## John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1848.

AGENCY.

PV.B. PALMER, Esq. is our authorized Agent for prong advertisements, recoving subscriptions and making
actions for the \*American Volunteer, at hi office, N. W.
uer of Tairla and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

FOR PRESIDENT, THE NOMINEE OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

> FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, ISRAEL PAINTER, Of Westmoreland County.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORIAL TICKET. Senatorial Electors.

WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield DAVID D. WAGNER, of Northampton Representative Electors.

21. Henry L. Benner, 13. John C. King, 2, Hern R. Kneass, 14. John Weidman, 3. Isaac Shunk, 4. A. 14. John Weidman, 15. Robert J. Fisher, 3. Isaac Shunk, 4. A. L. Ronmfort, 5. Jacob S. Yost, 6. Robert E. Wright, 16. Fredrick Smith. John Criswell. 18. Charles A. Black, 19. Geo. W. Bowman, 20. John R. Shannon, . Wm. W. Downing. 8. Henry Haldeman, 9. Peter Kline, 10. B. S. Schoonover, 21. Geo. P. Hamilton William H. Davis. Wm. Swetland, 12. Jonah Brewster.

Messrs: Dallas, Sturgeon and Caes, of the U. S. Senate, and Messrs. Broadhead and Kauffman, members of Congress, will please accept our thanks We are also under obligations to Messrs. Sterrett, Lefever, Lamberton, and Zeigler, of the State Legis. lature for similar favors.

On our first page will be found several inter. esting paragraphs in reference to the late glorious and patriotic movements of the French nation. Also the proceedings of the great Democratic meeting at Tell bim that you have nothing more for him to do." and their opposite schemes to contend for. The na-

LIFE AND CHARACTER OF JOHN Q. ADAMS .- It will be seen by a card published in another column, that Professor ALLEN, of Dickinson College, intends delivering a discourse "on the life and character of John Quincy Adams" in the Methodist church in of no one more suitable for this task than Prof. A., port me who opposes the war." and our citizens may therefore expect to hear an address full of interest.

The Huntingdon Globe records the death o Alexander Gwin, Esq., of Huntingdon, Pa. Mr. Gwin was formerly an editor of a Domocratic paper. a representative of his county in the State Legisla- a while, to indulge in a little truth! It would aur- indeed prepared intellectually, but not morally for a ture, and a lawyer of fine abilities. We most sincerely regret his early death.

A REFUGE FOR KINGS!-At the meeting, in behalf of France and Liberty, held in the State Capitol, at funds to be appropriated to the Berks county volun-Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening last, M. B. Lowner, Esq., of Crawford county suggested the propriety of instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to procure the passage of a law, granting 80 acres of land to each of the crowned Heads of Europe, that they might emigrate to the distant West of our own country, settle down in quiet, become useful and respected citizens, and under the protection of the Stars and Stripes receive such appointed an elector for the 23d Congressional Dispractical lessons in the science of self-government as would undeceive them all their lives as to the officacy of royalty. Not a bad idea!

GREAT MEETING AT HARRISBURG .- A large and on thusiastic meeting, in favor of " France and Liberty," was held at Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening of last the French people in the wrong in their endeavor to week. Among the speakers who addressed the meet shake off the chains this treacherous King has impoing, were Gen. W. F. Packer, Col. John J. M'Cahen W. Hatter, Esq., Morrow B. Lowry, Esq., R. T Conrad, Esq., and W. F. Johnson, Esq.

HE-WAS THE VERY FIRST.

Some of the foreign papers, says the Spirit of the Cimes, insist that Lord Normanby, for Great Britain, vas the first foreign Embassador to recognize in Paris this new Republice This is an error. Mr. of his legation to the Hotel de Ville, and formally re-Mr. Rush's example. This settles the question.

responsibility, indeed, to vonture first upon such a last one hundred years. Who will abide the strife, public demonstration, as the representative of this when it sweeps like a tornado over the earth? great nation, but his judgment and his innate love . France has established a provisionary gove Great Britain's representative, with all his affected lic? Will she be able to maintain such a governvards to copy. Mr. Rush will have reason to feel

population of 150,000 souls, more than 100 church- The aten kingdoms" of Europe must be redeen s-a similar number of Sunday Schools-125 Clerhead of the Gospel, but from the number of churchhand in hand in the building up of the good name of abode with men. their people. Those cities are remarkable for their for furnishing us with interesting public documents. industry, general quiet, morality, enterprise, religion and for furnishing brave volunteers for the battlefield-

> op, at an ordination, once said :- " Brethren, when Bishop.

