THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1849.

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.

MILITIA LAW.—For the information of military men, and our readers generally, we publish in today's paper, the Militia Law, as passed by the late Legislature. It will be found on our first page.

SOLDIERS IN TROUBLE.—Four soldiers from the Carlisle Barracks, were committed for trial by Justice Eaz, on Monday last, charged with riot and disturbance of the peace, on the Saturday night previous.

MR. SAMUEL F. GAENSLEN, who, in company with several of our other citizens, left this a short time since, for California, returned to Carlisle, on Saturday. He accompanied the party as far as St. Josephs, Missouri. The Carlisle party were all well when Mr. G. left them. Mr. G. we believe, is now of opinion that "going to California" is not what it is "cracked up" to be.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of the "*Girard Life Insurance and Trust Company.*" We have so frequently spoke in favor of the benefits of life insurance, that it is almost unnecessary that we should again refer to the subject. The company to whose advertisement we now call attention, is managed with great care, and is considered among the most prosperous in the State.—The business of the company is on the rapid increase every year, and great inducements are held out to those desiring to be insured. In the language of a city contemporary, "We honestly believe the benefits of Life Insurance to be such, that a person having a family and but a moderate capital, or dependent upon his exertions for support, can scarcely be justified in neglecting them, since they can be so easily secured and upon such moderate terms as the rates of the Company show."

THE STATE TREASURY.—We understand that Gideon J. Ball, Esq., State Treasurer elect, and who entered upon his duties on Tuesday, has appointed Thomas Nicholson, Esq., of Beaver county, chief clerk. Wm. Sanhum, Esq., of Erie county, has also received an appointment in the Treasury Department.

CONVICTION OF TOM HAND.—In the Criminal Court of Washington, on Saturday, the jury in the case of Tom Hand, charged with the robbery of the Patent Office, in November last, rendered a verdict of guilty. His counsel moved an arrest of judgment, the argument upon which will take place on the 7th inst.

RECENT DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.—The whigs, says the Pennsylvanian, are rejoicing over some of their recent victories in the eastern cities; but they do not add that nearly all these are in the State of New York where the Democratic party is divided. Look at this array names in other States:—St. Louis (Mo.,) Detroit, (Michigan,) Milwaukie, (Wisconsin,) Portland, (Main,) Chicago, (Ill.,) Lancaster, Reading and Harrisburg, (Pa.,) Cleveland, (O.,)—all have spoken out against an administration which seems to rejoice at the violation of the pledges that brought it into power.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PENNSYLVANIAN.—LUND WASHINGTON, recently removed by Secretary Clayton from the State Department, is the great nephew of Mr. Lund Washington, who was Gen. Washington's steward, personal friend, and historian, throughout the revolutionary war. He is the son of Lund Washington, Esq., one of the acting magistrates of Washington city, the oldest surviving member of the Washington name. Lund Washington, the removed clerk, is a gentleman of acknowledged accomplishments, scholarship, and general attainments; thoroughly versed in all the duties of the station from which has he been expelled, of great simplicity of manners, and the utmost puriety of character. Though he has always been a decided Democrat and has never been mean enough to conceal his opinions, he has never been a noisy and "wrangling" partizan. He is poor, has a family, and his aged father is dependent upon him chiefly for support. And yet he has now been decapitated within sight of Mount Vernon. This act of Gen. Taylor can be accounted for only under the supposition that he thinks he is thus carrying out his declarations of intention to "tread in the footsteps of Washington."

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax a few days since, from whence her news was brought to St. Johns, N. B., and telegraphed to the United States, under date of the 18th ult. The Philadelphia North American sums up the news by saying that "the chapter of great events begins with the march of opposing armies on the frontiers of Sardinia; the prospects of fresh conflicts and insurrections in Sicily and Calabria; the preparation of the French to resist Austrian invasion in the States of the church; the menacing attitude of the Czar on the frontiers of Germany, and his ultimatum to the Porte; the rejection of the King of Prussia as Emperor; and the rumors of revolt in Spain; to which we ought to add, as of no small moment, the expected defeat of the new navigation law in the House of Lords. The tempest is about to break on the Continent."

STRING THEM UP!—The editor of the *Ashland* (O.) *Standard* publishes from week to week a *black list*, of such of his subscribers as manifest a determination not to pay their indebtedness, at that office.—Immediately over the black list is a cut representing the trunk of a tree with two or three limbs, to one of which something in the shape of a man is suspended by a rope. We think that a single spark of honor or self respect would impel any one to pay for his paper, rather than be exhibited to the world in this light. And yet the wilful rogue deserves the full extent of such exposure.

