THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1848.

AGENCY.

☞ V. 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 Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

☞ A sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Wise on *profane swearing*, in the M. E. Church of this borough, on Wednesday 29th inst., at 6½ o'clock P. M.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received the December number of this most excellent and popular magazine. This number contains a correct likeness of Grace Greenwood, together with many other superb engravings and cuts. Godey deserves great credit for the manner in which he conducts his Book. We consider it one of the very best periodicals in this country. Should any of our readers desire to examine Godey's Lady's Book before subscribing, by calling at our office they can be accommodated. After they see it, we feel satisfied they will become subscribers. We shall publish the prospectus for this superior work shortly.

DEATH OF CAPT. MORTON.—Capt. Robt. H. Morton, who has twice been the Native American candidate for Canal Commissioner, died at his residence in Harrisburg, on Monday morning. He was much esteemed.

☞ WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, JAMES IRVIN, JAMES COOPER, TOWNSEND HAINES, CHARLES B. PENROSE, THADDEUS STEVENS, and some half dozen other gentlemen, are named as the Native Whig Federal candidate for United States Senator.

AFTER THE SPOILS.—Some five or six of the "original Taylor men" of this borough, are named as applicants for the Carlisle Post-office. What patriots our Federal friends are. Before the election they were constantly upbraiding the Democrats by terming them "office seekers," but no sooner has the election resulted in favor of Federalism than we witness a grand scramble for "the spoils." Such is Federalism.

NICE THINGS FOR THE TOILET.—William Webb has recently opened at his room in Main street, a very large and superior assortment of perfumes, brushes, combs, &c., &c., to which we would invite attention. Every thing necessary for the toilet may be had of him, and of a quality which cannot be surpassed.—See his card in another column, and then call at his store, if you desire anything in his line.

FIRE IN SHIPPENSBURG.—A small building, occupied by Richard Baker, a colored man, as an Oyster house, in the borough of Shippensburg, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night last. How the fire originated is not known, but it is supposed to have been the work of some cowardly incendiary.

CARLISLE DEPOSITE BANK.—At an election held at the banking house, in this borough, on Monday last the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, for the ensuing year, viz—James H. Graham, Richard Parker, John Zug, Thos. C. Miller, William Ker, Jacob Leidy, Robert Moore, Geo. W. Shoaffer, Charles Ogilby.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.—In to day's paper we publish the official vote of this State for President, by which it will be seen that Taylor's majority over Cass is 13,399—over Cass and Van Buren united 2,266. As soon as we receive the official vote of the several States, we shall publish the same as a matter of future reference. We think the result will be as we stated in our last, viz.—Electoral votes for Taylor 160—for Cass 127—for Van Buren 0! Florida to hear from.

☞ We regret to learn that Col. MAY—now in command at the Carlisle Barracks—in jumping from his carriage a few days since, broke a bone in his right leg. The limb is very painful, but we are pleased to learn is healing rapidly.

Monument to Francis R. Shunk.

DANIEL FRY, Esq., the worthy Chairman of the Executive Committee for collecting contributions for the erection of a "substantial marble monument" over the remains of Ex-Governor SHUNK, at the Trappe, in Montgomery county—has published a list of the collectors appointed for the purpose throughout the State. Capt. George Sanderson, and Samuel Wherry, Esq., are the collectors for this county.—Many and consecrated are ties that endear the memory of FRANCIS R. SHUNK to the people of Pennsylvania; and hundreds will doubtless esteem it both a pride and a pleasure to contribute to an object, so eminently proper and patriotic.

☞ The *Herald* still appears troubled about the answer we gave it to the question—"Has the *Volunteer* ever heard of Gen. Taylor using his slaves with cruelty?" The answer we made at the time, may appear "foolish and absurd" to some, and "a black calumny" to others, but we are prepared to *prove* our statement true to the letter. Now we can tell the *Herald*, and the other papers that have volunteered to defend Gen. Taylor, that the fact of him (Gen. T.) having once whipped his slave with a raw hide, would not be considered at all out of the way in the South. Had our neighbor of the *Herald* ever lived in a slave State, as we have, he would have considered our answer to his question quite reasonable.—The answer we made to the Herald's question would not be calculated to injure Gen. Taylor at the South—it would be considered no slander *there*. But, our only object in commencing this article was to inform our neighbor that we are prepared at any time to prove that our answer was literally true, and we will wager any amount the Herald may name, that we can *prove* it true.

☞ The *Herald* thinks that the defeat of the Democratic party has given us *fits*. Don't be alarmed about our health, neighbor. We have been disappointed, it is true, but yet we hope to live long enough to give *fits* to our Federal opponents.

