

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor. CHARLESTON, THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1848.

AGENCY. J. P. PALMER, Agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions and making collections for the American Volunteer, at No. 11, N. W. corner of Third and Chalmers streets, Philadelphia.

FIREMEN'S VISIT.—We learn that it is the intention of one or two of the Fire Companies of Harrisburg to pay a visit to our city on Christmas day. We hope our firemen may be prepared to give their brethren of Harrisburg a cordial reception.

FIRES.—On Thursday morning last about 4 o'clock a fire broke out in the stone building on the South-East corner of the Market Square, occupied by Mr. Trout as a habitation, which was entirely consumed together with all the tools, stock, &c., belonging to Mr. T. The fire soon reached the adjoining building, occupied by Mr. Keene, as a flour and grain store, which was also destroyed. The flour, grain, &c., however, were saved. Through the active efforts of our firemen and citizens, the fire was extinguished. Had it not been for the morning breeze, the fire no doubt would have been a more extensive one. The property destroyed belonged to Mr. Jacob Zug. No insurance. Mr. Trout had an insurance on his stock to the amount of \$300. His loss, it is supposed, is about \$250.

SODDEN DEATH.—On Thursday morning last, Mr. G. GROSSMAN, of this borough, a German, and a baker by trade, soon after the fire broke out, having heard the alarm, jumped from his bed, much frightened, and ran into his back yard, and gave the alarm of a fire, and immediately returned into the house, and fell dead. Medical aid was called, but to no avail. It is supposed that the fright caused a rush of blood to the heart, which produced instant death. He leaves a family.

MAJ. GEN. WORTH arrived at Pittsburgh on Saturday, and was escorted through the streets by a grand procession. He is on his way to take charge of the military department composed of Texas, New Mexico, &c.

SENATORS BRATTON and BURLEIGH have become reconciled to each other. On the day of the meeting of Congress, advanced, says the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, and offered his hand to Mr. Butler, which was accepted.

REPORT OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL. We have received the report of the Post Master General, setting forth very clearly and fully the operations and conditions of the Department, and containing many very important suggestions and recommendations. Among the most prominent recommendations are these:—To make the rate of postage uniform for letters at 5 cents the half ounce; for newspapers at 1 cent the ounce for periodicals, 2 cents the ounce; and for foreign letters 15 cents the half ounce; the total abolition of the franking privilege; the pre-payment of all mail matter, &c. The Report is a very able one, and contains, as we said, many valuable suggestions;—but we cannot see why it is that Mr. Johnston is so obstinately in favor of taxing newspapers. The press, and the people have, in a voice approaching unanimity, asked that newspapers be permitted to be carried free of postage to any part of the country in which they are published, and yet in the face of this the Post Master General recommends that newspapers pay a postage of "1 cent the ounce!" He recommends a reduction in letter postage. This will suit the wishes of wealthy men—men of business—but will be of very little advantage to the poor man. Thus it is too often, that the prayer of the rabble is listened to with respect, and granted, when at the same time the prayers of the masses are entirely disregarded. We do hope that the good sense of members of Congress will induce them to pass a bill abolishing that part of the present law requiring postage for newspapers. By doing so they will grant the prayer of the people. If the Post Master General is sincere in desiring a cheap rate of postage, he cannot and will not oppose the passage of such a law. But, whether he opposes it or not, the member of Congress who desires the respect and confidence of his constituents will not dare oppose it.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS. From the American Law Journal we learn that the commissions of the following President Judges expire during the term of Governor Johnson, and will have to be filled by him: Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, President 4th District, appointed 9th April, 1841. Hon. BENJAMIN PATTON, President 5th District, appointed 20th March, 1840. Hon. SAMUEL HERBURN, President 9th District, appointed 5th March, 1839. Hon. WILLIAM JESSOP, President 11th District, appointed 7th April, 1838. Hon. JOHN N. CONYNGHAM, President 13th District, appointed 25th March, 1839. Hon. ALEXANDER MCGILVER, President 18th District, appointed 31st May, 1839. Hon. ALEXANDER L. HAYES, President District Court of Lancaster, appointed 1st May, 1840.