How is it that the whig papers that fly Gen. Tayfor's name at their mant head, do not inscribe on their this borough, on Wednesday of next week. We know banner the words of the old here "No one can sup

per's stomach.

They are about holding a ball at Reading, the teers now in Mexico.

True enough.

A TAYLOR DECLINATION .- The Erie Gazette pul lishes a letter from William S. Lane, Esq., who was Harrisburg. He says he is for a National Convention, and by inference for Clay.

The only newspaper in this country that has attempted to defend Louis Phillippe, and pronounce sed upon them, is the National Intelligencer.

LETTINGS OF MAIL CONTRACTS.—The Postmaster General says that the bids received for the mail ser- it is absolutely necessary that there be a gradual ap-REJECTION OF JUDGE BURNELL .- The Harrisburg vice, in the States of New Jersey, Delaware, Pennthe Senate on yesterday, rejected the nomination of of examination, and that he will be prepared, on the great and sudden, and the attendant alteration in

For the American Volunteer. CAN SHE ESTABLISH A REPUB

According to the last accounts from Europe, the revolutionary spirit is still in progress. Nor does it Rush was the first! The United States was the first seem to be limited to France only—other nations great power to recognize the Freedom of France.— have heard the wound, to them, as yet, uncertain and The Republic was officially proclaimed by Lamartine, indistinct, and have seen the glimmerings of a light, on Saturday, the 26th Feb. On Monday, the 28th, of which they cannot tell whether it will be the herald our Minister, Mr. Rush, proceeded with the members of a better, day, or the sad precursor of desolation and death. Still, merely to have heard the prognor ognized the new Republic. On the 1st of March, ticating sound, and to have seen the distant light two days afterwards, Lord Normanby, having waited reflected upon the sky, is to all the thrones of Europe for and received "instructions from home," followed a matter too grave and prophetic, not to vibrate through their entire kingdoms. Already do we hear In our opinion Mr. Rush deserves very great credit repeated mutterings of thunder from all directions, or his bold, manly, prompt and straightforward ac- indicating that fearful, terrific and desolating storm. ion at such a deliberate crisis. It was a very great the elements of which have been preparing for the

of Liberty dictated the wise and noble course that Will she succeed in her efforts to establish a Repubndependence, felt compelled forty-eight hours after ment? Will the powers of Europe suffer ther to succeed? These are grave questions. The future proud, all his life, of this act, and as Americans, we stone can solve them. We have our doubts. The feel proud of the position he assumed and the promption is not ended—only began. Europo will be convulsed. The East will feel the shock, and her despotism, comented by more than thirty centuries, Pittsburg, and its young sister Alleghony, have will be crushed. The Euphrates must be dried up But occurs of blood must flow-and when humanity, symen, and 150 Lawyers. It seems the Law is once more herself, has learned to weep over the strife of passion, and to yield to the higher laws of the es, it is fair to suppose that the law and gospel go Deity, will peace and happiness again take up their

France is not redeemed-is not free. Blood will

yet be shed, and a fearful night of suffering and death ful. The warring elements of the world will meet terms, the slanders that had been written by Capt. S. lies before her. We give our reasons. From two formidable sources, a reacting antago-WELL SAID.—Bishop Criswold, an Episcopal Bish. nism will exert its power. The first we find in the conflicting elements of a French population. And your Minister, preaches politics, tell him he is out here we notice the chief obstacle in the five different of his place. If he persists in it send him home. | factions, which have their separate interests to seek, We trust some of the clergy in this State will punder tion has not as yet become united and harmonized upon this wholesome rebuke. If they do not, the inte one grand whole, honestly seeking the general people should adopt the excellent advice of the good, and submitting to the administration of whole som laws, but are divided into distinct parties, each having adopted its own views, laboring for its own ends, and adopting its own mode of action. The ascendency of the one party will excite the displeasure of the others, and in an extreme case, the disappointed parties may unite their power and overthrow CTA gassy correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot the existing order of government. Thus anarchy and fills nearly a whole column with abuse of Mr. Bu- intestine war may be the result. That the French chanan, not one word of which is true, and is even ate not prepared for a free constitution must appear unsupported by the shadow of truth. Would it not evident at the first glance. It is distinctly proved by be a luxury to these Federal letter writers, once in the events which have already occurred. They are prise their readers as much as cold water did the to- republic. They have made themselves acquainted with the nature and operations of a free government This subject has long been agitated in the minds of Extract of a letter from Maj. J. F. Hunten, to the people generally, who have read the political writings of their prominent leaders, and have studied the terms and advantages of the equal laws of the The Mercersburg (Pa.) Journal, a whig sheet, United States, so that the common people even, are sublishes the intelligence of the revolution in France well informed on this subject. The difficulty does with this caption: " The Progress of Democracy!" not therefore, lie in their want of knowledge in retrict, in this State, by the late Taylor Convention, in physical or penal power, inherent in a free constituthe development of human rights among any nation,

prouch to free principles, instead of a sudden leap Union of yesterday says.... We regret to learn that sylvania, Maryland and Ohio, are now in the course from a monarchy to a republic. The change is too Judge Burrell, as President Judge of the district composed of Westmoreland, Indiana and Cambria.