TAYLOR BEATEN AT HOME.—The majority for Gen. Cass over General Taylor at Baton Rouge is six.—General Cass is ahead in his own ward, his own town, his own county, and, to cap the climax, in General Taylor's own home! Thus, where both are best known, Cass is best liked—believed to be best qualified, as he doubtless is, for President of the U. States. This, perhaps, is a crumb of food for the *respectable* Section of those who voted for Taylor "without a why or wherefore"—and, indeed, for those who voted for him at all.

HON. HENRY CLAY.—It is stated in a Louisville paper that Mr. Clay did not vote at the recent presidential election.

GLORY OF THE RANK AND FILE.—Glory has one of the properties of heat—that it is with great difficulty communicated downward. The rank and file are bound to be satisfied, if they return from a war with all their pay and half their limbs.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Judge Brackenridge, once Gen. Jackson's private secretary, and his son, were each fined one hundred dollars and costs by Judge Patton of Pittsburg, on Tuesday, for contempt of the Criminal Court in that city.

LEGISLATIVE SNEEZING.—The Savannah *Republican* of the 8th inst., perpetrates the following joke:—"It will be seen by reference to our telegraphic head that Mr. Calhoun took snuff yesterday, about two o'clock P. M., whereupon 129 members of the South Carolina Legislature sneezed."

GEN. TAYLOR'S CABINET.

The Federal journals are now engaged in fixing up a Cabinet for Gen. Taylor. Before the election we were told by these same Federal papers that Gen. Taylor would make appointments from both parties—that he would proscribe no man because of his political opinions, and they quoted the General's own letters in proof of the assertions. But, *since* the election the Federal papers have changed their tune—they scout the idea that Gen. T. intends to appoint competent Democrats to office; and in naming men for his cabinet officers, they propose none but rabid red-hot Whigs. Many Democrats in Pennsylvania were *soft* enough to believe that Gen. Taylor's Whig friends were sincere when they assured the people that he (Gen. T.) would not, in case of his election, be a party President. Many Democrats, we say, believed this declaration, and supported Gen. T. because of their belief. That they have been deceived and duped, is very evident from the tone of the Federal press at this time. We always feel inclined to pity a man who has been deceived by corrupt and designing demagogues, but for such Democrats as voted for Gen. Taylor, because they believed he was not a party man, we have no pity. They deserve the contempt of all. They may yet perhaps learn wisdom from experience.

We shall be much disappointed if President Taylor's administration is not one of the most proscriptive we have ever had. It is true, before the election Gen. Taylor, in many of his letters, assured us that he would not be the President of a party; and his leading Federal friends shouted amen to the sentiment. But this was a mere *ruse*—a trap for unsuspecting Democrats to be caught in.

Should Gen. Taylor, however, adhere to his former declarations, and act independent of the Whig party, and push aside those who would dictate to him—should he, in forming his cabinet, select men from both parties, and in distributing his favors give to each party alike, then will we say that he has been faithful to his declarations, and honest in intention when he declared that he would not be "a party President." The formation of his cabinet will be evidence whether he was sincere when he made those declarations. We have no confidence, however, in the belief that he will adhere to his former expressed opinions, and still less confidence have we in his Whig friends. In our opinion General Taylor will select for his cabinet, and for all offices of trust and profit, Whigs alone, notwithstanding his former professions to the contrary. He must either contradict himself, or fall out with the Whig party. We care very little which horn of dilemma he may seize.—We shall see what we shall see.

THE GUILLOTINE AND THE HEADSMAN.

The *North American* is having the guillotine made ready for General TAYLOR's especial use, and offers itself as the Chief Headsman in the following very amiable language:

In plain terms, this growing and dangerous influence which surrounds the Executive must be put down, or it will put down the Government. Let those, who have prostituted their places, and invoked the authority of their official stations, to crush the will of the people and to overawe the elective franchise, be made examples of that stern justice, which recognizes no discrimination but for the good of the country.

If we uttered the wish of a partisan, remarks the *Pennsylvanian*, we should say that we trust there is no Democrat, now in office, who will be retained under General TAYLOR. To ensure the future success of the Democracy, the sweep should be universal.—Every clerk, every inspector, should be cut down. The official guillotine should sweat drops of blood in the work of ceaseless decapitation, and the Headsman of the *North American* should be satiated—if that were possible—by the enormous amount butchery. As for those gentlemen now in office who have dared to speak and to write in favor of Gen. CASS—who have dared to oppose Gen. TAYLOR—we presume that there is not one that does not defy the worst vengeance of the vultures that hope to surround General TAYLOR's administration—those carrion birds that flapped their wings over the administration of Harrison, and while waiting to feast upon expelled Democrats, were first presented with the dead body of the Chief Magistrate, whom their ominous shrieks and unrestrained voracity had worried to death.—Such men as W. J. BROWN—as ROBERT RANTOUL—as JNO. M. M'CALLA—as EDMUND BURKE—as ELY MOORE—laugh at and despise the threatened vengeance of the would-be controllers of General TAYLOR. They would do to-morrow what they did before. They are freemen, and they would scorn themselves if they expected to have their motives appreciated by the hungry expectants of Federalism.