CHARGE TO ROMEO. "Observe," the Washington correspondent of the Public Ledger, states that Major Cass, who served in the army in Mexico, son of Lewis Cass, will probably be sent to Rome. His competitor is John B. Weller, the late Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

HEMORRHOIDAL COLLEGE. The new institution, chartered at the last session of our Legislature, to be located in Philadelphia, we learn from the Ledger, has gone into operation under the most favorable and flattering auspices, having already a considerable number of students. Judge Parsons is President, and the following gentlemen compose the Faculty: Jacob Jeness, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine; Caleb B. Matthews, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica; Walter Williamson, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children; Francis Sims, M. D., Professor of Surgery; Samuel Freyler, M. D., Professor of Botany; Matthew Sample, M. D., Professor of Chemistry; Wm. A. Gardner, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

FEDERAL PAPERS. The Federal papers of this State are unanimous in urging the repeal of the present tariff, and also the settlement of the Slavery question during the present session of Congress! Before the election they told their readers that these two vexed questions of the Federalists were the man to make quick work of difficult questions. But no sooner is Gen. Taylor's election known, than the Federalists try to justify all the great questions requiring action by Congress. They now want this question settled during Mr. Polk's administration. Oh, the cowardly way in which the Democrats in Congress will not touch the slavery and tariff questions during the present session. The Federalists have assumed their settlement—let us keep them to their word.

THE NEW PARTY FRAUD started at Philadelphia upon a platform of "Whigs, Democrats, and Nationalized Citizens," does not meet the approbation of some of the ultra Whig papers, which denounce it as a monstrous attempt to surrender the Whig organization at the moment of its triumph.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual Message of President Polk—which we issued in an Extra, and transmitted to our subscribers on Thursday evening last—is a very long, but very able State paper. Scolded, if ever, have we read a production of the same length with more satisfaction.

The Message is characteristic of its distinguished author—plain, bold, and full of valuable and useful information. We adopt the remarks of the Pennsylvania—The mind must pause while taking in the details of this remarkable paper. The facts stated are so astounding—the results proved by the figures are so astounding—that the reader is frequently called upon to ask himself whether, indeed, all these events have transpired within less than the four years which began on the 4th of March, 1845? It is as if some magic power brought before our eyes, in startling review, the whole of our great country, as it existed when the present administration began, only to compare it with the still more startling spectacle which that country now exhibits, with thousands of miles added to its boundaries, millions of acres to its soil, new harbors and rivers to its waters, new wealth to its unlimited resources, new fame to its history, and new glory to its flag! It is as if the magic creations of a night had again been enacted—this time not by the weird agency of the fabled lamp, but through the influence of that courage which crushes all obstacles, of that progress which overleaps all space, of that civilization which rolls back the clouds of anarchy and of superstition, and of that Democracy which shrinks not and falters not in the performance of its high and holy mission. To enjoy this exhibition profitably—to read this impressive lesson—to store away this graphic history of the greatness and advancement of the republic—all requires great patience and profound deliberation. We have therefore deferred our own comments upon the Message of Mr. Polk, until our readers had formed opinions of it for themselves.

To say that the facts of the Message are triumphant facts—facts that vindicate the administration against all opposition—facts that realize the predictions of the Democracy—is to say this, is to say what will not be denied; but it is not to say all. The great trait of this resume of the acts of the government since March, 1845, is that it leaves no one thing which has not been fully carried out, or subjected to failure or defeat. We do not except the slavery question, because that is an issue which can only be settled when both the great parties of the day see that the Democratic policy in regard to it is correct. It is an issue which has been thus far kept open owing to matters over which the existing administration has had little or no control. And yet there is no division of the Message of the President which is clearer or more patriotic than its suggestions upon the adjustment of this difficulty. They are indeed among the most triumphant parts of the paper, and cannot fail to be responded to effectively before the present session is terminated.

