

# THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.  
CARLISTE, THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1849.

**AGENCY.**  
J. V. B. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized agent for procuring subscriptions, receiving advertisements and making collections for the American Volunteer at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

**Democratic Nomination for Canal Commissioner.**  
**JOHN A. GAMBLE, of Lycoming.**

**Democratic County Ticket.**

- Assembly.  
**HENRY CHURCH, E. Pennsylvania.**  
**THOMAS C. SCULLER, Mifflin.**  
Sheriff.  
**DAVID SMITH, Carlisle.**  
Treasurer.  
**BENJAMIN DUKE, Shippensburg.**  
Commissioner.  
**JOHN SPROUT, Hampden.**  
Director of the Poor.  
**MICHAEL G. BELZHUOVER, Monroe.**  
Auditor.  
**JOHN P. RHODES, Hopewell, 2 Years.**  
**PHILIP QUIGLEY, Carlisle, 3 Years.**  
Coroner.  
**PETER BARNHART, Mechanicsburg.**

The AMERICAN VOLUNTEER has a larger circulation than any other paper published in Cumberland County. We mention this fact for the benefit of our readers.

The Post-office has been removed to the new brick building in Main street, near to Dr. Rawlins' drug store. The room in which the office is kept is large and convenient, and is fitted up with much taste. An additional number of letter boxes have been put up, for the accommodation of those who may desire them. The new Post-Master appears determined to see his best efforts to please and accommodate the public.

By referring to our advertising columns it will be observed that Dr. JAMES McCULLOUGH, our former Register, has placed before the people of Carlisle and vicinity, his professional card. The Doctor has lately returned from Philadelphia, where he has been attending medical lectures the last two winters, and had conferred on him the Degree of Doctor of Medicine by the University of Pennsylvania, the oldest and most reputable medical institution in the United States. He has also attended two courses of clinical lectures in the Pennsylvania Hospital, where patients laboring under almost every variety of disease are examined and prescribed for in the presence of the students. With these and other advantages his qualifications in the healing art, will enable him to give satisfaction to those who may apply to him for his professional aid.

DECLINED.—We have been requested by Col. JONAS HUNTER to state that he is not a candidate for the office of Sheriff. Col. H. will support the regular nominee of the Democratic party for that office, DAVID SMITH, Esq. The Federalists, who have been using their best efforts to induce Col. HUNTER to run as an independent candidate, have failed in the attempt.

**CONSISTENCY.**  
The Herald of last week contains a blistering article in relation to the claims of Col. Hunter, and a walling of the honest editor of the "Inquirer" and neglect with which the same individual was, as he alleges, treated by ourselves, and the Democratic Convention. He tries to excite the indignation of Col. Hunter and his friends against us, and virtually pleads with him to renounce democracy and become recreant to his party, because he did not get the nomination for Sheriff. Now, consistency! Turn to the fifth column of the same paper, and read the editor's remarks in regard to those who renounce Whiggery. He calls them "faithless seceders," their acts "the treason of deserters," and the "miserable croakings of depending Whigs." And what is his honest editor sincere in his love for Col. Hunter, his furious indignation at the manner he was treated, and his pleading to him to leave the Democratic party, when a man who would act to the Federalists as he asks Col. Hunter to act towards the Democrats, would be a "faithful seceder," a "traitor," and a "miserable croaker!" Could the one be a "traitor," and the other an honorable man? Logic would fall in establishing such a proposition. Then what is the consequence? Plainly this—that deceit and hypocrisy glare in every word that the editor of the Herald has uttered—that he wanted Col. Hunter to do what he himself would denounce as treason, and that he would villainously entice him to do it, under the belief that he was doing an honorable act. We blush for the man. This is the same editor who in an adjoining column sounded the praises of Joseph McDermond for his liberality to the Church, and his love of gospel simplicity. We hope that Mr. McDermond, the first visit he pays to Carlisle, will call with the publisher of the "McDermond Anecdotes," and teach him a lesson of truth and sincerity.