As for the shallow and dishonest excuse of the *North American* that General TAYLOR must remove certain office-holders, under Mr. POLK, "because they interfered in the election," who believes any such stuff as this? See how the practices of Federalism when in power give the lie to the promise that the office-holders under a Whig administration would not actively interfere to defeat the Democracy.—Here, in this very city, where there are hundreds of men paid out of the public funds, the Whig power is kept up only by the constant vigilance of dependents upon the municipal administration. How was it in 1838, when the RITNER dynasty tried to prolong its infamous existence? What, then, did the very men do who are now calling upon General Taylor to drive every Democrat out of office almost at the point of the sword? *Publicly they corrupted the ballot-boxes with the money of the people.* Stevens, and his brother Canal Commissioners appointed by Ritner, rode the State from end to end, and wantonly wasted thousands in political operations. There was not a clerk at Harrisburg—not a Whig officer in any one of the counties—that was not forced to take ground, and to spend money, and to neglect his duties, for the same purpose. This is history, and cannot be disproved. Does any one suppose that Federalism will hesitate, when it gets into power, in the nation at large, to do the same thing? Does any one suppose that the Stevenses, and Corwins, and Coopers, and Greeleys, who have been guilty of the gross fraud of advocating General Taylor as the opponent of slavery; does any one suppose that such men as these will hesitate to gamble with the public funds, and to use the public patronage to retain power—if General Taylor gives them a chance? Even if the *North American* believed what it says in this respect—which nobody supposes for a moment—the policy of the partisans here named would control its conscientious scruples.

But let us say to our blood thirsty opponent of the *North American*, that while no Democrat will be intimidated by its malicious threats—the game of Proscription which it advocates, *is one that two may play at*. If the axe is to be raised against eminent and worthy Democrats, the Democratic Senate will throw itself between them and the blood-hounds of party. *There are some Whigs who, no matter how they may come before that body, never can be confirmed.* The wanton assailants of the Democracy—the common slanderers of pure and distinguished men—the eavesdroppers in Congress, and their more criminal associates of the press—the actors in the recent fraud upon truth—the authors of the vile calumnies upon General CASS—these men might as well try to swim the ocean as to pass the ordeal of that body, composed of a majority of Democrats. Go on with your scheme. Hunt down the men who defied and opposed you in the late contest—select your victims—sharpen your axe—cut, crush, and destroy! But be you well assured that if you can punish for the exercise of an honest choice and an honest opinion, the Democracy can also punish for disgraceful fraud and disgusting falsehood.

General TAYLOR will find the guillotine and the headsman made ready for him by his anxious friends when he reaches Washington. He may, or he may not, employ them to the extent which the *North American* desires. But of all that hereafter.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The Quarter Sessions commenced on Monday of last week. The following cases were disposed of:

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Clark.—*Assault and Battery.*—On oath of Elizabeth Bowman. True bill. The defendant in this case was tried at the August Term for the same offence and convicted. The verdict was set aside by the Court, and defendant entered into recognizance for his appearance at the next term. The alleged offence was committed on a little girl who resided with the defendant. She was a turbulent child, and the defendant had seen proper to chastise her severely with a small raw-hide. The defendant was acquitted and the county to pay the costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Rachael Shoemaker, (colored.) *Malicious Mischief.*—On oath of Michael Snyder.—Rachael had been on a "spree," and out late at night. The evidence had a squinting that Rachael entertained *spite* towards Michael, and had broken in his window from malicious motives. The defence insisted that she had broken in the window for the purpose of throwing a stone at Michael, and if the said Rachael had thrown the stone, and broken in the window, (which was doubted, as Michael had had a small tea party at his house that evening, and had been playing the violin most lustily,) she may have taken offence from being left out of the card of invitation, and concluded she would take a *benger* on her own hook. It appeared about as "clear as mud" on both sides, and the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty," but said nothing about the costs.

