNTY.—At the regular County Convention, which assembled at Chester on the 19th instant, Dr. JAMES ATKINS, and HONORABLE EAGLES, Esq., were chosen delegates to the 4th of March Convention, with instructions to support Hon. George M. Dallas for the Presidency.

There is a rumor in Washington that a certain Senator has received a letter from Genl. Taylor, decidedly Whig in its character. Efforts are making to procure its publication. Will it ever see the light?

COL. FREMONT.—The decision of the Court Martial, in the case of Col. Fremont, has at length been announced, although not officially. He has been found guilty of all the charges preferred—of mutiny, disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer. The Court decreed dismissal from the service, the lesser penalty of the law, but recommended him to the lenity of the President by a vote of seven to six. The President dissented from the Court on the charge of mutiny, but approved the finding on the other two. He then remitted the sentence, and ordered him to duty. We have just received a letter from Washington stating that at the instigation of his father-in-law, Col. Benton, Col. Fremont has resigned his commission in the army.

PEACE! PEACE!

Glorious News from Mexico.

By reference to the news from Mexico, it will be seen that the Mexican Congress have tendered propositions of peace to Gen. Scott, which have been accepted by the officer. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington, on Sunday night, says:

There is no doubt that a treaty of peace has been concluded and ratified by the Mexican government. The treaty arrived here yesterday. The boundary is what I stated in my letter, the Rio Grande on the Atlantic side, and the Gila on the Pacific ocean; New Mexico and Upper California, including St. Diego, to be ours of course. We pay for California and New Mexico. Three millions, I believe, are already drawn for by Mr. Trist. A corps of our army, perhaps 12,000 men, to remain one year in Mexico. All this is as yet rumor, but well founded I believe.

PROVISO OF THE PATENT OFFICE.—The revenues of the Patent Office, for 1847, from all sources, was \$63,111.19. Expenditures, \$41,878.25. Surplus, \$21,232.94.

COMMENTS.—The Ten Regiment bill still hangs in the Senate, and the Loan bill in the House—in short, nothing has yet been done. The contest appears to be confined to two points—the boundary of Texas, and who began the war, or to say a familiar phrase—struck Billy Patterson!

CONFIRMED.—The State Senate has confirmed George G. Leiper, as Associate Judge for Delaware county.

BENNETT STATES, on what authority we know not, that Corcoran and Riggs, the wealthy bankers at Washington, have made arrangements with the Secretary of the Treasury to take the whole of the loan per, as soon as passed by the Senate.

GOVERNOR'S VETO.

We invite attention to the veto message of Gov. Shunk—to be found on our first page, returning to the Senate and House of Representatives, with his objections, the bill entitled "an act to authorize the election of Prosecuting Attorneys."

The reasons assigned are sound and cogent, and such as accord with the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. There is no more reason for electing Prosecuting Attorneys, than there is for the election of Judges, which the Constitutions of 1776, 1790 and 1838, expressly repudiated. The Constitution of 1838 substituted a limited tenure for judges, in place of the old tenure of good behavior, which was virtually for life—but it did not enter into the heads of the members of the Convention which framed our present Constitution, to rest the appointing power in any other hands than the Chief Executive Magistrate, acting under the obligations of his oath of office. The office of Prosecuting Attorney is remedial in its character, and in the spirit of the Constitution should be as much removed from judicial and judicial officers, as the judges of the courts. If the people, in their sovereign sovereignty proper to amend the Constitution, making all officers elective, judicial or otherwise, it will be time enough to legislate upon this subject, but until that period, so great an innovation upon our fundamental law, and the will of the people, heretofore expressed in its most solemn forms, should not and could not be tolerated. We think the message of the Governor, or unanswerable, sustained by sound views, as well as by the Constitution of the Commonwealth, by which he must be guided in the discharge of his official duties.