We will not attempt to condense the important points of this noble, radical Democratic Message. From the first to the last, it is itself luminous and convincing—involving to perusal by its easy style, challenging antagonism by its facts and figures, and asking for criticism by the apparent mastery of the whole subject upon which its distinguished author has treated. No AMERICAN will restrain his feelings of exultation while reading it. If he has feared that the war would annex to us a valueless territory, he sees, with pride, that his fear was groundless. If he has apprehended that the war would plunge us in a sea of debt, he sees how skillfully we have been piloted into safety by a wise and fearless financial policy. If he has looked at the Independent Treasury as to the fetter that was to muzzle Commerce, he may now perceive that it is the great check which first prevented expansions, and next defeated the policy that would have led to irretrievable disasters. Even the Tariff, upon which it has been so fashionable to blame everything, has in the general triumphantly vindicated the great causes which led to its creation; and manufacturers, it is now more than probable, have suffered less under the present revenue policy than they could have suffered under the system which it superseded—the same causes existing to produce confusion in the old world. If the reader of the Message is one of that large class of mistaken but honest citizens, who have believed that the perpetuity of the Union—its peace at home and its reputation abroad—required that no territory should be added to our already ample domains—his will see even as the last soldier leaves the soil of Mexico, that not only has the war given us territory to extend our borders, but territory that is necessary to ourselves and to the world, in the promotion of peace in all time to come—for, as Commerce pours into our rivers and through our States—as the trade of the world seeks and finds our shores, through the avenue recently opened upon our Pacific coast—Liberty is thrice secure, and Peace becomes more than ever the essential element of institutions which resort to war only when their vitality is assailed by the enemies of Freedom. He may see (and believe as he sees), that the country which, a few years ago, had "the Mississippi for its frontier," and now "for its centre,"—and yet, during its whole expansion, has progressed to greatness in all the peaceful arts, as well as in the science of arms—cannot be made the prey to the calamities he has lately so gloomily anticipated.

But if this American citizen is a DEMOCRAT, how unutterably rejoiced he will feel at an exhibition which, coming after defeat at the ballot boxes, is a new assurance that our recent reverse was the cause, more of attachment to the soldier than of opposition to Democracy, its measures, or its men. We will not assail the popular intelligence so grossly as to believe that the vote for General TAYLOR was a vote against the system which the results, as eloquently explained and illustrated in the Message under review, have so magnificently vindicated, in all its parts, from the first to the last of the projects originated and consummated by the present administration.

Amid prevailing doubts as to the course of the incoming Dynasty—amid the fears of the honest Democracy of the Union that we are to have a revival of the worst excesses of Federal misrule—the DEMOCRATIC PARTY of the Union will hail the Message of Mr. Polk as the welcome and unanswerable proof that it is only by DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES that this country can be happily and successfully governed. Its profound truths—its eloquent reflections—its undoubted facts—will go out among the masses, to enlighten the discussions at the domestic hearth—to awaken enthusiasm at neighborhood gatherings—to lay the foundation for that triumph of the right which is sure to come at last, and to come soon. They will go out—they have gone out—as the prevailing warnings against the dangers of Federalism, in a matter which quies may assume.

We leave this prolific subject with a brief reference to the luminous review of the "American System" by the President, and to his searching and logical argument on the Veto Power. Either of these essays would alone stamp the present Executive as a man of intellect and a profound thinker. They mark him out as the bold and decided Democratic radical. We direct the careful attention of our readers to these portions of the Message. They are eminently practical, and remarkably powerful. If indeed any part of that admirable paper is to be pointed out for this reason, as a sterling statement of the evils that may flow from the unlimited exercise of Gen. Taylor's idea of yielding all to Congress—while the

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on the 6th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 13th ult.

THE CONTINENTAL DISTURBANCES. The intelligence from the continent is of an important nature in Berlin, the revolution before that city, and with the experience of the French revolution before him, the imbecile and sanguinary despotism which has characterized his success by the most atrocious and cold blooded murders. In Vienna the defenceless citizens are shot dead without ceremony, their houses rifled and even women and children massacred. The Students of the University, who used almost superhuman exertions in defence of the city, are hurled down like wild beasts, and executed when captured. If any thing were wanting to urge the people of Berlin, Frankfurt, Breslau, and other places to revolt, Ferdinand of Austria has fearfully supplied it. We should not wonder to have intelligence at no distant day that these noble have raised a flame which neither royal nor imperial despotism will be able to extinguish.

The King of Prussia having cautiously waited the termination of the siege of Vienna, appears anxious to follow in the footsteps of the Emperor. Annexed are the details of the intelligence from Berlin, which is of the highest importance.