Commonwealth vs. George Hamill.—*Robbery.*—On oath of Timothy M'Carty. Timothy was lordly drunk on the evening of the alleged robbery, and if he was not rich, he felt so, and waking up in the morning without a sixpence, naturally concluded he had been robbed. As he had met Mr. Hamill, or Mr. Hamill had met him, Tim did not know exactly which, the preceeding evening, and they had taken a sociable drink together, and one or two knock downs by way of amusement in a back alley in the borough of Shippensburg, he felt very confident Ham ill had robbed him of a twenty dollar note on the Frederick County Bank, Md., two ten dollar notes on the Hagerstown Bank, Md., one five dollar note on the Chambersburg Bank, and two dollars and fifty cents in half dollars. The evidence went to show that Tim never had more than a dollar in his life at any one time, and had been attempting to borrow *fips* for a little of the *cratur*, on several occasions the day before. Sheriff Martin had seen Tim in a *lovely* situation about a half an hour before the robbery was committed. Tim was as sweat as if he had just broken a bottle of *O! de Cologne*. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" without leaving the box.

Commonwealth vs. John Baelstone, alias Boney, (col'd.)—*Malicious Mischief.*—On oath of Charley Buckmaster, (col'd.) John had just got out of jail, where he had been held for a long time in "durance vile" by reason of Mr. *Baelstone* not being able to find *bail* for his good behaviour. Boney was a notorious *skylark*, and was out as late as three o'clock in the morning on the night of the alleged occurrence. He felt decidedly industrious, and had called at Buckmaster's, his brother-in-law, for his clothes to go to Perry county to work, and swore that if they did not give them to him he would break every window in the house. The clothes were taken down suits to Boney, and he would not take them, but "wanted in." Mrs. Buckmaster testified that she had called to Boney and asked "who was dat knockin at the door"—Boney made no reply but "wanted in." The defendant finding the Buckmaster's incorrigible, first threw a chip up against the window, then a brickbat through the window, and then a turnip, to the great damage and annoyance of the prosecutor. The jury found the defendant guilty in manner and form as he stood indicted, and the court recognizing him as an old acquaintance, sentenced him to 30 days imprisonment, to pay the costs of prosecution, and find security for his good behaviour for the period of one year.

Commonwealth vs. John Hendel.—*Surety of the Peace.*—On oath of Col. Samuel Brenizer. This case was exceedingly rich, but too serious to make a joke of. Hendel had called after Brenizer in the street certain soft and euphonious names, at different times, and annoyed him in divers ways too tedious to mention." The defendant made loud complaints also of provocation, to justify his conduct, which the court deemed unsatisfactory. The defendant was therefore sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, and find security for his good behaviour in the sum of $200 to keep the peace towards all the good citizens of the Commonwealth, and especially towards Samuel Brenizer, for the period of one year.

Commonwealth vs. Saml. Brenizer.—*Surety of the Peace.*—On oath of John Hendel. This case developed the same facts as the preceding one. The defendant was not held under recognizance, and each party directed to pay his own costs.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Church, Samuel Renninger, Charles Wood and John Mell.—*Riot and disturbance of the Peace at an election.* Presented by Thomas Craighead, Esq., as a peace officer. In this case the Grand Jury *ignored* the bill, and directed Thomas Craighead, as prosecutor to pay the costs of prosecution. Prosecutor sentenced accordingly.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Church.—*Dirturbance of the peace at an election, &c.* Grand Jury returned a true bill. A motion was made to quash the bill for reasons filed. Motion overruled, and defendant directed to enter into recognizance for his appearance at the next term.

Commonwealth vs. John Brown.—*Murder and Manslaughter.* In this case a fight had occurred between John Brown, Thomas Brown, and Ephraim Brown, brothers, on one side, and Samuel Whitesell and Elias Whitesell, also brothers, on the other, in which affray Samuel Whitesell was killed, and Elias Whitesell dangerously wounded. The fight took place on the evening of the day of the Presidential election, about half a mile this side of Leesburg. It grew out of an old grudge between the Brown's and Whitesell's. It appeared that the Whitesell's were the aggressors, and that the Brown's had acted in self-defence. Knives were used freely, and the parties were a good deal intoxicated. Samuel Whitesell had received an unlucky blow on the inside of the left thigh which severed the femoral artery, of which he died in a few minutes. The jury returned "not a true bill" against John Brown, who had struck the unlucky blow, and with whom Samuel Whitesell was principally engaged in the fight.

Commonwealth vs. James Brown and Ephraim Brown.—*Assault and battery with intent to kill, &c.* The Grand Jury returned "not a true bill" also in this case, the circumstances of which have been substantially detailed in the statement immediately preceeding.

Several cases of Fornication and Bastardy, in which true bills were found, but defendants not arrested.

GEN. TAYLOR FOR A SECOND TERM.—A correspondent of the Norfolk Herald has nominated General Taylor for re-election to the Presidency in 1852.—The Cumberland Civilian has also made the same proposition. Don't be in too much of a hurry, gentlemen.