It seems to us that in this respect the Federal Sentars have been carrying their partisan feelings to an extreme that must recoil upon them. Mr. Burrell was a good, honest and upright Judge. He is a wall read lawyer, a gentleman of fine ability, of courtenance, all of which admirably fitted him to fill the position assigned him by the Governor, and we apprehend the Senate will make no capital by his rejection."

A LEYTER WRITER WRIT

but total strangers, against whom the officers had perhaps encouraged a spirit of contempt or hatred among the work. In such a case, the citizens

The only important bequest for the public to your family, and accept my most sincere thanks oration, with a reversion to their children, or helrs, who succeed to unrestricted possession. The only important bequest for the public to your obdt. serv't.

JOHN D. HOVIS,

could never succeed in any attempt for freedom. Nor is this all. Austria and Prussia, as yet secure will anticipate the smallest indication for liberty among their people. Every possible means is used receiving any light or prevent their subjects from nformation on the subject. Not a single newspape from America is suffered to pass into Russia, and but few from other nations. And should they find fate of the party associated with her. Under the mask of patriotism, all the dissatisfied, the immoral, he outcast and the scum of the earth will unite with the better portion of mankind for freedom. The shock will be tremendous. The abuse of power, once secured by those unaccustomed thereto, will be fearin deadly strife. The last effort of suffering humanity will be put forth. A general ferment is already produced, and the hostile powers, panting for revenge, or struggling for freedom, will meet each other in one last, fearful, deadly conflict. The affriglited earth will tremble beneath the overwhelming conussion; dark will be the heavens and hung in mour-

ning. And when all is over, what will be-must be, culable bloodshed, the human race shall have been ture destroyed, the remnant returned to their allegiance to the Ruler of the universe—then will the conflicting elements of nature become tranquil; the sun come forth in his glory revealing a clear sky, and purified humanity will for the first time celebrate the unniversary of her general, complete, permanent re-generation, and hail her catablished freedom from all moral, physical and civil constraint. This must be the final result. It may take years, and cost occans of blood and treasure, but the political regeneration

## of the world must and will be achieved! LETTERS FROM MEXICO.

friend in this place, dated

"LERMA, Mexico, Feb. 14, 1648.

Dear Sir.—I received, your letter of the 19th of December, 1847, a few days since. Since my last letter to you, there has been considerable change here—not only a large number of troops added to our force, but we have been organized into brigades differently the old arms mixed with the new. I am in 1 friend in this place, dated the terms and advantages of the equations the terms and advantages of the equations are the terms and advantages of the equations are the terms and advantages of the equations.

United States, so that the common people even, are well informed on this subject. The difficulty does not therefore, lie in their want of Narowledge in regard to the proper mode of conducting the affairs of the nation. But, thore is a lack of moral preparation, which is indispensibly necessary to the peace and stability of a republic. We do not believe that any physical or penal power, inherent in a free consituation, will be able to hold in check the onthreaking of human passion, especially among a nation so proverbially inflammeable. The restraints of faw must be assistant of the most of the proper mode of conducting the affairs of the most of the peace and the nation of the peace and stability of a republic. We do not believe that any physical or penal power, inherent in a free consituation, will be able to hold in check the onthreaking of human passion, especially among a nation so proverbially inflammeable. The restraints of faw must be assistanted by a higher moral force.

This moral force

This moral force was a difficulty does not be a subject of the penal power, inherent in a free consituation of the penal power, inherent in a free constituation, which is still in existence, and has given of human passion, especially among a nation so proverbially inflammeable. The restraints of faw must be assistant of the penal power in the penal force, in order to see the penal power in better the penal powe no opposition on the way, annough on opposition on the way, annough of more of our brave mon.