IMPORTANT MATTERS.—The Board of Trade in their recent report, state that a committee has been appointed by the Board to ascertain what alterations are necessary in the laws of this State for granting charters of incorporation to companies for manufacturing purposes, and to prepare the draft of a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, containing such modifications in the existing laws as will place our citizens on the same equitable footing with those of several of the New England States. The wise legislation passed by Massachusetts, has enabled her to build up and increase her manufactures to such an extent, as to make nearly every State in the Union tributary to her. Pennsylvania possesses advantages for manufacturing purposes superior to any State in the Union, but the fiscal policy of Massachusetts has restricted large and populous cities within her borders filled with intelligent, industrious, and moral inhabitants, and although situated in one corner of the Union, and obtaining a large proportion of the necessities of life from other States, her population, manufactures, and commerce are steadily increasing, and her commercial metropolis is prosperous beyond all former precedent.—Phila. Daily News.

This is very good Federal doctrine, and is one of the plausible guises which Federalism assumes, to cheat a credulous public, and render the labor and sweat of the people subservient to the craft and cunning of designing men. "The Board of Trade" of the Federal city of Philadelphia, are exceedingly anxious to "place our citizens on the same equitable footing with those of several of the New England States," and that Pennsylvania should embrace "the wise legislation pursued by Massachusetts" in reference to her manufacturing system. The News thinks—and we are sorry to say that some so-called Democrats entertain the same views—that this "wise legislation" has enabled Massachusetts "to build up and increase her manufactures to such an extent as to make nearly every State in the Union tributary to her," and it should have added—says, and the bone and muscle of her hardy sons tributary to the overgrown wealth of the lordly monopolist, and monied power proud nobles. The manufacturing system of Massachusetts is a system of slavery, in which the operatives are the vassals, and the favorite recipients of legal, live privileges, in the shape of charters of incorporation containing iniquitous grants of power, are the worse than feudal lords. Out upon such a system! Let it never take root upon the Democratic soil of Pennsylvania. If it does, we will soon find ourselves tied to the Federal car, which rides so triumphantly over the rights of freemen in Massachusetts. No, let individual capital and enterprise have fair play for the exercise of their energies. Charters of incorporation for manufacturing purposes, are but too frequently a mere cunningly devised scheme, for a few designing men to get control through a board of Directors, of a large amount of capital, which they will wield by this machinery of legal enactment to enrich themselves, and frequently to obtain political power and influence. If the enterprise be prosperous, the principal fruits are enjoyed by those who have the management and control of the concern, while they perhaps contribute but a mite to the common fund—but if it be disastrous, the company is declared bankrupt, and a defaulted public may whittle for their money. Look at Federal Massachusetts—and then you can see this system in all its perfection. How many of our own mechanics are injured by this hot bed system in Massachusetts? Look at the hats and shoes and other articles that are thrown broadcast over the Union from New England work shops, when the companies which conduct them soon break up, as it is called, and they pocket the proceeds, by selling them for a price which cannot possibly be a living compensation, but which by the failure is clear gain to them, although it is ruinous to all legitimate business. And this system is what the News says is "making nearly every State in the Union tributary to Massachusetts!" It is a worse tribute than that paid to Caesar.

We rejoice therefore that we have a Democratic Governor, who has shown that he is master of this subject, and that he is determined to stand by the side of the people in this controversy. May the time never come when we in Pennsylvania shall look to Massachusetts as a guide in legislation. Such a time would be a sorry day for the hardy and honest population of the Keystone State. Such a day would witness the spirit of our people broken, and a Federal majority at our elections equal to that now rolled up in Federal Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—We were absent from home on this day. We therefore adopt the following remarks of the Herald, in its notice of the manner in which the day was observed in Carleton:

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, our three fine volunteer companies, Capt. Todd's, Capt. Croft's and Capt. Henderson's, paraded on Tuesday, in honor of the day, and in the afternoon fired appropriate salutes.

In the evening the military and invited guests partook of a public supper, prepared in sumptuous style at Morritt's Hotel.

