

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Beaton, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, JULY 13, 1848.

AGENCY.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. LEWIS CASS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM O. BUTLER.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKETS.

WILLIAM DICKERSON, of Clearfield.

DAVID D. WAGNER, of Northampton.

Representative Electors.

- List of names and districts for electoral tickets.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, ISRAEL PAINTER.

Democratic State Central Committee.

Members of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Democratic County Meeting.

The Democratic citizens of Cumberland county.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic citizens of the Borough of Carlisle.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic citizens of South Middleton township.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic citizens of the County of York.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic citizens of the County of Adams.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic citizens of the County of Lancaster.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic citizens of the County of Franklin.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic citizens of the County of Berks.

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The Democratic citizens of the County of York.

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GOV. SHUNK—HIS RESIGNATION.

It is with no ordinary emotion, we announce to our readers, the continued resignation of Governor Shunk, resulting in the resignation of his office on the 9th inst., with the time provided for in the constitution to secure an election of another Governor of Pennsylvania by the people at the ensuing election, to be held on the 10th of October next.

How strongly marked is really to his principles in this noble, though it may be the last public act of this great and good man? We feel convinced, however, all who know him will concur in the sentiment, that it is but characteristic of him—he lived for others, not for himself.

Nearly a life time spent in the services of his native State—clothed with all the honor it could confer upon him, he faithfully and satisfactorily performs the high trust, until broken down in body and in health, he sends his devotion to an ever present principle, by surrendering his office into the hands of those who gave it him.

Let his bright example of sincerity of heart, so seldom met with in these times of expediency and double dealing, be extensively cherished, and will have less clamor for office and more faithful agents in those who are entrusted with it.

Gov. Shunk has been in the midst of his duties, at the source of power, and we rejoice, that so near the close of his useful life, he has shown to the world that he practiced what he professed. Severe as is his affliction, inscrutable as are the ways of Him who inflicts, we earnestly hope that if called to pass through the dark and shaded valley, His rod and His staff will be found ample and consoling support.

We can not refrain from earnestly desiring that his health may be restored, and his life prolonged to his State and his family.

Below we give his resignation, together with the remarks of the Democratic Union.

From the Democratic Union, July 10.

Resignation of Governor Shunk.

It becomes our painful duty to announce to the people of Pennsylvania, that by an irrevocable Decree of Providence, our most excellent Governor has been laid on his bed of sickness, from which there can be no hope of restoration; and with that magnanimity which has characterized all his acts, of his own free will and accord, without a single suggestion having been made to him by any of his confidential advisers, he has resigned to the hands of the people the trust with which they had clothed him, in order that they may choose a successor at the election to take place on the second Tuesday of October next.

In all his public acts the good of the people has been nearest the heart of the Governor, and this so soon after the death of his illustrious predecessor, the late Governor Shunk, whose dying prayer seems to be that the will of the people of this Commonwealth may be carried out. Our pen falls to speak on this subject, as we would desire; we therefore close with presenting to the public the resignation of the Governor, witnessed by Henry Duller, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. De Witt, Pastor of the Presbyterian church of our borough.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

Having pleased Divine Providence to deprive me of the strength necessary to the further discharge of the duties of your Chief Magistrate, and to lay me on my bed of sickness, from which I am admonished by my physicians, and my own increasing debility, I may, in all human probability, never rise, I have resigned, upon mature reflection, under a conviction of duty on this day, to restore to you, the trust with which your suffrages have clothed me, in order that you may avail yourselves of the provision of the Constitution, to choose a successor at the next General Election. I therefore, hereby, resign the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and direct this, my resignation, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In taking leave of you, under circumstances so solemn, accept my gratitude for the confidence you have reposed in me. My prayer is, that peace, virtue, intelligence and religion, may pervade all your borders; that the free Institutions you have inherited from your ancestors, may remain unimpaired till the latest posterity—that the same kind Providence which has already so signally blessed you, may conduct you to a still higher state of individual and social welfare, and when the world shall close upon you, as I feel it is soon about to close upon me, that you may enjoy the consolations of the Christian's faith, and be gathered, without a wanderer lost, into the fold of the Great Shepherd above.

FRIS. R. SHUNK.

Witnessed and signed at Harrisburg, July 9, 1848.

Witnessed at the above instrument of writing, H. DULLER, W. R. DEWITT.

At the request of Governor Shunk I have this day handed this paper to the Hon. Jesse Miller Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Harrisburg, July 9, 1848.

I hereby direct Henry Petriken, Esq., Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, to file this paper in accordance with the direction contained in it, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JESSE MILLER, S. C.

Harrisburg, July 9, 1848.

Jesse Miller, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In obedience to your direction, I have filed this instrument of writing, this 9th day of July, 1848, at 20 minutes before six o'clock P. M.