No more Government Loans Wanted.

In reply to an intimation in one of the papers that Uncle Sam would soon be again in the market as a borrower, the Washington *Union* says: "The idea of Mr. Walker desiring a new loan in time of peace, and when nearly one-half the loan of 1848 is yet to be received, and especially when the *net revenue* for duties for the first quarter of the fiscal year (as published officially) exceeds nine millions of dollars, being at the rate of upwards of thirty six millions of dollars a year from customs alone, would seem to be most perposterous. Even Mr. Webster, in his speech recently published, admits that Mr. Walker's estimate of the revenue this year will be realized. There is but one event in which a loan may be anticipated. A loan in one contingency might possibly be wanted—namely, by *restoring the anti-revenue tariff of* 1842, which, as shown by the records of the Treasury, produced six millions of dollars less per annum than the tariff of 1846."

A Vetran Democrat.

The Virginia *Valley Star* says: "Of the number of those who voted for Cass and Butler on Tuesday last, we are greatly gratified to find the name of that excellent old revolutionary soldier and patriot, JOHN HUGHES. The old gentleman is now 107 years of age, is in the full enjoyment of all his intellectual faculties, and has ever been a true and faithful republican of the Jeffersonian stamp. It was most gratifying to see such a man at the polls, and to have him declare his preference for our distinguished nominees thus setting an example that young men should by all means imitate. We trust that the glorious old patriot may live yet many years.

The old gentleman being unable to ride to Fairfield to cast his vote, was brought to the polls by our excellent democratic friend, John Layman, in his hack, drawn by four handsome dun horses, and escorted by some thirty of the glorious democracy of the Fairfield precint."

Gen. Taylor and the Nativeists.

The following is the letter of Gen. Taylor, which appeared in the New York Tribune, but one day after the Presidential Election. Mark the date of the letter:

BATON ROUGE, July 13, 1848.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult., stating that some of the papers in your part of the country are denouncing me as a Native American and in favor of their principles, because they have made use of my name as their candidate for the Presidency; and also that I am opposed to the exercise of the elective franchise by them. In reply to these charges I have only to say *that they are absolutely false.* I have ever considered that adopted citizens are entitled to all the rights and privileges of native citizens, and while the constitution makes no distinction it would be an act of injustice to withhold from them any of the rights and privileges. I may say to you that for the last ten years I have associated with a large number of foreigners as well as Americans, and have always treated them with equal respect, and they deserve the honor of the country for the courage, zeal, and fidelity with which they have defended her interests and honor.

With my best wishes for your health and prosperity, I am sincerely yours, &c.

Z. TAYLOR.

Queer Figures.

Of all the queer figures at the late extraordinary election, the following comparison, says the *Pennsylvanian*, made by the *Bulletin*, of the votes of New York and Philadelphia cities and counties, is the queerest:

Full vote of New York,	53,158
Do do Philadelphia,	53,167

When we consider the difference in favor of New York, in *population*, as compared with Philadelphia, we may then find out where all the great Taylor majorities in the city and county came from on the 7th.

A SCENE IN COURT.—It was announced in a despatch from Pittsburg, which came through the telegraph, that Judge Brackenridge and his son had been fined for contempt of Court. The Pittsburg Despatch relates the following scene as the cause of it:

Two women were some time since prosecuted for a conspiracy to seduce a young girl named Parsons; it seems that the Grand Jury, upon the evidence of the girl, inserted the name of Morgan Brackenridge in the bill of indictment, which was found "a true bill."

Mr. Brackenridge yesterday appeared in Court, and his father (Hon. H. M. Brackenridge,) asked the Court to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case, alleging that the object had been to extort money from his son, to compromise the case. The Court declined taking action upon the motion, unless made by the attorney, and that officer refused to agree to this course suggested by Judge B.

After some pretty harsh remarks between Judge B. and his honor Judge Patton, the former becoming every moment more excited, exclaimed "Would to God, Sir, you know your *duty* as I know my right!" Judge Patton stated that, if such language was persisted in, he would be compelled to commit him, for contempt of court, whereupon the son sprang to his feet, and *dared* Judge Patton to do so, using very insulting language to the court.

Judge Patton informed the offenders that he would take no action upon their conduct until next morning—and adjourned the court.

☞ The following is an answer that would not do in the present times, when Generals are so popular and Statesmen stand in the second rank. The oracle would have been forced to give some other response to a question as to the reason of the supremacy of heroes.

The oracle of Apollo, at Delphos, being asked why Jupiter should be chief of the Gods, since Mars was the best soldier, made this reply—"Mars is *valiant*, but Jupiter is *wise*."