☞The Harrisburg Keystone proposes so to amend the Constitution as to require the taking of the yeas and nays on the final passage of every bill, and that in order to pass it, a majority of all the members elect in each House, should record their votes in the affirmative. A provision of this kind could not but prove beneficial to the people at large, though it would be death to the army of *dodgers* which each session of our legislature exhibits.

CANADA.—We have seen a letter from Montreal, says the *N. Y. Tribune*, dated Thursday, after the burning of the Parliament House, which states that it is almost impossible to describe the depth of feeling which pervades the people of that place in relation to political matters, and that the general cry is for annexation to the United States. The writer is an American merchant, and has resided in Montreal several years.

MARRIED, AND GONE TO CALIFORNIA.—A son of Counsellor De Witt, of New York city, who for three years past has been a successful merchant at San Francisco, returning a few days since, married the daughter of one of the most distinguished clergymen, and sailed again for California, which he intends to make his future home. In three years he has accumulated $70,000, and thus returned to claim the object of his early love. They left in the *Crescent City*.

"THE JEFFERSONIAN DOCTRINE."

The *Herald* of last week, in an article under the above caption, attempts to excuse Gen. Taylor for violating his solemn pledges, by saying that Jefferson, the apostle of Democracy, was guilty of a similar piece of rascality. If even this assertion could be supported by proof, it would furnish no excuse for Gen. Taylor—it is an old saying that two wrongs cannot make a right. But, we deny that Jefferson, previous to his election to the Presidency, ever declared himself a "no party man," or that he had "no friends to reward and no enemies to punish." He *was* a party man—the leader of the great Democratic party. Jefferson, in common with the Democratic party of that day, opposed many of the leading measures of Adams' administration, and after his election he effected the repeal of many of the most odious measures of the previous Federal dynasty. And yet the *Herald* has the face to compare General Taylor to Jefferson! A most unfortunate comparison. It is no comparison at all. Jefferson was an active politician—Gen. Taylor never even voted in his life—so he said—and previous to the election, he assured us that he knew nothing of the great questions of the country—that in case of his elevation to the Presidency, he would be the "President of the people, and not of a party." All his professions of no-partyism were gammon, and before the people he stands convicted of falsehood. The Federalists had better acknowledge at once that the professions they made before the election were for the purpose of deceiving the people, and that they were all false. In the language of the Louisville *Democrat*: "Let the Taylorites come out now and confess that when they made these professions they lied or were mistaken; that the Democrats were right in the policy the Whigs denounced; that the Whigs are now only following a good example; that they will never say any more about proscription for opinions' sake; and let them ask pardon for what they have said.—Let them do this, and they have full permission to go ahead and fill every office with a Whig. Let us have no more mouthing and disgusting hypocrisy on the subject."

SCANDAL BEARERS.

Among other duties of all good citizens, is that of pointing out and correcting, if possible, the evils which have a tendency to corrupt the morals of the people, or to interrupt the harmony and welfare of society. Among the most prominent of these in the present day, is that of SLANDER—and we are not a little surprised that it has been allowed so long to pass unnoticed by the press. It is an evil of great magnitude. Murder and homicide are punished with death and imprisonment, while slander is licensed for special damages.

The obligations of government towards the citizen, consists in the protection of his life, limb, property, and reputation. He who deprives another of the three former, suffers death or imprisonment, while he who blackens the reputation of his neighbor, and renders him an object of scorn and contempt among his fellow men, is permitted to escape with a small tax upon his purse, or perhaps entirely free.—Since, then, the law is weak in its protection of reputation, it becomes every worthy member of society to aid in subduing the evil which unjustly affects it. One of the greatest blessings of life is that of enjoying the respect and confidence of our fellow beings. Social intercourse is a cherished privilege, and to be deprived of it unjustly, is quite as severe as being robbed of property.

Our ears have been repeatedly assailed with the envenomed arrows of scandal, and our senses disgusted with the depravity which marks the slanderer. Restrained by no sense of honor, he insinuates himself into the company of others, and seizes an occasion to attack his victim when resistance is impossible. It is the worst kind of meanness, and instead of being encouraged, or even tolerated, it should be repudiated by every member of society, and the scandalizer put to shame. We have even seen those who are "beautiful and fair" addicted to this practice, seeming to take delight in communicating *confidentially to every one*, some idle story, which operates to the disparagement of others. Who can but look upon the slanderer with dread and disgust, as something loathsome and dangerous?

Gen. Taylor against Duelling.

The Federal papers of this and other northern States, have been very loud in "cracking up" Gen. Taylor, because of his refusal to re-appoint the two Midshipmen who had been engaged in fighting a duel. The Federalists assured us that Gen. Taylor would "have no duelling men about him," and all that. These papers forget to tell their readers, however, that GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, Esq., Gen. Taylor's Secretary of War, is a professed duellist, and that he killed William Burnsides, Esq., representative of Columbia county, in the Georgia General Assembly, in a duel.