We are happy, however, in being able to state that Col. Hunter neither wishes nor needs the sympathy of our neighbor. He was deceived for awhile, by the clamors of some of our enemies into the belief that he was wrongfully deprived of the nomination. But he now sees his mistake, and accords in all that was done, and remains true to the faith that the great deceiver of our county would with falsehood induce him to desert.

**UNION COUNTY.**—This county, with Juniata, elects two members of the House of Representatives; and the Democracy of Union have nominated JOHN CUMMINGS, as their candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Cummings is a thorough going Democrat; and is deservedly popular, having once been elected Sheriff of that rank Federal County.

**RETURN OF REV. RAY,** the abducted Spaniard, has returned to New Orleans. It appears that he was given up by the Captain General of Cuba, without any formal demand made for him, and sent home by the American Consul. Since his arrival he has given testimony stating emphatically that he was actually abducted. The excitement in New Orleans in consequence was intense.

The whole number of deaths by cholera in N. York, from the commencement of the disease on the 13th ult., was 4,130. In 1832, up to the same period, the deaths were 3,450.

The New York Tribune of Monday concludes a paragraph on the August elections, with the following words:  
"As the House is lost, almost beyond a possibility of recovery. We mean that it will pretty certainly not be whiggish what it will be, let who will devise us cannot."

**BANK DEREGULATION.**—Wm. B. Smyth, the late cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton, Md., has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 on a charge of having embezzled the funds of the bank to the amount of \$16,000.

The fare on the Central rail-road from Philadelphia to Lewistown is placed at seven dollars—distance 167 miles. Too high.

## POLITICAL MORALITY.

There is no greater evidence of the soundness of public opinion and of public morals, than when our public agents are constrained to conform to the wishes of their constituents. But when a fatal poison has been insidiously instilled in the minds of the community, there are sometimes weakness and betrayal of well meant confidence of the great mass of the people in their public functionaries, through those functionaries listening to the secret whisperings of a few interested individuals rather than to the voice of the public.

This was particularly manifested during the late session of our Legislature, when men who were zealous and orthodox in the Democratic faith at the commencement of the Session, were found recreant and faithless before its close, thereby surrendering for the time being, the entire policy of our State government, to the hands of the Federalists. These abominable transactions from the strict line of duty, we venture to say, can generally be traced to a cabal of bank conservatives in each of the respective counties, whose members proved recreant to their duty, and violated their often repeated pledges on the question of bank charters. Had they remained firm, the banking capital of the State would now be some five millions less than it is. Bank charters were extended, (as for instance the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Philadelphia), without proper restrictions, and new banks were created (as the Bank of Danville) whose interests of the community did not require them. The same evil is impending at the approaching Session. Advertisements have been published of intended applications for bank charters, which would still further increase the banking capital of the State some three or four millions. Now, we have banks enough, and unless we wish to fall in with Governor Johnston's policy, in all its length and breadth, we will oppose their further increase. We do not wish to see the times of 1814, '15, '16, &c., enacted over again. The increase of banking capital in those days, left its blighting influence upon the prosperity of the State for years, led to improvident contraction of debt, speculation, bankruptcy and ruin. The same scene was enacted over again on a smaller scale, again at the time of the recharter of the U. S. Bank, in a State institution, from 1835 on to 1840. It is not unlikely that a few banks could be chartered under wise restrictions, which would be beneficial to particular localities—but the danger is in making a beginning. If you give to this set of men or their agents, you must do so to another, until the State is again on the full tide of another bloated currency.

We hope to see political morals improved in this time, and trust that the time is not far distant when a member of the Legislature would as soon think of committing perjury, as violating a pledge given his constituents, or voting in opposition to the voice of his party, as expressed at their public meetings, and in their primary assemblies. We should have a political morality, in order to make our principles admitted and respected. If we profess one thing and do another, we shall become a by-word and a reproach in the land. Let us, as Democrats, try to improve the tone of political morals, in our own party organization.