H. PETRIKEN, Dep. Sec. of Commonwealth.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GENS. TAYLOR AND HARRISON.

As we read column after column in the Whig papers, which have given in their adhesion to the nomination—the Alpha and Omega of the defence of their candidate is, that he is available. To support this view of the matter, they frequently recur to Gen. Harrison's nomination and well known popularity.

But there is an essential difference between the two. Gen. Harrison, though a military character of note, had also occupied distinguished civil offices, such as Governor of the North-West Territory—member of the House of Representatives, and U. S. Senator; and more and more all, he was from a free State, and was strongly tainted with all the sympathies of freedom, which gave him his overwhelming majority in Ohio, western New York, and in the strong Whig counties of Pennsylvania, like Lancaster, which rolled up 4000 majority. It was well known that with the Abolition and Quaker feeling of those great States was directed for Gen. Harrison, and not a few think that current elected him.

But Gen. Taylor is not a single element of this kind of popularity. He has never held a single civil office in his long life. He is from a slave State and is a large slave-holder. His success in war is repulsive to the Quakers, and the prevailing opposition from his natural associations, that he favors the extension of slavery, will work with terrible effect against him in western New York—Ohio and New England.

By the constitution of Pennsylvania, it is provided that in case of the death or resignation of the Governor, three calendar months before the second Tuesday in October, the qualified voters shall proceed on the second Tuesday in October, to elect a person to the high position, who shall take his seat on the third Tuesday of January following, and hold the same for the three years next ensuing. The duties of Governor, ad interim, are to be discharged by the Speaker of the Senate. W. F. Fessenden, Esq., the opposition Speaker of the Senate, will therefore discharge the duties of Governor of Pennsylvania, until the third Tuesday of January, 1849.

The Whig party have no candidate.

IN NO CASE CAN I PERMIT MYSELF TO BE THE CANDIDATE OF ANY PARTY.

YIELD MYSELF TO PARTY SCHEMES.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

THE FEDERALISTS "STOOP TO CONQUER."

Since the recent celebration of the 4th of July, by the Federalists of this county, we have heard many say the question why it is that a few aristocrats of Carlisle are so over-anxious for the success of Gen. Taylor? What is it that induces them to spend their money so freely at this time?

Some of the very men who contributed \$5, \$10, and \$15, to get up a "free dinner" on the 4th of July, are deeply involved in debt, and refuse to pay their honest creditors. They can give \$10 to defray the expenses of a Whig dinner, and refuse to discharge the debts of their own contracting! Of course we do not pretend to say that all the contributors to this Federal feast are in debt and refuse payment, but we do assert that several of those who contributed are involved; and 'aro' trying their best to defraud their creditors! They belong to the aristocratic Whigs of Carlisle, however, and of course are excusable!

And these are the men, who attempt to deceive poor and honest men into the support of Federalism! These aristocratic Whigs of Carlisle think they can deceive intelligent men by their "free dinners," and hard cider, but they will discover that they have counted without their host! What object have these haughty Whigs of Carlisle in view, to induce them to be so very glad just now? Why is it that they are so free in giving \$15 and \$30 each, at this particular time, to defray the expenses of a Federal feast? Do they go to this expense because they honor or respect the hard-working poor man? Do they set out at the same table with the poor laborer and partake of "roast beef and hard cider" with him, because they consider themselves equals? No, no! These are not the reasons, but they resort to this kind of trickery for the purpose of getting the poor man's vote. They think to deceive him by a mouth show of hospitality, and hypocritical professions of friendship. It is an old trick this, with our political opponents, and goes to prove what we have often said, that the Federalists expect to carry their ends by deception and fraud, without any professions as to the principles they hold to. Workingmen of old Cumberland—your "who care you bread by the sweat of the brow, beware of these aristocrat hypocrites. Beware how you commit yourselves to men who may approach you with a smile, and ask you to partake of a "free dinner." Ask yourselves whether these men were ever so condescending before—whether they have not heretofore passed you on the street without even a nod of recognition—whether this extraordinary condescension is for nothing—or whether those nabobs and aristocrats of Carlisle are not attempting to deceive you by a mouth show of hospitality, for the purpose of getting your vote! Think you that the men who now ask you to "free dinners" will recognize you after you have voted? Not they, after they have your vote they have gone with you, and they will push you from their presence as they would a serpent. Pardon then, workingmen, before you commit yourselves to a party whose leaders attempt to cheat you out of your vote by an appeal to the stomach instead of the head. They affect a friendship that they may deceive, and as soon as the election day has passed over, they will again treat you with cold contempt.