The Belles Lettres Society, of Dickinson College, also celebrated its anniversary on Tuesday evening, at the residence of E. C. Church. President ALLEN presided over the exercises. The usual number of Addresses were delivered by the oratorical champions of the Society, and the youth and beauty of the town graced the occasion with their presence and smiles. The music was by the amateur Brass Band from Newville, and afforded the audience much delight and credit to the performers.

TAXATION BECOMING VALUABLE.—A soldier in Mexico writes as follows to a member of the Ohio Legislature:

"A friend of mine has sent me a copy of Corwell's speech; I could get almost any price for it, for our soldiers think, if they should be so unfortunate as to be taken prisoners, and should have this speech in their pocket, they would be kindly treated by the Mexicans."

GENEROUS ACT.—A merchant in New York having decreed that, by an oversight of the Assessor, an assessment had been made on \$10,000 of his personal property, presented \$100, the amount that should have been assessed, to the Orphan's Asylum.

Who are opposed to PEACE?—The Federal papers

that countenance Mexico in her obstinacy by representing that the American people are opposed to the contest with Mexico. Gen. Franklin Pierce, who was crowned with acclamation and plaudits by an immense crowd, on the 27th ult., at Concord, New Hampshire, on his return to his family, made a speech in the large railroad hall, which was densely filled by at least 2,500 persons—Gen. Joseph Low in the Chair. He said:

"The course a very large number of the public press in the United States has pursued, has created obstacles to peace. Mexican papers are filled with articles and speeches from the United States denouncing the war on our part, and justifying Mexico—The Mexican editors publish them with the remark that nothing remains to be added by them to make out the justice of their course towards the U. States. On the same day, he saw in a Jalapa paper a whole page of extracts from American papers, he saw a stack on the trees the proclamation of Gen. Santa Ana to the guerrillas, ending with the watchword, 'Death to our own country the food which fed the fornicity that pursued the army at every turn, and caused the butchering of every soldier who fell into their hands.' In the office of the Secretary of Mexico, extracts from American papers were found fixed in the pigeon-holes. They had been used in framing their proclamations."

"Should the Mexicans find the Americans standing together on the question of the war, peace would follow almost instantaneously."

"The CAUSE OF THE MEXICAN OBSTRUCTION.—Captain Taylor, in a letter which he has recently sent to the United States, shows the effect that the anti-war speeches and newspaper comments have had in prolonging the war with Mexico. Over three hundred extracts from the speeches of distinguished men and from leading newspapers, denouncing the war and expressing the liveliest sympathy for Mexico, have been published in that country in a pamphlet, which is laid at the doors of the churches, and distributed to the people of Mexico through every channel, with a view to convince them that the people of the United States are opposed to the war, and that it is the government alone that is waging it. The writer properly says, that these expressions of sympathy have cost our country the loss of many valuable lives, and inspired the Mexicans with hope, that by continuing their opposition, they will eventually force the Americans from their territories. 'A copy of this pamphlet should be procured and published in the same history that recounts the splendid deeds of our gallant countrymen in the valley of Mexico. It would be a valuable lesson, as exhibiting the evils of faction contrasted with the virtue of self-sacrificing patriotism.'

"The opposition to the war has at last come to a definite point. It is now directed against the design to destroy the nationality of Mexico. Whigs have opposed the President and the democratic party to no profit; and have resolved at last to oppose something which nobody desires or advocates; and see how they will succeed in that effort. Mexico has reason to be alarmed at this movement for things have a natural and violent tendency to run, of their own accord, in opposition to universal whiggism. Inasmuch as the whigs know that their opposition to a measure almost secures its success before the country, might not that party to be held accountable for the destruction of Mexican nationality should the event happen."

"Mr. Folk put Santa Ana into Mexico to raise an army of 20,000 men to destroy Gen. Taylor."

"The above most uncharitable and ungrateful accusation proceeded from—not a porter house or a small beer, politician, puffing into a little ephemeral notice by the reckless volatility of his tongue, and the malignant acrimony of his ideas—but from a U. States Senator, representing, and bearing the tongue of him who dare utter such a sentiment."