## "DOINGS OF THE CLIQUE."

From the apparent intimacy of the editor of the Herald, with all that is done by the Democratic party, in their cogitations—with all their plans and operations, one would be induced to suppose that he was our doorkeeper, an eyes dropper, or some secret invisible spy. He finds out more than anybody else ever thought of. But the most wonderful display of his wisdom is made in his article of last week under the above head, in which he asserts that "the Carlisle Clique" ruled the roost in the Democratic Convention, and "swindled the upper end out of the nomination for Sheriff." Where, when, and in what manner he found all this out, is beyond our comprehension. But we will acknowledge that this is all true, on condition that he shows us two things, and he to be considered a falsifier unless he does show them. They are simply these—Who forms this Clique, and how did they rule the roost? These are simple questions, and if the editor's assertions are not absolutely unshakable falsehoods, they are easily answered.

Now it is an unqualified falsehood that Mr. Criswell expected his nomination as a matter of course, and that when the Shippensburg delegates got here they found that the ruling clique had ordered things differently. Mr. Criswell well knew that he had to take his chance with the other candidates, and he also knew that Mr. Smith and Col. Hunter had delegates who would be in Convention. As for the ruling clique ordering things differently, it is the ruling clique ordering things differently, it is the ruling clique ordering a demagogue, and a vulgar appeal to the lowest prejudices. It is an insult to those to whom it was addressed. The friendship of the citizens of Carlisle was divided between Squire Smith, Col. Hunter, and Mr. Criswell. Squire Smith had the delegates elected. As for "ruling," neither our citizens nor delegates pretended to anything of the kind, and exercised no more influence than the delegates and citizens from any other part of the county. Squire Smith got the nomination because he had the majority of delegates, and every sensible and honest man knows this to be the fact. The trade of the Herald, is both dishonest and mean. It is not true, and it is the very lowest kind of argument to address to an intelligent people. If we wished to retort in the same manner, we could show Mr. McDermond's nomination to be the work of an Aristocratic clique, and an Aristocratic clique, much more clearly than our neighbor has pretended to fix this charge on us. But we place our candidate, not only on the fairness of his nomination, but on his own personal merits. In those he as far exceeds Joseph McDermond, as Daniel Webster exceeds in some particular points of character, the editor of the Herald. That celebrated anecdote of Joseph McDermond and the church, may probably dazzle the eyes of the Federalists, and excite his amazement with the wonderful sublimity of a benevolence and disinterestedness, which his imagination never even contemplated. It appears from the grand account of the Herald, to have formed an era in the history of Joseph McDermond. But the reputation of David Smith is made up of good works—his goodness is not in more outward display, but it dwells in the heart. He is good always, both in private and in public life, and needs not to have one single action trumpeted to the world as a jewel in his character.

**WELL DONE, KENTUCKY!**—The Democrats have carried the Convention in Kentucky by FIVE MAJORITIES! This is one of the greatest victories of principles on record, turning principally upon the election of all officers by the people! A great reform is therefore settled in Kentucky.

Gen. Shields will be re-elected to the U. S. Senate, at least so one of the best informed politicians in the West informs the St. Louis Era. Gen. Shields is now eligible—a qualification lacking when formerly elected.

The Farmer and Journal of Wilkesbarre, contains the proceedings of a county democratic meeting, which was held on the 18th ult., at which the following Resolutions were passed:  
Resolved, That we regard no man as a public agent, who professes a Democracy on his lips, whenever his personal interests fall in with the policy of the Democratic party, and he uses the force of his influence to defeat the public and give equal rights—the rule by which we judge others being the rule by which we are willing to be judged.

## "THE BEST MEN."

"The Volunteer" has been lecturing its party all summer on the duty of selecting the best men for its Legislature. As HENRY CHURCH, one of these best men? We learn that the better portion of the Democracy of Silver Spring do not regard him as such."