BRANDENBURG. The Prussian Assembly are at issue with the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor is in an attempt that may be made by the populace to rise in favor of the latter. Up to the moment that the National Assembly adjourned, on the afternoon of the 8th inst., the formation of the cabinet was unsettled, and the number of members of the National Assembly who have sailed and obtained leave of absence, notoriously for the purpose of canvassing their departments in favor of the General, it appears rather questionable whether the Prince will succeed or not.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY. The Red Republicans persist in bringing a candidate into the field. This may operate against Louis Napoleon. Ledru Rollin has refused to accept the office offered with the conditions proposed to him by the committee named by the Socialists. The correspondent of the London Times asserts that the chance of Louis Napoleon is still the best; but expresses more doubt upon the subject within the last week, owing to the enormous popularity exercised by the Princes [in all the departments] in supporting the claims of Gen. Cavaignac. The European Times states that Cavaignac has issued a temperate address, drawn up with good taste by Dufour. While he refutes the calumnies with moderation, he relies mainly on the bayonet, which will virtually decide the future contest. A defeat on the hustings may lead to a desperate contest with the Bonapartists in the streets of Paris.

ENGLAND.—There is nothing important. The number of deaths by cholera since its first appearance is 513. Famine.—Poverty and starvation prevail to almost a great extent as it did in 1846. DENMARK.—The news is still warlike. The Danes insist upon the dissolution of the newly installed cabinet government in Schleswig-Holstein. The Queen's troops, it seems, have gained a battle in the region, and dispersed the insurgents. Seven insurgents were executed on the 5th at Huesen.

ITALY.—The threats of Charles Albert to renew the war have subsided. AIMS.—The Austrians maintained their position in Lombardy, while their own capital was in danger. They will now doubtless remain unmolested. MONROE.—Over 1500 emigrants arrived at the port of New York on Monday last.

EDUCATION.—Ohio, it is said, has more colleges in it than any other State in the Union, though she is only about fifty years old. The English Attorney General has decided that there is no ground for the writs of error brought by the Irish prisoners at Clonmel, and that the judgments cannot be disturbed.

REMEMBER, FRIEND! The sheet of paper you are reading cost the editor a cent before he printed upon it. If you can take it from him without paying for it.

SUCCEED.—Mr. L. Irwin, an extensive iron manufacturer of Monroe county, in this State, and brother of Gen. Irwin of Centre county, committed suicide by hanging himself on Wednesday last.

U. S. SENATOR ELECTED IN ARKANSAS.—Hon. John Burleigh has been elected by the Legislature of Arkansas U. S. Senator for six years, commencing the 4th of March, 1849.

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The Gold in California, says the Philadelphia Times, is found in the valleys, as also in the gullies of the mountains. As you proceed up the mountains, it is found in lumps, in the valleys it is more commonly found in the form of sand or gold dust, which is quite, if not more valuable in the general average, than when searched for in the lumps. This information may be useful to all of us who are going out to become millionaires incontinently.

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SPECIAL COURT.

BY virtue of a writ from the Hon. NATHANIEL B. ELDRED, President Judge of the 19th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, bearing date at Harrisburg, the 4th day of December, A. D. 1848.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special Court will be held by said Hon. Nathaniel B. Eldred, and the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, at the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, commencing on Monday the 19th day of February 1849, to continue one week, for certain causes depending in the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, in which the Hon. Samuel Hepburn was concerned, as counsel for one of the parties, prior to his appointment as President Judge of the 19th Judicial District, and such other causes as are embraced within the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, passed the 14th April, 1848, relative to the organization of courts of this description. Of said Special Court, Jurors and all persons concerned will take notice.

JAMES HOFFER, Sh'k. Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Dec. 14, 1848.

SHERIFF'S SALES. BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Saturday the 6th of January, 1849, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following Real Estate situated in Cumberland county, viz: A lot of ground situated in the Borough of Shippenburg, containing 64 feet in front and 267 feet in depth, bounded by Main street on the north, west by a lot of James H. Dewar, Esq., east by Joshua G. Fisher, and south by an alley, having the corner of a two story weatherboarded House, Log Stable, &c., &c., seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Strohm.