"GUIDE TO OFFICE."—The Philadelphia *Spirit of the Times* says that a little book bearing the above title, has recently been published. We have no doubt the author will find ready sale for a work of this kind. Many of our Federal friends in Carlisle, who are anxiously looking out for office, would, we doubt not, pay well for a copy of this "Guide."

A DEVOUT VOTER.—A clergyman of Norwich, Conn., who voted at the late election, wrote on the back of his ticket the following prayer, which should be re-echoed by every honest voter:

"May God grant that this vote, given with *extreme reluctance* and *many fears*, may not contribute to perpetuate the shame and crime of my beloved country, nor to bring upon her the curse of Heaven."—*North American.*

We should think that voter's conscience was considerably disturbed by the vote he gave. Every *honest* voter would first satisfy himself that he was voting according to his principles and then give it cheerfully.

HENRY CLAY, the Lexington Observer says, has been severely indisposed. He argued an important case in the Chancery Court on Tuesday week before last, when he appeared to be in fine health, and certainly, so far as his speech furnished any indication, was in the enjoyment of his usual health. He was attacked the same evening, and has been since that time indisposed, and under the attendance of his physician.

VERDICT AGAINST A CITY.—The Hartford (Conn.) Bridge Company has just obtained a verdict of $11,583 damages against the town of East Hartford, for diverting travel from their bridge, by reviving a ferry which the Legislature, as an inducement for them to build the bridge, had agreed should be forever suppressed. The Supreme Court had previously declared the law reviving the ferry unconstitutional.

THE POWER OF THE BOXES.—"What boxes govern the world?" asked a New York paper.—It answers the question thus—"the cartridge box, the ballot box, the jury box, and the band box."

PENNSYLVANIA—Official.

	Cass.	Taylor.	Van Buren.
Alleghany,	6591	10112	779
Adams,	1769	2576	25
Armstrong,	2196	2030	141
Berks,	9485	5089	51
Bucks,	5364	5140	163
Bedford,	2816	2836	1
Bradford,	1889	3272	1779
Butler,	2247	2505	173
Blair,	1435	2496	4
Beaver,	2303	2655	530
Cumberland,	3178	3242	25
Columbia,	3396	2263	27
Chester,	5360	5949	507
Crawford,	2748	2205	626
Clarion,	23.6	1372	37
Clearfield,	1168	761	23
Cambria,	1386	1233	12
Carbon,	1181	889	1
Centre,	2611	1856	4
Clinton,	967	911	1
Dauphin,	2251	3704	34
Delaware,	1547	2194	84
Elk,	242	134	16
Erie,	2022	3418	857
Fayette,	3441	3045	73
Franklin,	3199	4006	4
Greene,	2379	1476	52
Huntingdon,	1922	2590	25
Indiana,	1544	2410	204
Juniata,	1212	1179	3
*Jefferson,	992	783	19
Lancaster,	6080	11390	163
Lebanon,	1862	2996	2
Lehigh,	3199	2978	3
Luzerne,	3991	3516	176
Lycoming,	2244	1999	9
Mifflin,	1586	1543	26
Montgomery,	5627	5040	251
*Mercer,	3094	2978	1083
Monroe,	1830	518	3
McKean,	418	367	22
Northampton,	4203	3191	38
Northumberland,	2258	1765	8
Philadelphia city,	5266	10655	309
Philadelphia county,	16244	20575	568
Potter,	468	226	248
Perry,	2295	1561	5
Pike,	799	216	3
Somerset,	1127	3018	21
Schuylkill,	3700	4939	35
Susquehanna,	2563	1853	301
*Sullivan,	147	0000	000
Tioga,	1344	1350	953
Union,	1652	3129	25
Westmoreland,	5197	3124	122
Washington,	3820	3898	467
Warren,	1088	946	136
Wayne,	1642	997	202
*Venango,	1538	1061	164
Wyoming,	892	861	37
York,	5151	4838	4
	172455	185854	11133
		172455	
Taylor's maj. over Cass,		13399	
		11133	
Do. over Cass and V. Buren,		2266	

* Mercer, Jefferson, Venango and Sullivan, not official, but very nearly correct.

AGES OF THE PRESIDENTS.—The following have been the ages of the Presidents of the United States, at the time of their election to the executive chair:

	Ages.		Ages.
1. Washington,	57	7. Jackson,	61
2. John Adams,	61	8. Van Buren,	54
3. Jefferson,	57	9. Harrison,	67
4. Madison,	57	10. Tyler,	50
5. Monroe,	57	11. Polk,	49
6. John Q. Adams,	57	12. Taylor,	64

The average of the above ages is about 57½ years, and it is a curious circumstance that five of our twelve Presidents have been of the age of 57 at the time of their election. Harrison was the oldest of the Presidents and Polk the youngest; when elected.