It is not improbable that there are as good, and probably better men in the county, than Mr. CHURCH—probably better than Mr. SCULLER, and we know that there are THOUSANDS better than Mr. REXLEY and Mr. RUNELAW. Two of these better men than Messrs. Ruppel and Runshaw, are HENRY CHURCH and THOMAS C. SCULLER. But whether there are better men or not than Mr. Church, is no disagreement. He is a very good man—a whole souled man—a liberal man—and a sterling Democrat. He is probably one of the "best men" that could have been selected at this time, and will make an active, energetic and working representative. Probably Mr. Church was not the choice of Silver Spring township. Various townships presented claimants of their own; but they all yielded and concurred in the nomination of Mr. Church, and will support him at the election. Such things always happen in Convention. But the editor of the Herald should not throw stones. He should look at the entire inefficiency and incompetency of Mr. Ruppel—his want of energy, capacity, and every qualification of a representative. He is certainly not one of the "best men." He should also remember that a great part of the Whig party and not merely one township, wished to throw him aside, and elect a new man, but they were prevented by the intrigue and authority of the aristocratic clique in Carlisle.

Another of their candidates induced a gentleman in Carlisle, who intended to be a candidate before the Whig convention, for the nomination of Treasurer, to go to Virginia on business, on the solemn promise that he should have the nomination, and that he could not be elected without his aid. He was to be a member of the convention, and to bring home the nomination which he had pledged his honor to do. We would respectfully inquire if this is one of their "best men," and if this was one of their most commendable acts? Any thing more to say about best men, neighbor?

## JOSEPH McDERMOND.

A Methodist church in this county was last summer so much in debt, that the congregation was little hope of preserving it from the hands of the Sheriff. The case came to the knowledge of our worthy candidate for Sheriff, Mr. Joseph McDermond. He was too poor to buy the building and make it present to the congregation, but he did what served an equally beneficial purpose. With that warm heartedness and energy for which he is distinguished, he immediately got up a subscription paper, which he carried round, at a loss of several days' time to himself, but which he did not cease pressing upon the public attention until he had a sufficient amount collected to rescue the church from its difficulties. In this he acted alone and entirely from his own benevolent impulse.—Herald, August 29.

If he acted entirely from his own benevolent impulse, he did well. In the desire of this benevolent individual of preserving this church from the hands of the Sheriff, it may have fallen into the hands of the Sheriff's candidate. In occupying Scylla it has run on Charybdis. When it is recollected that this congregation was last summer so much in debt, we may well conclude that the Sheriff candidate was already endeavoring to get this little church in his own clutches for his own peculiar purpose. "True charity vaunteth not itself—either it is pushed up, or it is cast down." This is the rule of all those who are not content with their own lot.

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We do not say that Mr. McDermond had unworthy objects in view, in carrying round this subscription paper, at a loss of several days' time to himself; or that his friend, the editor of the Herald, had any such motive in trumpeting his praise—worthy charity in a public print, at this particular period. We only say that the fact, that these singular coincidences strike us with force, furnishes food for reflection.—The laborer is worthy of his hire—and charity in these common sense times begins at home." Is Mr. McDermond an exception to this rule?

## THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The Lancaster Intelligencer, edited by our predecessor, Mr. Sanderson, in speaking of the ticket placed in nomination by the Democrats of this county, says:

And why should not they (the Democrats) be victorious over their tessellated and disorganized opponents? The Democratic ticket is one of the very best that has ever been presented to the people for their suffrages—superior in all respects to that of their opponents. The one has all the elements of popularity clustering thickly about it—the other is strongly marked by its own individuality. The one is composed of men whose political integrity is undoubted—the other is made up of the rag end of all factions, being a confused jumble of Whigs, Antislaverys, and renegades from the Democratic party. With such a contrast in the two tickets, the result cannot be doubted.

**ARRIVAL OF MRS. MITCHELL.**—The Philadelphia North American of Saturday says—"The ship Iberia, Capt. Michael, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Liverpool, bringing as passengers Mrs. John Mitchell, wife of the Irish patriot, and her family. She is on her way to join her brother-in-law who is in Washington, and for the present remains at Hartwell's Washington House.

There will be thousands here to welcome her, and to express sympathy in her misfortunes. Her conduct throughout the trying scenes through which she has passed, was noble as an exhibition of womanly resolution, tenderness and fortitude, and worthy of the husband from whose side she has been separated.