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Considering the closeness of the vote [104 to 105] by which the government plan of a compound loan of stocks and notes was at last rejected in the committee, we trust that when the bill shall be sent back from the Senate in that shape, the Whigs will not again venture to reject it."

"The TOBACCO CROP OF MISSOURI.—A writer in the St. Louis Republican states that the tobacco crop of Missouri, now coming into market, is the best for manufacturing purposes that ever was produced in that State."

"The MILLITIAES have fixed upon another day for the grand burst up of worldly affairs. It is to come in May next, when according to their calculations, the world will be 6000 years of age for certain and will take its freedom bow out. They are getting ready for it at Leroy, New York."

"SLAVE LAW IN KENTUCKY.—The Kentucky House of Representatives has modified the negro law of '33 as to permit citizens of that State to import slaves for their own use. It is thought it will now pass the Senate, though once rejected by two votes."

"DEATH OF JUDGE DANIEL.—Judge John J. Daniel, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina died in Raleigh on the 10th inst."

"A Lady sent to the late Newark war meeting a flag, made from the silk petticoat of one of the handsomest girls in New Jersey. Before the Mexicans could take that, (says one of the papers) there would be an uncommon bustle about it."

"FARM.—A farm in West Bradford, Chester county, containing 33 acres, was recently sold at \$3,000, and another at Kennel, in the same county, of 80 acres, was sold at \$76 per acre."

"THE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—The Washington Union says, that an official report just received from the special agent for the Indians in Texas. It is confirmatory of the good intentions of those tribes, and their determination to prevent the 'upper hands' from committing further depredations. In relation to the reported battle between the Delawares and Comanches, the agent says he is unable to learn anything about it."

"PROFESSIONAL COVETOUS.—Which are the hyenas, and which are the monkeys? Inquired a child of the showman.—'Which you please, my dear you've paid for admission, and have a right to choose.'"

"Kendal or Canal Coat, pronounced by competent judges superior to the best English coat of the same description, has been found in the valley of the Kanawha river, Virginia."

"The poor Whigs of Congress are in a most distressing predicament. They have two parties out and those two parties hold opposite and irreconcilable views. On all abstract questions, the universal party vote to please the President, they go as far as the anti-war faction can desire. But when it comes to voting supplies, it is then important to keep 'em out for the other side. Thus the whigs talk, and prate one way and act another."

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For the American Volunteer.

THE AMERICAN DEMOCRAT, alias ABOLITION ORGAN.

Mr. Editor—I perceive you have been drawn into a controversy with the "American Democrat," a paper which has Jerome K. Boyer and W. M. Mateer at its head, as its editors and proprietors (?), if the form "by J. K. Boyer & W. M. Mateer" can mean that much, which is of course a matter of very great doubt. As a Buchanan man, I am anxious that that gentleman should not be placed in a false position by the course of this mongrel sheet—and, therefore, "rise to explain."

Both Boyer and Mateer have all along been the avowed enemies of Mr. Buchanan, until they thought your paper preferred for Mr. Dallas (although your paper has treated the former with all due fairness, by publishing expressions of sentiment in his favor), gave them an opportunity, as they vainly believed, to deceive the country Democrats, and give themselves an importance to which they are in no wise entitled, by pretending to be his exclusive friends.—Now, I am willing to admit, that an honest difference of opinion may be entertained by Democrats, as to the relative merits of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Dallas, for the office of President; but those sudden surrenders from one to the other, must be looked upon with a great degree of suspicion. I therefore conceive the course of the "Democrat," in making false and slanderous charges against you, is factious, and has for its object the distraction of the Democratic party of this country. With regard to whether you did oppose Mateer or not, for the situation of Inspector of Carriages, or whether you did or did not, write a letter to the Philadelphia "Times," the Democrats of this county care very little, although you have effectually nailed these charges to the counter as base lies. But they do care, that two fellows who are essentially trading politicians, and can be procured to advocate any side of any controversy for a "levenshoe," should not attempt to distract and divide the party, by making professions of friendship which they never feel, and making charges against others which they know to be false, and then throw up their hands and exclaim, what Democrats are we! The democracy of old Cumberland are not to be wheedled by this silly game.