No Luck in the Letter C.

A North Carolina paper mentions the remarkable fact, that no man, whose name begins with a C, has ever been elected President of the United States although many have tried. Dewitt Clinton tried it, and failed. Crawford was a candidate, and defeated. Calhoun has been in full chase of the Presidency for years, but has not yet attained it. Clay has tried it, over and over again, but without success. And now Cass has shared no better fate. Well; the only consolation we can derive from all this is, that it effectually forecloses the door on Tom Corwin. He never was born to be President, that's certain.

A DUEL IN PROSPECT.—Major Wm. H. Polk, brother of the President, has challenged a Mr. Burton, of Tennessee, to fight a duel. The controversy between them grew out of the dispute of Ex-Governors Jones and Brown of that State, during the late canvass.

LORENZO Dow defined a death bed repentance to be burning out the candle of life in the service of the devil, and blowing the snuff in the Lord's face.

"I HATE to hear people talk behind one's back," as the robber said when the constable called "Stop thief!"

LEGACY.—It is said that Mr. E. Watson, late of Portage, N. Y., willed his entire estate, variously estimated at $25,000 to $40,000, to the Universalist Societies of Genesee Falls and Nunda.

A SPLENDID SWORD, voted to Gen. Bonnet Riley, by the Legislature of Missouri, is now in the office of the Secretary of State at Jefferson city. It is a beautiful article, having cost the State $500.

FORGERY.—William B. Archer was examined before the Hastings Court at Richmond, on Tuesday last, on the charge of forgery, and sent on to the next term of the Superior Court.

KEYS, the Baltimore Post Office robber, had the good sense to invest the fruits of his villany in real estate, and thus nearly the whole of the $15,000 stolen has been recovered in property. He retired from business only three weeks before his detection.

A BILL to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia will, it is said, be offered in Congress next month, by Thad. Stevens, member elect from Pennsylvania.

IRELAND.—The government of Ireland has always been a ticklish subject for English statesmen. A letter from Charles I to the Duke of Buckingham in 1626, contains the following quaint passage: "As for new, o I can say but little yet. Yrland beinge the onlie egge, we have yet sitten upon, and having a thicke shell, we have not yet hatched it."

THE MANOR TITLES.—We learn, says the Albany Freeholder, that a writ in favor of the State against the property of Wm. P. Van Rensselaer was served last week. We are informed that a farm in the town of Brunswick had been selected by Attorney General Jordan, to test the title of the Van Rensselaers to lands in the county of Rensselaer.

THE PORK BUSINESS.—The Hog slaughtering and Pork and Beef packing has now commenced in earnest in all the principal points of the great West. In Cincinnati several large establishments have already, or are about to commence on the largest scale. At Covington several new and heavy firms have entered upon the business this season. Present appearance indicate that the hog crop will turn out the present season greater than ever before.

IMIGRATION THIS YEAR.—The total number of emigrants arrived at New York from foreign countries, from 1st January to 1st November, is 158,623, and during the month of October 14,904. Of the latter, 4,146 were from Germany, 6,553 from Ireland, and 2,864 from England. These Germans now arriving, are, for the most part, of the better class.

PREPARING FOR PRIVATE LIFE.—A Washington correspondent says that Mrs. Polk has gone North to buy furniture for a new mansion in Tennessee.

☞ Abbot Lawrence and Daniel Webster do not "hitch teams" at present, it is said.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the steamship Acadia, which arrived at Boston on Saturday last, we have Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

England.

Parliament, which stood prorogued at its rising on the 5th of September to Thursday, was further prorogued by Royal commission until Tuesday, the 12th of December with the usual formalities.

The London Morning says, we have every reason to believe that whatever may have been the wishes of Sir Robert Peel ten years ago, he is both ready and willing to resume the reins of government in 1849, and only waits for permission.

Wilmor & Smith's Times says that the Cholera seems to be making insidious progress amongst the population of London, although there is nothing at present to create undue alarm. The weekly average of deaths within the bills of mortality were still forty-seven below the weekly average for the past five years.

The deaths in London, from Cholera, during the week amounted to 34; the average weekly number being only one for the antecedent five years. But 18 cases were reported on Tuesday, 7 of which were fatal, and 9 cases were reported on Wednesday, 7 of which also proved fatal; 15 cases occurred on Tuesday, 12 of which were fatal. In Edinburg and the vicinity it still lingers. There have been five deaths since the last report, making 169 deaths since October 4th, out of 290 cases.

Ireland.