**ROBEY JAIL.**—The Eastern Democrat, of the 20th ult., says, that Joseph Armbuster, the man who was just convicted on Saturday morning last of murder in the second degree, made his way out of jail on the 20th, and escaped. He had been placed by the Sheriff in a room with two other prisoners.  
The Juniata (Milltown) Register, has the following:  
The CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On Thursday last a train of cars freighted with lumber, arrived at this place and proceeded to Lewistown. Some of our citizens took a trip up as far as Lewistown and back. They expressed themselves well pleased. The train went up in 25 minutes, and came down in 24 minutes; being about 30 miles an hour.

## REPORTED FROM THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

**OVER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS.**  
On the 27th August our Courts of Quarter Sessions and of Over and Terminer commenced their regular Sessions. There was an unusually large amount of business for the Courts—which was disposed of in a very rapid manner—a large amount of the business is held over—until the next Court on account principally of Defendants against whom bills were found by the Grand Jury not having been arrested. We give below a brief report of the cases tried. Several cases were settled before bills were found.  
Commonwealth vs. Ann Henthorn.—Fornication.—The defendant was arrested on a process issued from the April Court. On calling up the defendant she pleaded guilty. The case being an aggravated one and this not being her only offence of the kind, the Court sentenced her to three months imprisonment in county jail, to pay a fine of \$100 and the costs of prosecution. Smith for commonwealth, Caldwell for defendant.

Same vs. Same.—Fornication.—Defendant pleaded guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs of prosecution.  
Same vs. Same.—Fornication.—Defendant pleaded guilty—sentenced as in the above case.  
Same vs. Thomas P. Dwin, and James Noble.—Conspiracy.—Plead not guilty. The defendants were tried for an offence committed on Wm. M. Biddle, Esq., for taking by stratagem a land warrant from his possession, alleged to be the property of Dwin, but which he held in trust for another person, to whom it was to be assigned by Dwin, and on which he (D) had received between \$80 and \$90. Verdict guilty. Thus P. Dwin sentenced to be confined in the county jail for sixty days and pay the costs of prosecution. Jas. Noble to pay a fine of \$10 and the costs of prosecution. Reed and Smith for commonwealth, Gallagher and Adair for defendants.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. D. Bradford.—Burglary.—Plead not guilty. The defendant was charged with breaking into the house of Miss Polly Fulton, in the night time, during the month of April last, and carrying therefrom money and property to the value of \$666.32. Robert McCartney on being called to the witness stand, produced the money and property—and stated that he got it from information derived from the defendant. At this point of the case an animated controversy arose as to the admissibility of the testimony of McCartney, the defendant having confessed the Burglary to McCartney, under a promise of favor—the Court admitted the confessions so far as they were corroborated by substantive facts. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 3 years solitary confinement and hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary. Graham, Smith and Sharp for commonwealth, Bonham for defendant.

Same vs. Samuel Over.—Larceny.—The defendant was indicted for stealing from the trunk of George Bear, the sum of \$60—part of the money was found upon him at the time of his arrest. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 3 months confinement in the county jail, to restore the property stolen and to pay the costs of prosecution. Graham and Smith for commonwealth, Henderson for defendant.  
Same vs. Abraham Ritter.—Assault and Battery.—The offence charged and proved was that there had been some altercation between the prosecutor Samuel Chamberlain and the defendant, and that the defendant had pushed the prosecutor in a violent manner from the cars while they were in motion. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and the costs of prosecution. Bonham and Smith for commonwealth, Biddle for defendant.  
Same vs. David Coe.—Assault and Battery.—The defendant was charged with severely beating a woman whose father lived on a farm adjoining that of Coe's. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$30 and costs of prosecution. Biddle and Smith for commonwealth, Todd for defendant.  
Commonwealth vs. John Oliver.—Larceny.—The defendant and George Weiss slept some time about the 10th of last month at the public house of Mr. Wert in this place. When Weiss went to bed he had in his pocket \$6 and \$7, and when he got up in the morning the money was gone. Defendant had been seen to go to the priory during the night.—When the money was missed a search was made and the prosecutor pocket book found in the priory.—The defendant was arrested and part of the money found on him. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 6 months in county jail, and to pay the costs and restore the property stolen. Smith for commonwealth, Peters for defendant.