Previous to our arrival the Mexicans left; reports say that they are fortificiations, and the state of the property of the state of the property of the state of the property of the companion, and in direct violation and disabedience of the published or one when we charge on one of their batteries; but owing to the distance we have sometimes to run before we when we charge on one of their batteries; but owing to the distance we have sometimes to run before we specification 2.—In this, that the said Capt. S. H. Montgomery, Ass't. Quartermaster-U. S. Army, did write for publication, or did place beyond his control, the miles from Taluca. Consequently I have a twelve miles from Taluca. Consequently I have a seperate post to command, and a responsible one too. It will be the separate post to command, and a responsible one too. It will be the separate post to command, and a responsible one too. It will be the separate post to command, and a responsible one too. It will be the separate post to command, and a responsible one too. It will be the separate post to command, and a responsible one too. It will be the separate post to command, and a responsible one too. It will be the separate post to command, and a responsible one too. It will be the separate post to command, and a responsible one too. It will be the separate post to command, and a responsible one too. It will be the separate post to command, and a responsible one too. It will be the separate post to command, and a responsible one too. It will be the separate post to command, and a responsible one too. It will be the separate post to command, and a responsible one too. It will be the separate post to command of the I II have a separate post to command of the I II have a separate post to command of the I I I have a separate post to be form Taluca. The separate post

of the Cameron Guards. More Testimony against the Whige.

Extract of a letter from Col. Samuel Black, of the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, to a Senator of the United CITY OF MEXICO, February 12, 1848.

The treaty of Guadalape, it was universally be-lieved, would be ratified by the Congress of Mexico, until the Date of the United States House of Reprebut few from other nations. And should they find all their precautions unavailing, they will not hesitate to enter into another "holy alliance" with a view of sustaining thomselves. Prussia may find it necessations of the same end, and these three united, will present a formidable front to the aggressions of human freedom. As the information respecting the progress of freedom cannot be withhold from the people, there will be an anxious desire produced in their minds for similar privately and retain the breath of life. Their armies interest, to defray the expenses of nanagement, unterest, to defray the expenses of nanagement, we can defray the work nad been feptoved, or not condemned, I am y to unite with the other two powers, for the same end, and these three united, will present a formidable front to the aggressions of human freedom. As the information respecting the progress of freedom cannot be withhold from the people, there will be an anxious desire produced in their minds for similar privately and retain the breath of life. Their armies we have a substant of mation and the resources gone, where a substant of the minds for similar privately and retain the breath of life. Their armies where the maintenance of books, or the establishment of lectures, and increast, to defray the expenses of nanagement, under the sentatives condemning the was not likely to the increase, and they the same decided vote, and the trustees may think proper. The trustees may think proper. The trustees may think proper. The trustees may the may of the Chancellor of the State of the Mayor of the city and the Chancellor of the State of the Mayor of the city and the Mayor of the city as the way of the Mayor of the city and the May vileges; and especially if France is successful, it will were defeated and dispersed—their resources gone, prove a powerful stimulous to make the same effort.

Even already have insurrections taken place, in various parts, and all Europe is in flames. Ireland to the power to act; since there was but one alternow the power to act; since there was but one alternow the power to act; since there was but one alternow the power to act; since there was but one alternow the power to act; various parts, and all Europe is in flames. Ireland will rise, and with a general rush, shake off her chains. Other petty, nations will follow. These then will prove the opposite to the northern powers mentioned above, and neither party will quietly yield. Hence a general war is inevitable, and a conflict will ensue, such as the world has never witnessed. The case will partake of the struggle; and meet with the far the far ticts mand folly it will generate.—And all from our own impolitic (to give no worse the off the party associated with her. Under the

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE—A COW ARDLY SLANDERER HAS RECEIVED HI REWARD.

We last week published a letter signed by the com pany officers of the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, is Mexico, in which they denied in the most positive H. Monroottery, A. Q. M., against the Field Officers of said Regiment. By the proceedings below it will in Franco. Mr. H. has few equals in the Scante, in be seen that this cowardly and malignant slanderer point of true eloquence, but to appreciate it properly has been tried by a court martial, found guilty, and he must be heard. The flashing eye, the musidismissed from the service. Right! We rejoice that our noble 2d Regiment is rid of this infamous creature. We know this Montgomery, and were sorry when we heard of his appointment in the army, the final consequence? We reply-when by incal. for we knew him to be too mean a man to make a military officer. The fame of the officers slandered lessened one third, the scum and filth of human na. by this man will be remembered with pride, when their base traducer will be recollected only to be avoided by honorable and high minded men. We would that every slanderer could be equally punish

> HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF MEXICO Mexico, Feb. 25, 1848. [Onders No. 14.] I. At a General Court Martial convened in this city, by virtue of General Orders No. 50, and owhich Maj. Gen. Patterson, U. S. Army is President

