

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor. CARLEISLE, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1848.

AGENCY. V. B. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized Agent for procuring advertisements...

FOR PRESIDENT. THE NOMINEE OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, ISRAEL PAINTER.

The \$300 EXEMPT BILL.—The first section of the bill to exempt from levy and sale, or distress for rent, property to the amount of \$300 was negatively on second reading in the Senate, after protracted debate.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Abraham H. Sevier, of the State of Arkansas, to be Commissioner of the United States, with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic.

CONFIRMATION BY THE SENATE.—HENRY CHAPMAN, to be President Judge of the XIII (Chester and Delaware) Judicial district.

OUR BOURGHOIS ELECTION—A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY! Our Democratic friends of Carlisle have good reason to rejoice. The election on Friday in this borough of Federalism terminated in a decided triumph for our friends.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.—Although at a late period of the session of our State Legislature, it is still not too late to do good—and we should like to see some action taken in relation to the law of libel.

Our Democratic friends of Carlisle have good reason to rejoice. The election on Friday in this borough of Federalism terminated in a decided triumph for our friends. The returns which we publish below, show that we have carried our candidates for Assessor and Town Clerk, which is a gain from last year.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Position, and Votes. Includes names like Wm. B. Knox, Joseph H. Blair, William Moudy, James L. Guthrie, George Sanderson, B. D. Wunderlich, Adam Senecman, James R. Weaver, William Parks, J. F. Gaesler, Lemuel Todd, John Thompson, Peter Smith, George Gibson, H. A. Doty, George McFeely, Peter B. Smith, Martin Corman, George W. Rheem, John Brannon, William L. Creigh, Joseph Stuart, Samuel Crall, Wm. B. Knox, Joseph H. Blair, William Moudy, James L. Guthrie, Dr. G. W. Foulke, J. B. Parker, Isaac Shaffer, Jacob Rheim, William Wier, Jr., Jacob Leiby, A. G. Lechler, William M'Pherson, William Winbills, George Sanderson, B. D. Wunderlich, James Hamilton, Mitchell McCrellan, Wm. B. Murray, Robert Allison, Jacob Bretz, Adam Senecman, James R. Weaver, John Taylor, John Walker.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE! We publish to-day, to the exclusion of nearly every thing else, the startling intelligence from France.

The full particulars of the revolution which resulted in the overthrow of Louis Philippe's government, will be found in to-day's paper. It will be seen that the immediate cause of the revolution was the attempted suppression of the great Reform Banquet, which was to have taken place in Paris on the 22d of February.

The news by the Cambria, of the revolution in France, on Saturday, took every body by surprise, and produced the most intense excitement in the public mind. The event had been predicted, but it has happened before the time that prediction had fixed for it.

The Legislature will also be Democratic in both branches. This ensures the election of a Democratic U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration on the 4th of March next of the term of the Hon. Chas. G. Atherton.

THE FEDERAL STATE CONVENTION.

The Federalists of this State held a so-called State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 18th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner, (to be defeated by the people next fall), and to appoint Senatorial delegates to the Federal National Convention, which is to assemble at Philadelphia some time in May.

A few resolutions were then passed—one of them denouncing every candidate who is not "the exponent of well-known and long established principles of the Whig party," but we are not told by the other resolutions what those "principles" are, and all are left in the dark on that subject.

Although at a late period of the session of our State Legislature, it is still not too late to do good—and we should like to see some action taken in relation to the law of libel—We should like to see some action taken in relation to the law of libel—we should like to see a bill introduced and passed, allowing the truth to be given in evidence in all trials for this offence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ALL RIGHT! 1,000 Cheers for the Granite State. New Hampshire is Democratic by an increased majority. The Radical Democracy of the Granite State have swept the field against the allied forces arrayed against them.

INCREASE OF SOLDIERS' PAY.—The Senate has unanimously adopted a Resolution, requesting Congress to increase the pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates in the U. S. service, both regular and volunteer, and also to extend the pension laws to the widows and children, or indigent mothers and sisters of officers and soldiers who may die of disease while in service.

INCREASE OF SOLDIERS' PAY.—The Senate has unanimously adopted a Resolution, requesting Congress to increase the pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates in the U. S. service, both regular and volunteer, and also to extend the pension laws to the widows and children, or indigent mothers and sisters of officers and soldiers who may die of disease while in service.

INCREASE OF SOLDIERS' PAY.—The Senate has unanimously adopted a Resolution, requesting Congress to increase the pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates in the U. S. service, both regular and volunteer, and also to extend the pension laws to the widows and children, or indigent mothers and sisters of officers and soldiers who may die of disease while in service.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE! REVOLUTION IN FRANCE! Abdication of Louis Philippe.