Same vs. George Zeigler.—Horse Stealing.—Defendant had stolen from the pasture field of Jacob Werry, a bay mare of the value of \$80, which he rode to Perry county where he offered to dispose of her to several persons, not being able to sell her, and fearing pursuit he turned her into a field and returned to this side of the mountain, where he was arrested. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 9 years confinement in Eastern Penitentiary. Biddle and Smith for commonwealth, Todd and Bonham for defendant.

Same vs. Wm. Lightner and Frederick E. Smith.—Larceny.—These defendants are soldiers at the Carlisle Barracks—finding their area of freedom too limited they took a moonlight night excursion, and wandered into the neighborhood of Egg's forge, where they found shirts and other matters that seemed to suit their fancy, and which they appropriated to their own use. Unfortunately for Uncle Sam's friends when they returned to their quarters in the morning they were recognized and their bundles taken from them and the property returned to the persons from whom it was stolen. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 3 months in county jail. Smith for commonwealth, Bonham for defendant.

Same vs. E. H. Butler.—Assault and Battery on oath of Amelia Butler. Verdict guilty. Eli is a worthless rascal and so the Court thought—they therefore sentenced him to 3 months imprisonment in county jail. Smith for commonwealth, Caldwell for defendant.  
Same vs. Rachel Shooker.—Surety of the Peace.—Rachel is a "lady of color." She is fond of polite society, and as her neighbors do not know how to appreciate her, she is not backward in letting them know that she's about—she announces herself by breaking windows, &c. She acknowledges that she liked a taste of good liquor occasionally. Sentenced to 3 months in county jail, and to give bond to keep the peace.

Same vs. Timothy O'Sullivan.—Surety of the Peace on oath of Elizabeth O'Sullivan.—Defendant sentenced to pay the costs, and find sureties in the sum of \$1000 to keep the peace for 1 year—not being able to find the bail required, he was committed to jail. Smith and Adair for commonwealth, Bonham and Heppner for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Catherine Gormier and Wm. Goege.—Surety of the Peace on oath of Colwell. Catherine Gormier sentenced to pay the costs or be in custody of Sheriff. Wm. Goege discharged.—Smith for commonwealth, Biddle for defendant.

Same vs. Isaac Gorges.—Surety of the Peace on oath of Elizabeth Williams.—Elizabeth seems to have

brought her pigs to the wrong market. The Court viewing her as the aggressor sentenced her to pay the costs of prosecution. Smith for commonwealth, Todd for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Hughes.—Surety of the Peace on oath of Wm. H. Harn.—The Court held believing there was any just cause for this prosecution sentenced the prosecutor to pay the costs.—Smith & Bonham for commonwealth, Peters for defendant.  
Same vs. Wm. H. Harn.—Surety of the Peace on oath of Henry Hughes.—The Court held the same opinion in this case as in the one above stated and therefore sentenced the prosecutor to pay the costs. Smith & Peters for commonwealth, Bonham for defendant.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

MILWAUKEE, (W. T.) 20th Aug. 1849.  
Dear Sir—I have not forgotten the promise I made you when last I had the pleasure of your company, and will now commence to realize it. Leaving every thing out of view until I arrived here, I will begin my correspondence dated Milwaukee, where I have resolved to make my permanent home.

Milwaukee is a flourishing city; fifteen years ago it was a wilderness, the home of a single white man; now it has a population of from 18 to 20,000. The city is beautifully located, has a river passing through it and a harbor capable of containing all the shipping that may for centuries resort to it for business and safety. The business of the place is fast increasing and commands an interior equal in magnitude to any other city of its kind, not far distant from the people. The city is improving fast, and now has blocks of houses equal in beauty and appearance to any other city in the Union.

Artificial roads to the interior are making, which will give facility to the farmer to draw his produce to market at all seasons of the year. Two plank roads are now building and rapidly going forward—a rail way is constructing from this to the Mississippi river, which, when completed, will be the great thoroughfare to the West, and will be a link in the chain to the Pacific.

Much enterprise is exhibited by the citizens of Milwaukee. The shipping interest is considerable, upwards of thirty sail vessels are owned by them, and some of the large class. This interest is ready to purchase all the produce of the interior and convey it to market—daily Steam Boats of the largest class stop at the piers and wharves, and land their hundreds of passengers—the greatest number of which are emigrants from the Old World, seeking homes.