Yesterday's Herald contains a letter, signed "B. Kutz," in which Mr. K. is made to say that he "wrote no such letter, signed no such letter, published no such letter as the Volunteers has published." We pronounce this assertion false, we will, deliberate, premeditated lie. Mr. K. will not dare deny his denial of having signed said letter, by an oath. He only signed it, but he requested, without solicitation, that such a letter should be written, for him to sign. After it had been written he read it from top to bottom, and then signed it in the presence of four witnesses, all of whom are ready and willing to make oath to the above facts. And yet, Mr. K. in the face of these truths, has the assurance to sign another letter denying that he authorized or signed the communication which appeared in our paper! This is cold, decidedly.

But, after all, Mr. Kutz is not so much to blame as it might appear. No sooner had his letter renouncing Federalism appeared in our paper, than he was beset by a gang of Federal croakers of Carlisle, who threatened his life if he did not retract his former letter. They followed him, when he visited town, from house to house, and swore that no Whig of Carlisle should ever visit his house again;—that they had resolved to withdraw their patronage from his hotel and ruin his house, if he did not immediately sign another letter denying that he had signed the one which appeared in our paper! Mr. Kutz considered himself in a tight place. He is for Cass, of course, and he knew that if he published a letter denying that he had signed the one we published, he would be guilty of falsehood. But on the other hand, if he refused to do this, and thus wrote himself upon a flimsy paper, he was to "be ruined" in his business by the high priests of Federalism of Carlisle. After some reflection, with "rain" starting him in the face, he suffered himself to be bullied into the signing of the letter which appeared in the Herald of yesterday. It was live or die with him.

This then was the mode adopted by the Federalists of Carlisle to force an honest man to write himself upon a flimsy paper. Is it not disgraceful, that men who lay claims to respectability can thus act? Some of those who thus forced Mr. Kutz to place himself in this predicament, are members of the Church, and are forcing a man, against his will, to be guilty of falsehood. Would not such Christians perform their usual party? It will not do for them to say that they believed Mr. Kutz never had signed the letter we published. They knew better. If they believed for one moment that we had signed the name of B. Kutz to the letter, without his knowledge, they would soon have visited us with a procession for forgery. They are therefore more to blame in this business than Mr. Kutz, and before their God they will answer for compelling a man, against his own wishes, to be guilty of a most shameful falsehood.

LETTERS HERE AND DUTTON.—The New Orleans Herald and Dutton, says, "I learn that Lieut. Hays and Dutton, who were under sentence of death for murder in the city of Mexico, but who were released by Gen. Butler on the Declaration of Peace, arrived in town and put up at one of our large hotels—but were politely requested to find other quarters by the proprietors." How different their reception will be, wherever they go, from that of their gallant comrades.

By J. Lawrence Galt, Esq., heretofore the editor of the Gazette, at Reading, Pa., a neutral paper, has just commenced the publication of a new Democratic Journal, to be called "the Gazette & Democrat."

WHY IS IT?

Why is it that Gen. Taylor has never yet accepted of the Whig nomination? This is a question we should like to see answered. In our ashamed to acknowledge the action of that Convention, or have his keepers determined that he shall remain entirely unknown? At that Convention a committee was appointed to inform the General of his nomination. When will that committee report?

Taxing Tea and Coffee.

In 1840, Mr. Fillmore, the candidate of the Federal party for the Vice Presidency, introduced a bill into Congress providing for a tax on Tea and Coffee.

Knowers over the Tracks.—Twenty-one Whig men, who were present at a meeting, refused to hold the banner of Taylor and Fillmore.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

The following Volunteer Toasts were given at the Democratic Celebration in this place on the 4th.

By A. Lamberton. Gen. Lewis Cass, the democratic nominee for the presidency. The soldier and statesman who is not afraid to give his political principles—the people will not be afraid to place the administration of the government in his hands.

By John H. Shellevy, of Chambersburg. Democracy: Resembling the stars "shining like stars in the firmament," illumining the celestial firmament, whose principles will soon give light and life to an entire world.

By John Mott. Gen. Sam Houston, the hero of San Jacinto, the champion of Democracy, by his unwavering exertions he has made himself a name great among the greatest.

By John Gilbert. Gen. Lewis Cass, the democratic nominee: The hero said, statesman, the true and tried friend of democracy old Mother Cumberland will give him a real old fashioned Cass majority.

By Wm. W. Crall. Wm. Bigler, of Clearfield: An honest man, and a firm and talented democrat, the people want to do him further honor.

By George Wico. Hon. D. S. Kaufman: The Democrats of Mother Cumberland extend the warm hand of fellowship to one who was born in their midst, they watch with pride his opening career, and hope that in the future he will be equally distinguished.

By Joseph Stuart. Martin Van Buren: Elevated to the highest honors in the gift of the Republic by the free suffrages of the democracy, his political apostasy must receive the execration of every true hearted patriot of the country.