The State Trials have commenced in Dublin, and exhibit some more bungling on the part of the attorney general. On Friday he gave his feat of error under the certificate lodge, by Wm. O'Brien's counsel in relation to his trial and conviction at Clonmel. The distinguished prisoner will, under this proceeding, be brought up at once to Dublin to have the case argued in Court, Queen's Bench, from whence, if the decision be not favorable, it will be removed to the House of Lords, as was the case in regard to the State prisoners in 1844.

A similar sanction has been granted upon the cases of Meagher, McManus and O'Donohue.

France.

The election of the first President of the Republic now absorbs public attention in France. It seems that a large majority of the members of the National Assembly had come to the determination to support a motion postponding the election until February, but the decided opposition of Gen. Cavignac to any further delay changed their resolution, and on Thursday last it was finally resolved that the President should be chosen on the 10th of December as originally fixed upon. The success of Louis Napoleon is considered as certain by his own party.

It is said in Paris that Louis Philippe and the government have come to a private understanding with respect to the private property of the Orleans family. The Count de Montelivet is to be the liquidator, and a loan of twenty millions is to be raised to pay the most pressing demands on the property, and for the immediate support of the family while they remain in England.

Austria.

During the past week the attention of all Europe, has been directed towards the capital of the Austrian empire, but up to the last moment all is in doubt and uncertainty respecting the fate of the contending parties both within and around the walls of Vienna. The interrupted communication between the beleaguered city and the rest of Europe, preclude anything like a correct detail of the eventful circumstances occurring there.

The last dates from Vienna through Berlin were up to the 28th of October, when every inducement to prevail on the Viennese to surrender having failed, Prince Windischgratz had commenced the bombardment of the city. Windischgratz and Jellachich still completely hemmed in the city and its forbourgs with their forces, which were daily increasing. The water and gas pipes which supplied Vienna have been cut off by the imperial troops, a severe conflict having taken place before they could capture the establishments from which these conduits run.

There are renewed reports of the advance of Hungarians up the Danube, for the purpose of relieving the city; but at each successive approach they appear to retreat from before the fire of the imperialists. The whole week has been passed in insolate conflicts, attended with considerable slaughter, between the besieged and the besiegers, and Windischgratz seems to have wished to avert the frightful last resource of bombardment.

Deputation after deputation has proceeded to the head quarters of Windischgratz, with a view to induce him to retirn with his forces or to come into the city under the prescribed conditions. His reply in one of the last of his proclamations plainly states that whilst Vienna swarms with armed men to enter would cause a bloody engagement in the streets, as those who offered him peace could not command toleranee and moderation upon those who have for weeks terrorized the city. He requires a complete disarmament of the disaffected and the surrender of certain persons, whom it is reported, he has pointed out by name as the assassins of Count Latone. It is evident that the Prince is not to be trifled with and does not feel inclined to be entrapted into the late unfortunate minister's war, whilst the tone of his proclamation indicates a conscious strength blended with an earnest desire to spare the cities the horrors of a bombardment. Yet on the other hand we are deluged with reports of continued efforts of the Hungarians to come to a pitched battle, and of the resolution of the inhabitants of Vienna, not to yield. Their endurance has already been great, as they must be in extreme want of provisions.

The Berlin journals give the terms which the popular party demands, as follows: "A general amnesty, nomination of a popular ministry, and the removal of the troops from the vicinity of Vienna." Upon these terms, it is added, the city will be given up, and the working classes and even the Academic legion will submit to be disarmed.

Great Possessions.

The following paragraph is going the rounds of the papers—we know not its source.

Some idea of the true cause of the miseries in Ireland may be derived from the following fact:—"In Galway, there is an estate larger than some English counties, and which was mortgaged, a few years ago, for the immense sum of two millions of dollars, by its then owner, Mr. Martin, M. P. The entrance gate and lodge are twenty miles from the mansion."

It doubtless is true that the greater portion of the misery in Ireland is owing to the fact that the land is divided among comparatively few owners; and yet how much these great landholders might do to better the condition of the peasantry, if they only had hearts bearing some proportion in size to the extent of their possessions. We can conceive no lot more pleasant than to be the possessor of such immense wealth, and to use it for the purpose of elevating thousands from degradation and misery, to selfrespect and a fair degree of happiness. But doubtless hundreds have thought this, who upon being tried have been found wanting, and proved as selfish in the use of the riches entrusted to them, as those who had come hereditarily into great possessions. Many is the one who would have exclaimed—"Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing!" who upon being entrusted with immense wealth, has joined himself to the most arbitrary of the oppressors of the poor. And so, considering the imperfect nature of man, we are inclined to favor such policies as tend to the division, rather than those which tend to the aggregation of wealth.

"DEMOCRACY" means the government of the People.—*N. Y. Express.*

Exactly so—whence it follows that the "government" (or every administration) in