A committee appointed to ascertain the business done here report as follows:

Amount of Manufactures over	\$1,700,000
Imports:	
Wool	3,800,000
Exports:	
Exports of wheat, barrels	1,050,000
Export of flour	200,000

The increase of business may be judged by the simple fact, that four years hence, the exports were only 90,000—now more than twenty times that sum—this shows a rapid increase.

This letter gives an outline, and I will hereafter go more into particulars. Yours respectfully,  
To J. B. BRATTON, Esq.

**Late Foreign News.**  
The steamer Calcedonia arrived at Boston on Saturday last, bringing European advices to the 18th ult. The news from the seat of war is embraced in the following extract, which we clip from the Spirit of the Times. A letter received in Paris from Vienna states that the Government had resolved to negotiate with the Hungarians.

**Austria and Hungary.**  
The accounts from Vienna are of much interest. The entrance of the Hungarians from Comorn into Raab is fully confirmed, and they only differ as to the booty which was secured in the near Bank by the Magyars. The greatest alarm was excited in Vienna and Presburg by the news of the advance of the Hungarians, whose outposts are said to have appeared.

In Weissleburg all the troops which could possibly be spared from Vienna were immediately despatched by railway to Presburg, and it is said that many of the soldiers who were raw recruits, left with very great discouragement and reluctance to march.

A continued battle on the 23d, and 24th and 25th ult., took place between the Russians and Hungarians, near Myskol, on the left bank of the Salko. It seems that after the battle, Gorgey quitted his position, and the Russians, a good deal up set, followed him.

**TEXAS ELECTION.**  
We have in the Texas papers election returns from 28 counties, which sum up as follows:

Governor.	5089—elected.
Ball, D.	248
Mills, D.	181

**Congress II.**  
Howard, D. 3269—elected  
Williamson, D. 2005  
Pillsbury, D. 968  
M'Leod, W. 414

II.—Kauffman, Dem., re-elected to Congress.

**THE HUNGARIAN NEWS.**—The news from Hungary records some triumphs and some reverses to the Hungarian arms. The allied armies so far have gained but little. Hungary is still as far from being secured as ever, while its determined determination to hold assaults upon its enemies place them in constant danger of being cut to pieces in detail. The retaking of Raab by the Hungarians is confirmed by the latest news, by which exploit they have captured a vast amount of stores belonging to the enemy, and so far crippled them. Gorgey is reported to have had a series of engagements with Grabe, who went in pursuit of him after he broke through the Russian lines. Gorgey is reported to have continued his retreat after these fights. There is a rumor that a fight had taken place subsequent to these, and that Gorgey has been Paikowitch. This, however, wants confirmation. Lutors in Transylvania claims a victory over them. There are various other movements and engagements reported between divisions, but they amount to nothing decisive. At Vienna there is a very general apprehension that the Hungarians will attack the Austrian frontier, created by their success at Raab, and the advance of large bodies of Hungarians towards Presburg. A garrison of 20,000 Austrians, mostly young troops, has been sent to occupy the latter city. The Austrian government, it is said, talk of opening negotiations with the Hungarians. All these things look favorably to the cause of the latter, and inspire the hope of their final triumph.—Ledger, of Monday.

**ANOTHER CONVENTION.**—It is contemplated to hold a "Union Mass State Convention" of Honkors and Free Sellers at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 14th inst. The Albany Argus says:  
The object is declared to be—not to agitate the slavery question, or to adopt Proviso Testaments for the purpose of recommending a Democratic Union Ticket, to be presented at the coming election, and to adopt such measures in regard to a reorganization of the Democratic party of the State, as shall be deemed expedient."

Gen. William F. Packer has been nominated for the State Senate by the Democrats of Lycoming county.

## MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. J. Dickson, Mr. LEAH LINDBAY to Miss MARGARET HOLMSTADY, of Stoughton, Cumberland co.