Explanatory.

The New Hampshire Patriot ventures the following as the "why or wherefore" of the numerous removals from office in this State. It is undoubtedly the only reason in the posession of the advisers of the man who has "*no enemies to punish*," dispensing with the services of so many of our democratic postmasters, notorious as they are for their "honesty, capacity, and fidelity:"

Numerous postmasters in Pensylvania have been removed, and it appears from letter writers that a "pretty general sweep" is to be made there. This is very probable. No State furnished more gallant soldiers to fight their country's battles in the war which made Taylor President, almost all of whom were Democrats. The Democrats of no State had harder work to keep down the allies of Mexico at home and defend Taylor from their "fire in the rear." For this they are to be made the first victims of his official vengeance, and these "domestic traitors" are to be the first recipients of his favors.

A GREEN PICTURE.—The editor of the *City Item* very ungallantly says that the Philadelphia ladies, in their Spring attire, are the *greenest* set he ever saw! Just hear the slanderer:—"Green—dark, medium and light green—plain, changeable and figured green—pea, olive and invisible green—apple, golden and grass green—indeed every hue of green has been drummed into the service of the fair—and such a green—such a thoroughly green set as they are!—The world has never seen the like since that silly old woman Eve devoured the green apple."

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The New York *Herald* publishes a complete list of all the vessels which have left the United States with passengers destined for California, commencing on the 7th of December last and ending on the 17th April. The aggregates are shown in the following:

RECAPITULATION.

Total in 226 vessels,	via	Cape Horn,		14,191
"	52	"	Chagres,	3,547
"	11	"	Vera Cruz,	698
"	11	"	Brazos,	765
"	3	"	Corpus Christi,	103
"	2	"	San Juan River,	118
"	2	"	Tampico,	87
"	1	"	Galveston,	86
"	1	"	Lavaca,	122
Total in 309 vessels,				19,717

☞The Rev. S. SPRECHER of Chambersburg, (Pa) has accepted the Presidency of Wittenburg College, at Springfield, Ohio.

☞Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of Illinois, has announced himself a candidate for the U. S. Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the rejection of General Shield's claim.

NEW REVENUE BILL.

We give the following abstract of the late act passed by the Legislature. It is estimated that about $250,000 will be derived from it—all from new sources. Among the provisions of the bill are the following:

Tax increased on stock, bill and exchange Brokers.

All Billiard Rooms, Bowling Saloons or Ten Pin Alleys, the keepers of which are compelled to take out license as follows: in the city and county of Philadelphia and other cities of this commonwealth, the sum of one hundred dollars. In the other counties the sum to be paid is thirty dollars, and no license shall be granted for a longer period than one year.

All Beer Houses, Oyster Houses, Eating Houses, &c., (Hotels excepted) must be licensed as follows:

Where the annual sales amount to the sum of twenty thousand dollars, the license will be two hundred dollars.

The annual sales of fifteen thousand dollars and upward, the license shall be one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The annual sales of ten thousand dollars the license shall be thirty dollars.

The annual sales of three thousand dollars the license shall be twenty dollars.

The annual sales of two thousand dollars, the license shall be twelve dollars.

The annual sales of one thousand dollars, the license shall be ten dollars.

The annual sales of five hundred dollars, the license shall be five dollars.

The license to be obtained from the County Treasurer of the proper county.

The price fixed for a theatre or circus license in the city or county of Philadelphia, is five hundred dollars. In the county of Alleghany—two hundred dollars, and in any other county in the commonwealth eighty dollars.

In addition to the license now taken out by venders of merchandize, all manufacturers, venders, agents or other persons engaged in the manufacture or sale of any medical compounds or patent medicines, shall take out a license to sell the same. The price of license according to the amount of annual sales—for one hundred and not exceeding two hundred dollars, five dollars. Over two hundred and under five hundred, ten dollars. Over five hundred and under one thousand—thirty dollars.

All Distilleries, Breweries, &c., taxed according to the amount of annual sales. These are formed into ten classes. For the eight class—the amount of five thousand and not exceeding ten thousand, shall pay a tax of twelve dollars and fifty cents.

The ninth class to the amount of two thousand and not exceeding five thousand—tax eight dollars.

The tenth class, not exceeding two thousand dollars, pay a tax of five dollars.

The appraisers of the mercantile taxes are commanded to make return of all such houses, the amount of sales, &c., and a heavy penalty is enforced upon all who may violate the provisions of the act.

For the American Volunteer.

