THE VOLUNTEER.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1850.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

AGENCY.

F. 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.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—A very able report from a committee of the House of Representatives, (of which Mr. MEEK of Centre, was chairman,) in relation to the observance of the Sabbath, will be found on our first page. His report is very interesting and well written, and should command the attention of all our readers.

PLAINFIELD ACADEMY.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the eighth session of this institution will commence on the 6th of next month. We are pleased to learn that this Academy is in a flourishing condition, and that it has been found necessary to erect a new and beautiful brick building, owing to the increase of patronage. The institution is located in a healthy and delightful part of our county, and, under the direction of Prof. BURNS, we doubt not will continue to sustain its well earned character.

CARLISLE BARRACKS.—Col. Hardee is expected to relieve Col. Cooke, as commandant at the Carlisle Barracks, about the 1st of October.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.—There was quite an interesting discussion in the House of Representatives a few days since on the bill supplementary to the Common School law.—Judge PORTER, in his remarks, paid a deserved compliment to our friend WILLIAM AUDENREID, Esq., who is now a resident in Hampden township, in this county. Judge P. alluded to the efforts of WILLIAM AUDENREID, Esq., in the same cause of education, 25 years ago, when he represented the counties of Berks and Schuylkill in the Senate. The history of legislation on this subject will show that we are as much, if not more, indebted to the efforts of Mr. Audenreid, in his persevering labors while a member of the Senate, as to any other person referred to, for our present free system. He accomplished much then—effected many reforms, and evidently laid the foundation of the present fabric, although he was not able to rear it then.

NEW BOOK.—We have been favored with a copy of a new and very neat book of 192 pages, with numerous engravings, entitled "The Three Royal Magi, or the journey to Bethlehem, translated, altered, and arranged by C. E. Blumenthal, A. M., Professor of Hebrew and modern languages in Dickinson College," published by Henry Perkins, 22 South 4th street, Philadelphia. For sale at Martin's book store Carlisle.

The Index shows chapters entitled "the Greek and the Jew," "Life in the East," "Judea," "Bethlehem," "The Future," &c, &c., and the beautiful execution of the work cannot but make it readable.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.—A communication from the Baltimore Annual Conference, in relation to the pecuniary affairs of Dickinson College, was laid before the Philadelphia Conference on Monday.

LATE ARRIVALS FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamers Cherokee and Empire City, from Chagres, arrived at New York on Friday and Saturday last—the former having 125 and the latter 153 passengers. Great discoveries of gold continue to be made in California, and the most encouraging accounts are given. It is mentioned in a California paper that a lump of gold has been found by a young man weighing 14½ pounds! Another lump is now being exhibited in Stockton, weighing 23 pounds! These lumps were taken from the dry diggings. A number of pieces weighing 15 and 20 ounces were also found near the same spot. The "Alta Californian" mentions that the resignation of public officers have been so numerous, that both branches of the Legislature have united in an address to the people, reproving the practice. Our esteemed friend, JOHN BIGLER, Esq., formerly editor of the Pittsburg Post, and who now resides at Sacramento, is a member of the Assembly, and has been elected speaker of that body, in place of Hon. J. T. White, resigned. Mr. Bigler is a practical printer, and a man of ability. He is a brother of Col. William Bigler, of this State, and, we think, was born in Cumberland county. We have known him long and well, and are rejoiced to hear of his occupying so honorable a position. Success to him.

The gold brought to New York by these arrivals from California is set down at two millions and a half!

BANK BILL.—The bank bill is in the hands of a committee of conference. They will probably report to day. So says the *Keystone* of yesterday.

The bill to abolish capital punishment in Ohio, which passed the Senate, has been defeated in the House.

☞ Great fears are entertained in the city of Mexico concerning the cholera, which is fast advancing on that capital. Should it reach there the destruction of life will be immense.

☞ The family of the late Dr. Parkman have paid, voluntarily, to Mr. Littlefield, the $3,000 reward offered by them, soon after Dr. Parkman's disappearance.

SENTIMENT OF KENTUCKY.—The House of Representatives of Kentucky, on the 2d inst., refused to take up the resolutions of instruction, etc., in relation to the action of Congress on the subject of slavery. The Senate has expressly endorsed Mr. Clay's course by the resolutions adopted by it, and on the 2d inst., rejected, for the second time, the proposition to send delegates to the Nashville Convention. This action shows very clearly Kentucky's attachment to the Union, and her disposition to take a moderate course between the ultras on each side of her.

A LONG SENTENCE.—A young man named Albert O. Gaskins has been convicted on four indictments, at Charleston, for robbing the mail, and sentenced to the penitentiary for 40 years—10 years on each indictment.

ARMY OF EMIGRANTS.—The Chicago *Democrat* learns that persons are in that city from St. Joseph, Mo., who report that there are from 50 to 60,000 persons at that place and up and down the Missouri river, awaiting the proper time to start for the plains. In consequence of this vast army of adventurers, provisions of all kinds, especially fodder for horses, are enormously high, as high as in California. For instance, oats are $2,50 per bushel.

SINGULAR TRIAL.—A trial is now before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts which involves the question whether a clergyman has the right from the pulpit to charge with crime, any one of the congregation, even though the church directs to do so, in the administration of the church discipline. The case was a woman, who was read out of church because suspected of a violation of the seventh commandment. The action is for damages for a libel.

"NO FRIENDS TO REWARD."