As to the great friendship for Mr. Buchanan by these two worthies, it is all moonshine—it is a base attempt at deception. They care for no man, and perhaps much less for him, than for others who take shelter under his great name; and thrust themselves upon his notice, while they are unworthy of his confidence and that of the Democratic party. These men of the so-called "Democrat" are not subscribing the interests of Mr. Buchanan, but of those whose tools they are, by the course they are pursuing.—Mateer was avowedly opposed to Mr. Buchanan as far back as the summer of 1845, and he is not to be trusted, and if one do not now welcome him into the ranks of that distinguished statesman. He at one time pretended to be a great friend of Francis R. Shunk, but turned against him, and used his little influence to prevent the selection of Shunk delegates to the last 4th of March Convention, and was rewarded for that opposition by getting a situation from the Canal Board. His friendship now for Mr. Buchanan is not a whit better, and is looked upon with great suspicion. Both he and Boyer were warmly opposed to him—and so expressed themselves publicly—on the 10th of March, before the selection of delegates to the last County Convention, and Mateer at least was the most active man in the East Ward of Carleton electioneering against Mr. Buchanan. This I can prove, by fifty or more respectable Democrats who stood by Mr. Buchanan when he was in danger of being tomahawked, and kicked away by the scalping-knives of the Kilkappoo.—Strange indeed, if that gentleman must now rely for support upon those who were formerly his bitterest and most uncompromising enemies! As a true and sincere friend of that great statesman, I deprecate the false position in which the hypocritical support of such men have placed him.

With regard to the controversy now going on about inhuman matters, between yourself and that mercenary sheet, the "Democrat," the Democrats of this county care very little, except its bad and pernicious tendency in distracting the party. But it has been forced upon you by the repeated insinuations and falsehoods of that paper, and upon their heads rest the responsibility. I will remember, the course pursued by that paper during the past summer, in lending itself to promulgate Abolition sentiments and feelings, and you may rely upon it that the friendship of such a paper is doing Mr. Buchanan far more harm than good. For myself—and I believe such is the feeling of many of the friends of the "Volunteer"—I regret that you did not take a decided stand for him, and urge his claims in preference to others for the Presidency, but such it seems has not been deemed by you consistent with your duty, considering the diversity of public sentiment on the Presidential question. You have preferred to hoist the "nominees of the National Convention," and I have no doubt should Mr. Buchanan be that nominee, that you will support him as zealous as you would any other individual. I have been pleased with your frankness, and the sincerity of your course, as I believe every true Democrat in the country has.

It would be advisable also, for you, not to prolong this unfortunate controversy with a paper of so little character and influence as the so-called "Democrat." The barking of such curs do you no harm, and they are not worth noticing.

A BUCHANAN MAN.

"Certainly we will should Mr. Buchanan receive the nomination for the Presidency, he shall receive our hearty, active, and enthusiastic support.—Ed. Volunteer."

A GREAT COUNTRY AND A GREAT PEOPLE.—An editor, in closing his thanksgiving sermon, says: "Since last year at this time, we have looked on a nation and a God another of about the same population. We have killed a few thousand Mexicans, and saved the lives of ten times as many Irishmen; so that there remains a handsome thanksgiving balance in our favor."

Bergeant Gilbert, of Reading, returned volunteer, brought with him a small book of common prayer, given him by a lady in New Haven, Ct., in which was embedded a musket ball, received in the battle of Chaluluppe, and which, being in his pocket at the time, was the means of saving his life!