Also, a lot of ground, situated in the Borough of Shippenburg, having thereon erected a two story weatherboarded House, and bounded on the north by King street, south by an alley, west by a lot of S. Hill, dec'd., and east by lot No. 51, being lot No. 50 in the plan of said Borough. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Paul Martin, and

Also, a half lot of ground, situated on the north side of the Public Square, in the Borough of Carlisle, being the southern moiety of lot No. 144 in the plan of Water, Esq., and the other moiety of said lot No. 144, east by Hanover street, and south and west by an alley, having thereon erected a large two story and two story Brick Building.

Also the STONE STABLE and Carriage House, situated on the south side of lot No. 126, with right and privilege of the yard in front of said Stable and Carriage House, in common with the owner of said other moiety of said lot No. 144, bounded by Stone Stable of F. Watts, Esq., on the north, east by said yard, south by an alley and west by lot No. 118. Also, one moiety of lot No. 118 in same Borough, bounded on the east by lot No. 116, south by an alley, west by lot No. 110, and north by the other moiety of said lot No. 118. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Michael Egel, dec'd., now in the hands of Mary Ege, his Executrix.

Also, one moiety of a lot of ground, situated on the north side of High street, in the Borough of Carlisle, being a lot of ground belonging to the estate of Margaret McDonald, dec'd., south by High street, west by a lot of Robert Corman, and north by a 20 foot alley, having thereon erected a two story Brick House, containing 30 feet in front and 240 feet in depth with right to use of a carriage passage, in common with the owners of said lot of M. McDonald, dec'd., aforesaid, and with the use of the alleys or passages running from High at, to said 20 foot alley in common with the occupiers of said lot belonging to Robert Corman. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary Ege.

Also, a lot of ground situated on the north side of Carlisle, bounded by a lot of R. Embury, College Lane, Turnpike, and an alley on the west, containing 255 feet in length and 50 feet in breadth, having thereon erected a

Large Frame Warehouse, Seized and taken in execution as the property of John McCaffrey. And all to be sold by me, JAMES HOFFER, Sh'k. Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Dec. 14, 1848.

Tavern Licenses. NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a license to keep a tavern or public house in the house of J. I now occupy as such in South Middleton township. JOHN RICKER. December 14, 1848—3d

We the undersigned citizens of South Middleton township, Cumberland county, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named John Ricker, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance; and is well provided with lodgings and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers. George Wehbert, Jacob Myers, Henry Wehbert, Sam. Martin, John Myrtin, Abraham Hartzler, Robert C. Stierst, Abraham Hartzler, David Krayher, John Anthony.

Holiday Goods. WE need not say to our customers that our store is well supplied at present with all the necessary Groceries, Spices, Molasses, and such other articles as are more particularly in use about Christmas times, and that we shall be kept supplied with every article fresh and pure during the season; but we wish to advise our customers and friends that in a few days we intend to add to our

China Department. A new and choice selection of fine China Tea, Tea Sets, Coffee Vases, Standes, Decorated Mugs, Tea and Gilt Cups, and many other useful and fancy articles suitable for Holiday presents. We will promise more when we open them, and will be happy to have a call from our friends—it will afford us pleasure to show our Ware, even if selling will be postponed for the time. A few doors west of the Court House, and nearly opposite "Barkholder's" (formerly Denton's) Hotel. J. W. EBY. Carlisle, Dec. 14, 1848.

For the Holidays! JUST received at the store of S. W. HAYES-STICK, South Hanover street: Raisins, Lemons, Prunes, Grapes, Dates, Figs, Citron, Almonds, Sugar-plums, Cream-saus, Mint-picks, Cocoa-nuts, Licorices, Filberts, Candies, Peanuts, Sugar-drops, English Walnuts. December 14, 1848.

Bargains! Bargains! THE subscriber will commence this week to cut down his winter stock of goods at very reduced prices for cash. All persons in want of cheap goods will find it decidedly to their advantage to call and examine this large and cheap assortment of goods. Every article is opened a large and beautiful assortment which I am determined to sell at very low figures. Old stock will be sold off without regard to cost. Recollect the old stand, east Main street, opposite Martin's hotel. CHAS. OGILBY. December 14, 1848.

Cash! Cash! ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified to call and settle up before January 1st, 1849. CHAS. OGILBY. December 14, 1848.

MUFFS. Just received a good assortment of Muffs, which will be sold low at the cheap

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