Mr. Editor:—It is very remarkable that the whig party have failed in their many promises made before the election of General Taylor. Not intimating that General Taylor ought to have made a change in the times so soon—but during Mr. Polk's administration if capitalists failed in business—of which very few did, I believe—it was attributed to Mr. Polk. Now what have the whigs to say for themselves after making so many promises, in case Gen. Taylor should be elevated to the Presidency? I presume they will reply, that all the recent failures among the whig capitalists in this section and elsewhere, *ought not* to be attributed to President Taylor. O, tempora! O, mores! When I take a retrospect of the conduct of the whig party before the election, I am induced to ask myself, how can honest men belong to it? Soon after Mr. Polk was inaugurated President, a man in this section failed in business, and the hue and cry raised among the whigs was, that "if Henry Clay had been elected President instead of Mr. Polk, the gentleman would not have failed." Soon after this occurence another failed, and the whole cause of his failure was attributed to the inefficiency of Mr. Polk. We have a number of whigs in this section of country, who have recently failed in business, but we have not as yet heard them attributing the cause to Gen. Taylor.

It is something very singular that they did not fail during Mr. Polk's administration, for truly their whole time was nearly occupied in crying "ruin, ruin." I am sure they promised us good times, provided they would succeed in electing General Taylor. Well, they did succeed, but they have not succeeded in giving us the good times they promised. So, Mr. Editor, as it has always been the Federal rule, to cry ruin and distress during Democratic administrations, why do they not cry ruin now? It would just be as consistent for them to exclaim ruin now, as it was so soon after Mr. Polk's inauguration. O! consistency, thou art a jewel. They go for protection—yes, protection for protection,—they will ere long wish that the question of protection had never been mentioned by them, as Henry Clay did in 1841. Prior to a Presidential election they promise the poor laborer protection if he votes in accordance with them. I would now ask the poor men who have lost their duds, what kind of protection they have got? I think they would answer that they have once more been deceived.

M.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Return for Select Schools for March and April, 1849

School 11. Samuel Rheem, Theodore Smith, David Barber.

School 12. Jane Brannon, Anna M'Cartney, Margaret Bitner.

School 13. Isabel P. Hitner, Hannah R. Hackett, Mary A. Winholtz.

School 14. Milton Staymen, John Snodgrass, Andrew J. Sanderson.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

School 15. Mary M. Bentz, Mary S. Sheaffer, Mary M. Sanderson.

School 16. Alfred Sanderson, Wm. H. Harkness, Charles W. Bell.

The scholars are in the order they stand for improvement during the quarter, the highest being named first.

JAMES HAMILTON, *Secretary*.

April 28, 1849.

ELECTION OF JUDGES.—The papers of Georgia are advocating the election of Judges by the people.—There can be no doubt that the principle is every where growing in popularity, and in all the States where it has been adopted it has proved most successful and satisfactory.

☞CHAMBERS M'KIBBEN, former Post Master at Pittsburg, has become the proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, in 4th street, between arch and Market, Philadelphia.

☞COL. ASA DIMOCK, of Susquehanna, has been recommended by the Democratic Convention of that county, as a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

QUICK WORK.—A party of Californians ordered a steamer, 120 feet long, to be built in ten days, at Cincinnati, and the work was done and the vessel launched at the time required.

☞Mr. Bragg, editor of the Detroit *Free Press*, has been removed from the office of postmaster there, and Mr. Williams of the *Advertiser*, appointed in his stead.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

All Hail the Old Dominion!

A Gain of two, and perhaps three Members of Congress.

ANOTHER REBUKE TO THE TAYLOR "NO PARTY ADMINISTRATION!!

The election in Virginia for members of Congress, Members of Assembly, &c., took place on the 26th ult. The news, so far as received, is glorious for the Democracy, and death to Taylor Federalism. In the last Congress the Federalists had six members of Congress from this State—in the next, to all appearances, they will have but three—being a gain of three Democrats!

The returns, as yet, are very imperfect, and we therefore shall not attempt to give the exact result of the vote of the districts. Appened is the supposed result, so far as ascertained. There are fifteen Congressional districts in the State.

First District.—John S. Millson, Dem. elected.

Second District.—Richard K. Meade, Dem., elected without opposition.

Fifth District.—Paulus Powell, Dem., probably elected, which would be a *gain*.

Sixth District.—James A. Seddon, Dem., elected over John M. Botts, (Fed.) A Dem. *gain*.

Seventh District.—Thomas H. Bayly, Dem., elected.

Eighth District.—This gave Taylor a large majority last fall, and now a A. R. Holladay, Dem., is opposed by James Forbes, Federalist—returns very imperfect. It is thought, however, that Holladay is elected, as he gains thus far 66 votes over the poll for Congress in 1847, when Beale, Democrat, was elected by over 200.

Ninth District.—Jeremiah Morten, volunteer Whig, elected in place of John S. Pendleton, regular Whig, late member. His majority is about 700. The Democrats made no nomination.

Tenth District.—Richard Parker, Dem., elected.