## CORNER STONE.

The Corner Stone of a new Lutheran and German Reformed Church, will be laid on Saturday the 15th instant, at Churchtown, in this county. The exercises will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and be conducted by a number of clergymen, who are expected to be present on that occasion. The public are respectfully invited to attend.  
M. G. BELZHUOVER,  
JOSEPH BRANDT,  
E. YOUNG,  
September 6, 1849. Building Committee.

**Office for Rent.**  
POSSESSION will be given immediately. Apply to  
Carliste, Sept. 6, 1849—3t  
WM. L. CHREIGH.

**NOTICE.**  
It is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Trustee by the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, under a deed of voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors, by M. C. Davis and wife. All persons having any claims against the said Davis are required to present them to the undersigned, residing in North Middleton township, or leave them for me with Samuel Heppner, Esq., in Carlisle. Any person indebted to said Davis, is requested to make payment to me without further delay.  
September 6, 1849—4t  
ADM. LAMBERTON.

**NOTICE.**  
An election for Officers and Managers of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the public house of David Martin, in Carlisle, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., of Monday the 1st day of October next.  
E. M. BIDDLE, Sec'y.,  
Railroad Office,  
Carlisle, Sept. 6, 1849—3t

**Military Encampment.**  
An Encampment will be held at Newville, on Monday, September 17th, and terminate on Saturday the 22d at 9 o'clock, to which Volunteer companies are cordially invited. The Committee will make every arrangement for the accommodation and comfort of all Volunteer companies that may think proper to attend.  
All Field Officers and citizens are invited to attend.  
Maj. J. BOWMAN,  
Lieut. W. B. PARKINSON,  
Capt. GEO. NORTH,  
September 6, 1849. Committee.

**Middlesex Mills & Factory.**  
This Factory, 3 miles east of Carlisle, COTTON LATS or WADDING are manufactured and will be sold to merchants and others desiring a superior article, at favorable prices. The highest price given for WHEAT at these mills.  
September 6, 1849—4t

**6 Cents Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber living in West-pennsylvania township, Cumberland county, about the 20th of June last, a colored boy, an indentured apprentice to the Farming Business, named Alfred Brown. Said boy had on when he went away a striped pair of pants, straw hat, and other clothing not recollected; is about 13 years old, stout built, and about 5 feet high. All persons are forbid harboring or treating him on my account. The above reward but no extra charge will be given for his apprehension.  
September 6, 1849—3t  
DRICE I. SPERRETT.

## LIST OF LETTERS.

ADVERTISED IN THE VOLUNTEER BY APPOINTMENT.  
LIST OF LETTERS containing in the Post-office at Carlisle, Pa. September 1, 1849. Persons desiring letters on this list, will please say they are advertised.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Anderson Elizabeth  | Kitch John          |
| Alger Wm R 2        | Lind E M            |
| Amor Thomson        | Linsinger Catherine |
| Ackroyd John        | Lough Peter         |
| Arnold John         | Lay John            |
| Breneman Michael 2  | Long Sarah          |
| Barry John          | Lehman Mary M       |
| Blake Wm 3          | Martin Samuel 3     |
| Black Rosanna C     | Misler Michael      |
| Brown Wm            | M'Kee David         |
| Bray Jacob          | Miller Jas W 4      |
| Black Wm            | Muesch David 3      |
| Black-writer Daniel | McNuz Adam          |
| Bartist John        | M'Nelis James 2     |
| Brook Wm 3          | M'Nelly June        |
| Black Rosanna C     | Nichol 1            |
| Brown Wm            | Coxell James F      |
| Bray Jacob          | Cromer Wm           |
| Black Wm            | Crouse John         |
| Black-writer Daniel | Caruthers George    |
| Bartist John        | Caruthers George    |
| Cloy James          | Cris Anna G         |
| Creemer Jacob       | Coy James           |
| Call John           | Coffman John Esq    |
| Collins John Esq    | Dunkin Susan Mrs    |
| Dunkin Susan Mrs    | Dual Paul           |
| Dual Paul           | Deal Elizabeth J    |
| Deal Elizabeth J    | Diebach Hen         |
| Dierbach Hen        | Dart Wm             |
| Dart Wm             | Egbe Michael        |