> was tried—
> Captain Saniuel H. Montgomery, Ass't. Quartermaster U. S. Army, charged us follows:
> CHARGE 1—Violation and disobedience of the Orders of the President of the United States, as published for the government of the Army, and ull concerned, in General Orders No. 3, of January 28, 1847,

heirs, who succeed to unrestricted possession. The only important bequest for the public benefit is one of \$400,000, by the codocil of August 20th. 1839, for creeting suitable buildings, and establishing a library in New York, for free, general user. For this purpose he appropriates a plot of ground on the southerly side of Astor Place, \$5 feet front by 125 deep for the building; or, if the trustees of this bequest think it more expedient, a plot of like size on the east side of Astor Place. The building is not to cost over \$75,000, and the land is estimated \$35,000. Then \$120,000 are to be expended in books, maps, statuary, &c.; and the remainder to be placed

maps, statuary, &c.; and the remainder to be expended in books maps, statuary, &c.; and the remainder to be con interest, to defray the expenses of management purchase of books, or the eatablishment of lectures as the trustees may think proper. The trustees the Mayor of the city and the Chancellor of the State of the city and the Chancellor of the State of the city and the Chancellor of the State of the city and the Chancellor of the State of the city and the Chancellor of the State of the city and the Chancellor of the State of the city and the Chancellor of the State of the city and the Chancellor of the State of the city and the Chancellor of the State of the city and t

one of them to hold any office of emolument under the Board.

There is a bequest to the poor of Waldorf, by extablishing an institution for the sick or disabled of for the improvement of the young, of \$50,000.

The other public bequests are as follows, but most, if not all of thom, we believe, were paid in advance, during the life of the testator:

The German Society, \$20,000; Institution for the Blind, \$5,000; Half Orphan Asylum, \$5,000; Lying in Asylum, \$2,000.

In-Asytum, \$2,000.

The personal estate of Mr. Astor is worth from seven to nine millions of dollars, and his real estate perhaps much more; so that the aggregate is less than twenty millions, or half the sum we put down the other day. Either sum is quite out of our small comprehension; and we presume that with most menthe idea of one million is just about as large an idea as that of any number of millions.

## Mit. HANNEGAN'S SPEECH.

We invite the attention of our readers to the fol lowing report of this gentleman's speech, at the great meeting at Washington, in regard to the revolution tone, and the graceful manner so peculiar to himself. constitute him one of the most eloquent men of the age. A career so honorably commenced, bids fair to win for him a laurel more enduring than time:

Mr. Hannegan was loudly 'called for, and on ma-king his appearance, which was hailed with tremen-dous applause: He said :- Fe llow citizens, over and dous applause. He said:—Fe llow-citizens, over and over again hus it rung in my curs to-day—Be not too hasty—go not too, the meeting to night—hold back let us see the end, we are yet but in the beginning!

But I could not licarken to those warnings. If my life had depended upon it, I could not have held back to night! [Great cheering.] In vain would I have struggled, had I been disposed to struggle, against the irresistable impulse to come here and exclain with you—All hail, Republican France! [Great applause.] Startling, indeed, is the news which has burst npon us within the last ten days, like a clap of thunder in the cloudless sky!—France has arisen! Sho has burst her bonds! She has steat her bonds! has burst her bonds I: Site has proclaimed herself a Republic, and for her model she has taken the United States of America. [Renewed applaue.] Yes, France has solected as her model the land of Washington and Lafayette. We now see how dearly cherished in the great heart of France has been the memory of the lact; that French blood was poured out like water on the plains of Brandywine and Monnioth, and in the crossing of the Delaware to the glorious field of Trenton. Regenerated France has issued her proclamation to the nations of the ed for the government of the Army, and in General Orders No. 3, of January 28, 1847, and in paragraph No. 292, of the General Regulations of the Army for 1847.

Specification 1.—In this, that the said Capt. S. H. Montgomery, A. Q. U. S. A., did write for publication, or did place beyond his control, so that it found its way to the press, and appeared, in whole or in part, in a newspaper called the Pennsylvania Argus, of Oct. 15, 1847, a letter dated Miscoac Mexico.

Sept. 3, 1847, and in which is contained the following language, to wit:

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Phillippe and his sons and gradson's and Guttel, ine aider and abetter of his tyrannical projects, late found an exile's refuge on the shores of England.—
[Great applause.] And who are placed in power!—
The champions of the people—the decendants of the patriots of the Revolution! And amongs! then then Regiment could be found, consequently the N. York Regiment was selected in its stead. There this from the Adjutant himself, who was anxious that the Pennsylvania Regiment should be brought into notice, and a chance given to the men to distinguish themselves, as it is believed here they would do, un-

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