Eleventh District.—James M'Dowell Dem., re-elected.

We have no further returns, except from the fifteenth District of Ohio county, (Wheeling,) which gives Russel, Federalists, for Congress 600 majority.

The Legislature will be as last year, strongly Democratic. Taylorism is defunct in Virginia.

The *Pennsylvanian*, in speaking of this and other Democratic triumphs since the election of Taylor says: These are the conquests, let it not be forgotten, of the party that has been declared by the Whigs to be utterly bankrupt and destroyed—torn by dissensions, and weak because deprived of patronage. So powerful is this great party at present, that if the elections for Congress in Pennsylvania and other States had yet to be held, the administration of Gen. Taylor would hardly have a corporal's guard to excuse its deceptions or to defend its inconsistencies, in the popular branch of the National Legislature.

Progress of the Canadian Rebellion.

Five hundred French Constables Armed—Fight with Englishmen—Petitions to the Queen for the Recall of Lord Elgin—Cannon planted in the streets—Rumors of Riots in Upper Canada.

MONTREAL, April 28.

Our city continues to be the theatre of excitement and lawless violence. In consequence of the announcement that the Government had armed five hundred French special constables, a fresh impulse was given to the already inflamed spirit of the rebels. A party of about 20 English gentlemen encountered a body of these armed constables in the street, when a row ensued, in which several shots were fired by both sides, and two persons wounded, but not mortally. After this occurrence it was thought best, by the goverment, for the sake of peace, to disarm the constables, which was immediately done.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon, on the Champ de Mars, at which the Hon. George Maffat presided. Petitions were got up to the Queen, to recall Lord Elgin, and to disallow the Rebellion Indemnity Bill.

The hotels and garrisons are all under arms, and cannon have been placed in the streets, to overawe and suppress any further attempts at rebellion. At 6 o'clock P. M., the streets are all quiet, and the row for the present is apparently at an end.

Rumors from Upper Canada state that the infection has extended to Kingston, Toronto, and other places, and that riots have occurred there; but we have nothing authentic.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

The New York papers have received intelligence of a serious outbreak at Montreal, on the 25th ult.—Affairs have reached a crisis sooner than was anticipated. At a late hour of the afternoon of the 25th, the Governor General went down to the Legislative Council and sanctioned forty eight bills, amongst which was sneaked that of the Rebellion Losses.

Upon this being made known to the mob outside, the Governor, entering his carriage, was pelted with unsavory eggs, dirt, &c., amidst a shower of which the vice royal cortege drove off. One of the eggs struck "His Excellency" in the face.

In a few hours the excitement in the city became uncontrolable, and by seven o'clock printed notices of a mass meeting, to be immediately held in the *Champ de Mars*, were issued. Persons were commissioned to alarm the people, by driving through the streets in calashes with large bills. The fire bells were also brought into requisition. At eight o'clock a crowd of 4,000 persons or more, were assembled, and, after stong resolutions had been passed, the cry was raised "to the Parliament buildings!" The enraged multitude immediately rushed at a run through the streets, and by nine o'clock the first stone was thrown through a window, into the midst of the Legislative Assembly, at the time in full session. A constant shower was kept up into the windows, till everything was smashed. In the meantime, the members assembled in the lobby. A band of twenty-five of the leaders of the mob rushed into the chambers, and one having placed himself in the Speaker's chair, announced, "Gentlemen the French Parliament is dissolved." They then bolted with the mace, to present it to Sir Allen McNab, at Donegan's Hotel. The cry of fire was now raised, and it was soon found that the Parliament Houses were in flames in a hundred places. The fire spread with great rapidity, and in half an hour the buildings were one sheet of flame. The mob had now augmented to 7,000, and the burning buildings were surveyed with the most stocial indifference on the part of the spectators. At first the firemen refused to play, and only attempted to save the buildings close by.—Everything has been lost—all the archieves and records of the colonies for several hundred years. Not one hundred dollars worth of property has been saved. The military were called out and were received with loud cheers on the part of the mob.

A subsequent despatch says "the excitement among the populace is increasing every moment.—Five of the conservatives were arrested on the charge of arson. On their way to the prison, they were accompanied and cheered by a crowd of 3000 persons. The whole garrison was under arms. A mass meeting was to be held on the 26th. The French are enrolling themselves as a body guard to protect Lord Elgin. The government attempted to gain possession of the Canada telegraph wires for the day, but were promply denied them.

The next intelligence may be still more extraordinary.

A YOUNG GIRL TO BE HUNG.—Letitia Blaisdell the young girl who confessed to having administered morphine to several members of Benjamin Blaisdell's family, at New Boston Mass., by which one child died, has been sentenced to be hung next August. The girl is said to be young and pretty. She was an adopted daughter in the family. Her motives for attempting to destroy the family remain in mystery. The Judge in his sentence, said—"We cannot account for them upon any satisfactory principles of human action."