FLIGHT TO EU. PALACE IN POSSESSION OF THE PEOPLE. GREAT LOSS OF LIFE. Sacking of the Palace.

HORRIBLE MASSACRES. Establishment of a Republic. RETURN OF LOUIS BONAPARTE TO PARIS.

The steamship Cambria arrived at New York, on Saturday morning last, having sailed from Liverpool on the 26th ult.

Her intelligence is of the most startling and important character! A revolution has broken out in Paris—in which all classes of the people have participated.

From Smith's & Wilmer's Times of Feb. 26th. INSURRECTION UNBLOODED IN PARIS. 100,000 Soldiers Under Arms in and around the City—Resignation of the Guizot Ministry.

We noticed in our last the feverish state in which political affairs stood in Paris on the night of Thursday, the 10th, and we regret to announce that each day has added to that excitement which has increased to such a pitch on the 22nd, the day on which it had been fixed to hold the great reform banquet, that the entire city was in an insurrection.

Proclamations by the prefect of police, and an order of the day by the commander of the National Guards, were published in the morning, and all assemblies of the people, and prohibiting the appearance of National Guards in uniform, unless ordered by their chiefs.

The army collected within Paris and the surrounding villages and forts considerably exceeds one hundred thousand men. This force, unless the soldiers sympathize with the people, could crush the Parisians while the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

As the day advanced the assemblies in the streets gradually increased, and the crowd of soldiers, the King and M. Guizot might induce their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety.

fact the whole of Paris were occupied as if civil war had been everywhere raging. The troops remained with their arms in their hands all night. As I turned into the Rue St. Denis, the dragoons, who were stationed close by the Porte, received orders to charge, and I saw them gallop down the street at a rapid rate, with their drawn swords gleaming in the sun.

On leaving the Rue St. Denis, I saw a vast multitude approaching, headed by a red flag. From the heat with which they advanced, it was plain that they were being pursued by the military. About an hour ago, I observed artillery advancing towards the Boulevards, with the object, no doubt of being directed on the Rue St. Martin, and that neighborhood.

The Rue St. Honoré is occupied with an immense multitude of people, who are all engaged in the same object. The garden of the Palais Royal is closed. All the passages are also closed, and occupied with troops. You will find it difficult to conceive the amount of this usually gay city at this moment.

Three o'clock. A deputation of the officers of the National Guard went to the Tuilleries to demand that it should be permitted to allow the procession of deputies, and the enormous additional number of persons which would have assembled had it taken place, came to a wise determination. Whether they would not have done better had they given the orders for stopping it, is another matter. I think they would.

Four o'clock. The red aspect of the sky in the direction of Mont Valerien showed that an incendiary fire was raging there. The intelligence of the resignation of the Ministry is spreading like wildfire through the city, and in every quarter, with every demonstration of joy.

Five o'clock. The fighting in the quarter of St. Martin still continues, and troops are proceeding to it. When however, they shall learn the orders of the ministry, it is believed that hostilities will immediately cease.

Six o'clock. Fresh troops are being summoned to Paris. The regiment of carabinieri, in garrison at Provins, are expected momentarily. At Cliehy, the inhabitants have been told to prepare for the receipt of troops.

Seven o'clock. The following is the reform manifesto issued on Monday evening, and published in the Liberte, and by which the Ministry support their reasons for prohibiting the banquet.

Eight o'clock. The general committee charged to organize the banquet of the 22d of February, thinks it right to state that the object of the demonstration fixed for Tuesday is the legal and pacific exercise of a constitutional right, the right of holding public meetings.

Nine o'clock. The Chamber of Deputies to-day. M. Yavin, the deputy of the 11th arrondissement of Paris, rose, and in the name of himself and other deputies of Paris, addressed some questions to the President of the interior, with respect to the recent events in Paris.

Ten o'clock. The Chamber immediately rose in great agitation. The public joy increases at the resignation of the ministry. At this moment a detachment of the National Guard, followed by a large crowd, is passing the Bourse, shouting "Vive la Reforme!"

Eleven o'clock. The Chamber immediately rose in great agitation. The public joy increases at the resignation of the ministry. At this moment a detachment of the National Guard, followed by a large crowd, is passing the Bourse, shouting "Vive la Reforme!"

fact the whole of Paris were occupied as if civil war had been everywhere raging. The troops remained with their arms in their hands all night. As I turned into the Rue St. Denis, the dragoons, who were stationed close by the Porte, received orders to charge, and I saw them gallop down the street at a rapid rate, with their drawn swords gleaming in the sun.