By James H. Waggoner. Gen. W. O. Butler, the hero of Monterey: Four old Zack will be in a bad way when next his name is mentioned in connection with the 17th of November next, he will have such a bloody hand as to make him tremble.

By John Goodyear, Jr. Gen. Sam Houston, the Washington of Texas: Alike distinguished for heroic valor in the field, and for his high claims as "one not born to die."

By J. Armstrong. Gen. Lewis Cass: In war a soldier, in peace a statesman; always found in the thick of the fight, such a man cannot fail to be elected by a grateful people.

By Snyder Ruppely. Lewis Cass: In the field a hero, in the cabinet a sage, in diplomacy a patriot—let such a man next his residence will be the house that a Jackson honored.

By Isaac Ringwalt. Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Somerset: A man of Roman firmness and exalted abilities, worthy of the confidence and support of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. We hope to see him Governor of Pennsylvania. High honors attend him.

By David Reiter. Maj. Sterrett Ramsey: An uncompromising friend of the principles advocated by the Democratic party. His services are well appreciated, and the faithful adherence of the duties which he has assumed in the station which he so creditably fills meets and receives the warmest approbation.

By J. Goodyear, Jr. Hon. D. S. Kaufman: A noble and distinguished citizen of his adopted State, has won a name and fame which rank him among the bravest and best, and promise a career of bright and extended usefulness.

By J. G. Galt. Gen. Lewis Cass and Wm. O. Butler: Men stand whose standard the democratic party can rally with a hearty free will; their election on the 17th of November next is beyond the possibility of a contingency.

By George M. Dallas and Col. Reel. Frazier, either of whom would make a suitable candidate for the next Governor.

By Isaac G. McKinley, of Harrisburg: Old Mother Cumberland's perfect patriot—worthy of the democratic republic sinks here we know there are storms ahead, but as now, it "sets fair" in Cumberland, the skies are bright throughout the South.

By Christian Hoffman. Gen. Sam Houston, Senator Kaufman, (of Texas,) Colonel Reel Frazier and Henry Haldeman, (of Lancaster Co., Pa.) ever remembered by the American people for their untiring exertions in the cause of democracy.

By D. Humm. Henry Church: A man from a good old democratic stock, energetic and enterprising, among the foremost to advance the democratic party, his exertions in the cause of democracy, and in the promotion of the welfare of his country, are well known to all eyes.

By Abraham Zeigler. Maj. S. Ramsey: We welcome him back to old Mother Cumberland where he has so often done good service in the democratic ranks; his noble heart has been as in the land, and his growing fame, and his heart for above their mean and petty attacks.

By A. Moore. Gen. Sam Houston: May he be the nominee of the democratic party in 1852.

By J. D. Taylor. Gen. Sam Houston: The distinguished Senator of the Lone Star, the ardent and zealous democrat, the firm, unflinching friend of Gen. Cass and Butler, his exertions and services will be remembered.

By Joseph Penner. The One Term principle: The Democratic National Convention has sanctioned by the nomination of Gen. Lewis Cass and Wm. O. Butler.

By F. Lee. Whig principles for the campaign of '48: Palo Alto, Rosaca de la Palma, Monterrey, Buena Vista and Gen. Taylor.

By George Boyer. Cumberland county: This day, by the assembly of his country to give their hearty support to Gen. Taylor and Wm. O. Butler, and to give the people their choice; their election is sure and certain.

By Simon Seitz. Gen. Sam Houston, Esq.—President of Texas: The Democracy of Old Mother Cumberland welcome the man who was in the thick of the fight in creating a nation and adding another State to the brilliant American constitution.

By Samuel Rominger. One Term: Custom may establish the propriety of continuing the term of office in the case of a single election term, but not in the case of a permanent office.

By S. Ramsey. While the watch-word of the Democracy is "principles, not men, who is afraid of the ability of our glorious institutions."

By Geo. L. Reigler. Wm. Bigler: A man who deserves the lasting gratitude of every taxpayer in the State, for the many sabbaths he took in the State Senate, in the session of '47, against sacrificing our solemn obligations contracted by the federal members of that body.

By Wm. M. Maiter. Col. Wm. Bigler: A man, affable in his manners, his friends love him, and his enemies can find no fault in his character.

By J. H. Galt. Gen. Taylor: A man of noble and noble talents and pure integrity. Sound in his judgment and firm and uncompromising in the discharge of his duty. He is a man of noble and noble member of the State Senate. He is a man of noble and noble character, and his services to the Democracy are well known to all eyes.

By Francis Hutchinson. Gen. S. Houston: While we have such sentences on picket guard, who is afraid of the ability of our glorious institutions."

By John Willower. One Term: The people are beginning to see light on the subject of continuing the term of office of a single election term, but not in the case of a permanent office.

By J. P. Galt. Gen. Taylor: Like Washington and Jackson in all things, excepting the small matter of Political Wisdom.

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