CANAL COMMISSIONER.—Perry county has appointed James M'Farland, Esq., as Delegate to the Democratic 4th of July State Convention, with instructions to support James Gamble, Esq. for Canal Commissioner.

"HONESTY, CAPACITY, FIDELITY."

The *Iowa City Reporter* gives the following picture of Fitz Henry Warren, Gen. Taylor's new Second Assistant Postmaster General:

Fitz Henry Warren came to Iowa some two or three years ago, as a political missionary, under a pension from the National Whig Executive committee at Washington, being poor, and having then and since no visible means of support, but always a pocket full of rocks, which he freely used in marshalling the Whig forces of Iowa. He engaged immediately and actively in politics, and the Whigs soon conceded to him the place of Chairman of the Whig State Central Committee, and at the late Presidential election he stumped the State as a candidate for Presidential elector upon the Whig ticket—he having previously acted behind the scenes, as a secret travelling emissary, whose scavenger labors were too mean and contemptible either to be fathered or rewarded openly, even by the Whig party of Iowa.

Even now the most decent portion of them blush at his appointment, and refuse to acknowledge it in the light of a compliment to the Whig party. At one time we find him engaged in the celebrated "Hog driving" speculation, by which Democrats were deprived of their votes by being sent from their own into other counties a day or two prior to the election to drive hogs to market. At another we hear of him beyond the borders of organized Iowa, suborning renegade Mormons to march *vi et armis* to vote the Whig ticket at defenceless election precints on our western frontier. Anon he is in the Mormon camp on the Missouri, armed with the authority of a sub-ecclesiastic, having in his pocket a commission from their then absent High Priest, telling the poor deluded Mormons that in the absence of their spiritual adviser, "he [Warren] would tell them how and where to act" in the matter of the election.

No one man in Iowa doubts these things; for the men who were sent out to drive the hogs were paid for their services; and there were not wanting Whigs at the time to claim it as a fair, bona fide business transaction. The armed Mormons also, who travelled over a hundred miles to vote upon our frontier, were paid "two dollars a day." The elders of the Mormon church likewise received two thousand dollars and a printing establishment from this deputy high priest, Warren; and although their votes were not counted by the authorities of Iowa, they will doubtless be brought before a Whig House of Representatives, and an effort will there be made to use them in depriving a Democrat of his seat in Congress. But these were all fair business transactions, and the nefarious agent in the whole of them, having been faithful in few things to the great Whig party, is called as a reward for his services to a place at the capitol of the nation to turn the main crank of the Whig guillotine—one which is expected to cut off more heads than all the rest combined, to wit: the post of Second Assistant Postmaster General.

A leading Whig and Taylor paper, the Louisville *Courier*, thus comments upon the appointment of Col. Allen as Collector of the Customs or Revenue Agent in California:

"Among the list of appointments which we publish this morning, our readers will observe that of Col R. T. Allen, late of the Kentucky Military Institute. We trust that the report may prove incorrect; but if it is true, we fear Gen. Taylor has been outrageously imposed upon. If the report concerning some of Col. Allen's recent transactions are true, he certainly should be the last man appointed to a responsible station; and we think it behooves the President to institute inquiries at once in regard to Col. Allen's character and standing. The questions, "Is he honest? is he faithful," should be satisfactorily answered before any commission is given to any body."

The *Commonwealth*, a leading Whigs paper in Kentucky, Mr. Crittenden's organ, thus alludes to the appointment of B. B. Meeker as one of the Minnesota Judges. He is a nephew of Truman Smith:

We do not know, and we cannot hear, of any person in Kentucky who has ever proposed, or even thought of Mr. Meeker for such an office. He has not the reputation as a lawyer which might be supposed to bring him within the range of such an appointment, and common fame does not speak flatteringly of his mental or moral qualifications for it.—We say, then, we think, there has been some imposition practised upon the President and his Cabinet about this matter."

"No Friends to Reward, No Enemies to Punish."

If Taylor was emphatic in any one of his many and repeated declarations, it was in this, that he "had no friends to reward or enemies to punish;" equally so in the one that he was not "the candidate of a party," or that "he would not turn out of office any one because he was a Democrat," but that the test of his subordinates should be, "*is he honest, is he faithful, is he competent?*" We knew, and so we warned the people, that these were *gull-traps* to catch them, and then to use them "to the best advantage." We felt that it was a farce, a miserable pretence from end to end,—a rotten device, to deceive and delude the unwary and unsuspecting.

Every person is beginning to realize the fact, to see a man, by reckless subterfuges secure power, to pervert it. Every solitary pledge or declaration of the kind above given, are as solemnly falsified as they were, seemingly, solemnly given.