On leaving the Rue St. Denis, I saw a vast multitude approaching, headed by a red flag. From the heat with which they advanced, it was plain that they were being pursued by the military. About an hour ago, I observed artillery advancing towards the Boulevards, with the object, no doubt of being directed on the Rue St. Martin, and that neighborhood.

The Rue St. Honoré is occupied with an immense multitude of people, who are all engaged in the same object. The garden of the Palais Royal is closed. All the passages are also closed, and occupied with troops.

Three o'clock. A deputation of the officers of the National Guard went to the Tuilleries to demand that it should be permitted to allow the procession of deputies, and the enormous additional number of persons which would have assembled had it taken place, came to a wise determination.

Four o'clock. The red aspect of the sky in the direction of Mont Valerien showed that an incendiary fire was raging there. The intelligence of the resignation of the Ministry is spreading like wildfire through the city, and in every quarter, with every demonstration of joy.

Five o'clock. The fighting in the quarter of St. Martin still continues, and troops are proceeding to it. When however, they shall learn the orders of the ministry, it is believed that hostilities will immediately cease.

Six o'clock. Fresh troops are being summoned to Paris. The regiment of carabinieri, in garrison at Provins, are expected momentarily. At Cliehy, the inhabitants have been told to prepare for the receipt of troops.

Seven o'clock. The following is the reform manifesto issued on Monday evening, and published in the Liberte, and by which the Ministry support their reasons for prohibiting the banquet.

Eight o'clock. The Chamber of Deputies to-day. M. Yavin, the deputy of the 11th arrondissement of Paris, rose, and in the name of himself and other deputies of Paris, addressed some questions to the President of the interior, with respect to the recent events in Paris.

Nine o'clock. The Chamber immediately rose in great agitation. The public joy increases at the resignation of the ministry. At this moment a detachment of the National Guard, followed by a large crowd, is passing the Bourse, shouting "Vive la Reforme!"

Ten o'clock. The Chamber immediately rose in great agitation. The public joy increases at the resignation of the ministry. At this moment a detachment of the National Guard, followed by a large crowd, is passing the Bourse, shouting "Vive la Reforme!"

Eleven o'clock. The Chamber immediately rose in great agitation. The public joy increases at the resignation of the ministry. At this moment a detachment of the National Guard, followed by a large crowd, is passing the Bourse, shouting "Vive la Reforme!"

but this has been rejected, and a Republic insisted upon. The Duchess of Orleans and the Count de Paris went to the Chamber at half-past one, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours, and a large party of officers on horseback. The Duchess was in deep mourning.

Four o'clock. The Chamber has refused to allow the family of Louis Philippe to resign the throne. A great effort was made to support the Duchess and Count de Paris, but the idea of a republic is not agreeable to the mass of the people.

The Chamber met to-day, but the populace overpowered the majority. The king, at one o'clock, left the Palace of the Tuilleries, escorted by a party of the Cavalry of the National Guard, and several regiments of regular cavalry. The carriage went by the Quay to the barrie de Passy.

The troops were all withdrawn at noon to-day. Not a soldier is to be seen. The troops of the line are fraternized with the national guard, and the national guard with the people. All intercourse between the two sides of the river has cut off, but I hear distant firing going on every instant, while I write.

Garrier Pages is mayor of Paris. A strong Government will be organized. A Republic, on the model of the United States, is proposed. A procession of persons in blouses, and armed, have just passed, carrying the throne of the throne, room of the Tuilleries on their shoulders in triumph and singing the Marseillaise.

There has been a frightful loss of life, and in many instances the troops have refused to act against the people. The number killed is said to be upwards of 500, principally in the neighborhood of the Palais Royal and between that and the Tuilleries.

An attempt was made on the residence of the Minister at eleven o'clock, which failed. The Tocsin has been sounding all day throughout Paris. All Paris is in the hands of the National Guard and the people.

Count Mole was first named, and rejected by the people. Thiers and Barrot were next named, and the proclamations appointing them ministers, are torn down everywhere by the public.

Gen. Lamoriciere, in possession of the Tuilleries, and the furniture out of the windows, and burning it, and an attempt has been made to burn the Tuilleries.

The Palace of the Tuilleries is in the hands of the National Guard and the people. The Tuilleries are being distributed to the people. The people are in possession of the Tuilleries, and the furniture out of the windows, and burning it, and an attempt has been made to burn the Tuilleries.

The Tuilleries are being distributed to the people. The people are in possession of the Tuilleries, and the furniture out of the windows, and burning it, and an attempt has been made to burn the Tuilleries.

The Tuilleries are being distributed to the people. The people are in possession of the Tuilleries, and the furniture out of the windows, and burning it, and an attempt has been made to burn the Tuilleries.