"The business of intemperance in regular form, the President of the United States, is a great and great enterprise, which would attract the eyes of all foreign nations, and might prove to be the first actual step in the downfall of our glorious Union!"—Federal papers.

"Rather a delicate business," we should think, particularly if it is undertaken without a good excuse. In such an event, it would prove a stepping off to somebody besides our "Volunteer Union!" If they believe the President has acted unconstitutionally, as they have declared by their votes, it is their duty to impeach him? But they will not do it. Their coward hearts tell them that they have voted a lie!"

"The fact of a Mexican Abolitionist, Giddings of Ohio offered on Monday last, in Congress, a resolution of thanks to Albert Gallatin for his pamphlet in favor of Mexico. The resolution was laid on the table, and prate one way and act another."

For the American Volunteer.

PROCEEDINGS.

At a congregational meeting of the 2d Presbyterian Church of Carleton, held on Saturday, 15th inst. Mr. ROBERT CLARK in the chair, and Jas. HAMILTON, Esq., Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the true and only principle on which the temperance reformation can be based is that of abstinence; for the Bible does not sanction the moderate use of wine in its ordinary meaning—and it is a perversion of the scriptures and contrary to the truth of the Christian religion, to affirm that the use of wine or alcohol is of lesser sinfulness—or to exalt the principle of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors above the other Christian virtues—and to substitute great zeal for the cause for the sake of that faith, love, hope, and charity enjoined in the gospel.

Resolved, That it is incumbent on professed religion at the present day, to be particularly vigilant in their lives and conduct, the true temperance principle enjoined by the Apostles, and last "must be ever kept up to us, as a beverage, that will intoxicate, and that the principles contained in the foregoing Resolutions, are those which have always been maintained by the church; and that the members of the congregation are hereby tendered to their learned Pastor for his able and consistent vindication of them in his published address, and those delivered in this house during the present week.

On motion, Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the Presbyterian, and all the papers of Carleton. Signed by the officers.

Extracts from the minutes of Washington Division, No. 9, Sons of Temperance, 17th Feb., 1848.

Resolved, That the Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, in his lectures delivered in this borough on the 14th and 15th inst., fully and triumphantly vindicated the doctrine of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors used as a beverage, and conclusively proved that it is based upon Gospel principles, and in accordance with the spirit and end of our blessed Christianity.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS our sincere acknowledgments for his able and strenuous labors, which has done great service to humanity, and increase our faith and confidence in the efficacy and truthfulness of the means we have adopted, and are now employing, for rescuing the degraded and restoring the outcast to society and honor.

Resolved, That we regard with unfeigned pity and regret, the course pursued by the Rev. Jas. LIZZIE, and the doctrines taught by him, because they are eminently calculated to bring deep reproach upon Christian religion, and to retard our onward march, temperance, whose wide spread benefactions fully attest that it is of God.

Resolved, That the abuse and defamation so lavishly heaped upon us by the Rev. James Lillie and his condisciples, in denouncing us as "infidels," "heretics," and our Division as "dirty tools and dens of iniquity," are but emanations of ignorance and malice, proving nothing but the narrow-mindedness and "inimicable ferocity" of their learned authors.

Resolved, That we have heard with much pleasure that the Rev. James Lillie has pledged himself to total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, for one entire year—thus in a slight degree counteracting the baneful tendencies of his teaching and of his former example.

Resolved, That as Sons of Temperance, we are undismayed and unmoved by the puny assaults made upon us; and firm in the full consciousness of our integrity, and of Henry's approbation of our Christian religion, and to bring our onward march, temperance, whose wide spread benefactions fully attest that it is of God.

Resolved, That the abuse and defamation so lavishly heaped upon us by the Rev. James Lillie and his condisciples, in denouncing us as "infidels," "heretics," and our Division as "dirty tools and dens of iniquity," are but emanations of ignorance and malice, proving nothing but the narrow-mindedness and "inimicable ferocity" of their learned authors.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in all the papers in Carleton, in the Organ in New York, and in the Standard in Philadelphia.