Proscription is stalking the land, and holding up, in exultant triumph, its hands, reeking with the blood of its victims. Its affrontry almost hides the foul hypocracy of its author. But above all, the falsification of that which was considered the leading declaration of Taylor, "is he honest, is he competent, is he faithful," involves the worst terpitude. No, only are officers turned out with reckless rapidity, but no age, character, service, "qualification, "faithfulness" or "honesty," can requite the furious demand. As a single instance out of many, we cite Mr. Drum, of Greensburg, who was appointed by Mr. Jefferson, in 1804, to the Post office—held it ever since, under all administrations—was the father of the gallant Captain Drum, one of the most accomplished and useful officers in the army, who fell at the gates of Mexico, at the head of his artillery, mortally wounded, and who afterwards died—he was removed because he was a Democrat, for no other reason could be assigned, and a rabid Federalist—one no doubt, too, that denounced the war—now fills the place.—But the worst feature in all this is not the removals only, but the appointments. "Is he honest," is a nondescript term with Taylor. It is laughed to derision. In the appointment of men to fill the places of removed Democrats, against whom nothing can be said, the question would seem to be, "is he a villain." To be a destitute of moral qualities. "Has he taken the bankrupt law," or "has he been a political juggler." "Has he bought votes, has he lied for votes,"—to crown all, has he hallooed for "Old Zack and no party." These appear to be the sure and primary qualifications for office, or trust, under the "*present Washington*."—*Hagerstown Mail*.

DIED.

On Friday, the 27th ult., at the residence of her father, near Carlisle, of enlargement of the heart, MATILDA, consort of James Huston, aged 21 years and 4 months. "Dear James, it is getting dark," she said, then calmly and gently fell asleep in death.

Communicated.

PENCIL LOST.

LOST, in this borough, a few days since, a Silver Pencil, containing a gold pen. The finder will greatly oblige the owner by leaving said pen with the editor of the Volunteer.

May 3, 1849.

RAGS WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price, in cash, for any quantity of RAGS that may be delivered at his store, in Carlisle. CHAS. BARNITZ.

May 3, 1849.—3m.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration with the will annexed on the estate of Isaac Graham, deceased, late of the Borough of Carlisle, have been granted to the subscriber residing in said Borough. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

CHARLES BELL, Administrator.

May 3, 1849.—6t.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

THE RED FLAG CLOTHING STORE, South Hanover street, below Bentzs' store is the place to buy fashionable ready made Clothing. The Cheapest Clothing under the sun is now selling at the above store. From 32 to 42 inches Cloth Dress Coats at $6 50, worth $13; do. $7, worth $15; super. French wool dyed Black, at $9, worth $20; Pants from $1 25 to $6; Black and Figured Satin Vests at $1 50, worth $3.

May 3, 1847.

LIST OF LETTERS.

ADVERTISED IN THE "VOLUNTEER" BY APPOINTMENT.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-office at Carlisle, Pa., May 1, 1849. Persons inquiring for letters on this list, will please say they are advertised.

Armstrong Catharine	Lehman Jacob
Brenizer Mary	Leidig Elizabeth
Bowermaster John	Lahman Benjamin
Borgman H	Lahman John
Birch Margaret	Light Nancy
Bendor Samuel	Lippert John
Brown Margaret	M'Math Michael 2
Brown John F	Mayberry Joseph Sen
Bear Henry	M'Kibins Treasy
Brooks Rev. J D	Matthews Mr (Drover)
Cremer John	Mather Henry
Culp Margaret	Mullen John, Jr.
Coyle James	M'Manus Charles
Corman Jermyer	Miller J W Esq
Clark William	Neisley John R
Devenger Susan	Noland John
Fisher Sarah	Peters Miss Catharine
Fenical Henry	Rider Frederick
Garman John	Starner G
Gring J B	Staman Abram
Garouer Jacob	Steele Capt Wm
Grissinger Solomon W	Snively John Jr
Gring Daniel	Smith Mrs Samuel
Grider John	Sours Mr
Huzlet James	Shery Henry
Hoerner David	Stehman John
Harbott Mary Ann	Setig Jonathan Adam
Hogle Herbert A	Sangston James A
Henderson J W	Swanger Christian
Hart Jacob	Sturt Catherine
Hamman Jacob	Taumney Hetty
Harper Edward	Taylor James
Horning G	Vanderpole Jacob Jr.
Hutton James, Pensioner, Widow or heirs	Winder Maj. John H
	Weidman Jacob
Hunter Mrs W	Wise Amanuel
Hooper Gorge	Watts Rev James 2
Hotly Caroline A	Wilson Mary Ann
Heninger Mary A	Wolf Susan
Kissinger George	Wolf Anna
Kline John C	W R of Temple of Honor
Kettner Jacop	Zug Martha
Kingle George	Zigler Benjamin
Leidig Jonathan	Zinn Isreal
Losson Joe	

GEO. SANDERSON, P. M

Notice to Tax-payers.

UNDER the provisions of the act of 1844, any county paying into the State Treasury the State Tax levied on such county, prior to the 17th of July in any year, is entitled to an abatement of 5 per cent. on the amount so paid.

The undersigned, Commissioners of Cumberland county, in view of the above provisions consider it equitable and proper that those who by the prompt payment of their taxes prior to the above date, enable the Treasurer to pay over the State tax, so as to receive the aforesaid abatement of 5 per cent., the benefit of which has hitherto been enjoyed by the citizens of the county generally, should be allowed a deduction of that amount by the collector—have authorized the different collectors to make said abatement from the State tax, in all cases where the State and County tax is paid to the collector before the 17th day of July, 1849, when said abatement shall amount to one cent or more, no fractions of a cent to be credited.

Since the act of 1844, the Commissioners have paid the State tax of this county annually to the State Treasurer, within the time prescribed by the act, and the county has received the benefit of an abatement of 5 per cent. thereon, but to meet said payment they have found it necessary heretofore to appropriate a part of the county funds to meet the deficiency occasioned by delinquents, until the balance of the State tax was collected. It therefore becomes necessary to require the payment of both State and county tax to entitle the payer to the aforesaid abatement upon the aforesaid State Tax.

The undersigned therefore confidently anticipate that the above arrangement, and the further inducement of enabling Cumberland county to maintain the character for promptness and fidelity which she has acquired in the discharge of her obligations to the Commonwealth, will induce every citizen to discharge their State and county tax prior to the 17th day of July.

DANIEL COBLE,
JOHN MELL,
JAMES KELSO,
County Commissioners.

Attest—WM. RILEY, Cl'k.

Commissioner's Office, Carlisle, May 3, 1849—3m

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

JUST received, a full and complete stock of Spring and Summer Goods, suitable for Gentlemen's wear. Super Black French and Fancy Colored Cloths, of all descriptions. Black and Fancy Cassimers of all shades and mixtures, also Cashmeretts, Tweeds and Cranings of all colours and qualities. Vestings, Silks, Satins, Cashmeres, white and fancy Marseilles. With a large assortment of gloves, cravats, Stocks, Linen and Silk Hankerchiefs, all open and ready for inspection at my old stand opposite the Rail Road Office. T. H. SKILES.

May 3, 1849.

Great Attraction in Newville!

New Store

AND the cheapest Goods in the Valley. Dry Goods, Groceries and Queensware, as low as Philadelphia prices for cash, at WM. F. COOPER'S Cheap Cash Store.

Newville, May, 3, 1849—4t.*

DR. J. W. RAWLINS,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to his fresh supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Spices, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Books and Stationary, Musical and Surgical Instruments, Fruits and Confectionary, &c. Among his extensive variety may be found many articles rarely kept in small towns. Beside his complete assortment of drugs, chemicals, &c., he has accordeons, arrowroot, almonds, alcibiade oil, atomatic vinegar, bibles, bead bags, Buffalo combs, breast pins, Bear's oil, bandoline, backgammon boards, Beef marrow, black ink, blacking, bougies, brooches, black pomatum, black fat tobacco, British lustre, blue ink, Canary seed, candies, cards, cream nuts, camphine, cap paper, cachore aromatise, composition, corn salve, court plaster, castile soap, canes, cloth brushes, clocks, crystalline soap, conversation cards, card cases, curling fluid, cologne water, cut glass extracts, catheters, carriage whips, dominoes, depilatory powder, dressing combs, drawing pencils, Dutch metal, eau lustrale, eau divine de venus, English walnuts, envelopes, French fans, figs, fire board aprons, fishing lines and hooks, fancy boxes, flutes, fifes, flageolets, fiddles and fiddle strings, fire works, gold pens, gelatin, glue, guitars & guitar strings, gold leaf, garden seeds, gun caps and gun powder, gold leaf tobacco, glass globes, ground rice, harmonicans, hair combs, hair brushes, hair oil, hair dye, and hair bracelets, India and indelible ink, ink powder and ink sand, ivory combs, rings and rattles, lemons, lemon syrup, liquorice, lily white liquid blacking, lamps and lamp wicks, Mineral water, musk, maccaroni, Meen fun, Macassar oil, matches, match safes, motto wafers, music books, nice salad oil, note paper, needle cases, nerve powder, No. 6, nail brushes, oranges, Oleophane, prayer books, paper flowers, Pearl powder, pewter sand, porte monnais, pocket glasses, pen-knives, pink saucers, peccau nuts, prunes, powder puffs, philocome, post paper, poor man's plasters,