Our readers will recollect that Senator BRADBURY, some time since, offered a resolution calling upon Gen. Taylor to inform the Senate of the charges that had been preferred against the thousands of Democrats who had been removed from office. This resolution was nothing more than justice to those Democrats who had been removed; for it will be recollected, that Gen. Taylor, after his election, declared that no man should be removed from office except for incompetency or dishonesty. Every Democrat, therefore, who was removed from office, was thus branded as a dishonest and incompetent man. The resolution was offered in justice to these removed officers, whose characters were thus assailed by the highest officer of our Government. And, had Gen. Taylor possessed one spark of honor or honesty, he would promptly have answered the resolution, and stated in what manner the removed officers had been dishonest or incapable, or acknowledged that he had uttered a falsehood when he publicly declared that he would make no removals except for cause. But, like the man, he has never stated his reasons for removing those men, and they must thus submit to the foul imputation cast upon them.

In the Senate a few days since, TRUMAN SMITH, the leader and defender of the administration, delivered a speech of considerable length, in reply to Mr. Bradbury—and such a speech! Why Mr. Smith made confessions that should put every honest Whig to the blush. He labored hard to show, first, that the democratic papers did *not believe* General Taylor when he made his pledges against proscription; and, second, he attempted to prove, and succeeded in the effort, that General Taylor was *not to believed*; from which postulates he deduced very logically the conclusion that General Taylor *had broken no pledges!* He does not deny the fact that Gen. Taylor, both before and after his nomination by the whig convention at Philadelphia, made *pledges against proscription for opinion's sake. He does not deny the authenticity of the Lippard letter, nor of various other letters written by Gen. Taylor after his nomination; nor does he deny the pledges against proscription, made in behalf of Gen. Taylor and the whig party, by Mr. Clayton in the Senate, and Mr. Crittenden in his speech at Pittsburg, in which he asserted that he had seen a letter pledging Gen. Taylor against proscription. The facts are all substantially admitted* by Mr. Smith. He, in substance, admits that General Taylor wrote the letters alluded to, and Messrs. Clayton and Crittenden confirmed his pledges *after* his nomination. But Mr. Smith contends that the Democrats did not believe them; in plain English, they believed that both General Taylor and his compurgators, Messrs. Clayton and Crittenden, *stated untruths with regard to Gen. Taylor's purposes and intentions in the event of his election.* And, therefore, with a logical acumen that eclipses Aristotle, Kant, Bacon, and all the other great logicians, ancient or modern, Mr. Smith concludes that Gen. Taylor made no pledges. And such is the defence put forth for Gen. Taylor and the cabinet by their champion in the United States Senate!

A MIGHTY ONE HAS FALLEN.

In the death of JOHN C. CALHOUN, this country has lost one of her most eminent statesmen. Truly a mighty one has fallen—"the brightest star in the brilliant galaxy of the Union has gone out!" We will not attempt a delineation of his character or the powers of his great mind. His name is familiar to every man, woman and child, and he was regarded by all as a statesman of transcendent talents and commanding genius. In debate Mr. CALHOUN was plain, strong, impassioned and severe. He was always listened to with the greatest attention. No man in the United States Senate spoke with more energy and earnestness, and, if he did not at all times carry conviction to his brother Senators, his remarks were always received with admiration.—But, he is gone—his active and vigorous mind will participate no more in the councils of the nation—his clarion voice will never more be heard in the Senate chamber—his keen, restless, penetrating eyes are closed forever in death!

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN was born in Abbeville District, in South Carolina, on the 18th of March, 1782, and was consequently 68 years and 13 days old. His family were of Irish descent, and had lived in Pennsylvania, and afterwards in Virginia, prior to removing to South Carolina. He was educated at Yale College, where he graduated with the highest honors. In 1807, he commenced the practice of law. In 1811, he first took a seat in Congress. In 1817, President Monroe appointed him Secretary of War. In 1824, he was elected Vice President, by a majority of 78, in the electoral college over all others.—He held this office during Mr. Adams' term, and was re-elected to it when General Jackson came in. to office. The doctrine of State Rights found in him during this the ablest and firmest supporter. Owing to the collision between him and General Jackson on this question, he resigned his office of Vice President, and was sent by his State to the Senate in 1834. Here he continued till March, 1844, when President Tyler appointed him Secretary of State, in place of Mr. Upshur, who lost his life on the steamer Princeton. Upon Mr. Tyler's retirement, Mr. Calhoun returned to South Carolina, and in 1846 was re-elected to the United States Senate. Here he has since continued, in active service, with powers unimpaired, until the present session, when disease and debility attacked him and forbade him from taking part in the turmoil of legislation. On the 4th of March last, he appeared in the Senate Chamber, the shadow of his former self, and asked permission to have his opinions on the question of the admission of California read before the Senate.—With the exception of a distressing dispute with Mr. Foote on the 5th of March, this is the only event in the legislation of 1850, in which he has participated.

WELL DONE, CONNECTICUT!

The Democrats of this State have achieved a brilliant victory over the combined forces of Federalism and Free Soilism. Seymour, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by a triumphant majority over Foster, the Federal candidate. The Democrats have also carried 16 of the 21 Senators, and a majority of 25 or 30 in the House, thus securing the election of a Democratic U. S. Senator for six years! This is indeed a most glorious Democratic victory, and is another evidence of the unpopularity of the Taylor administration.

COL. FREMONT.—We notice that quite a dispute has been going on for some time between Democratic and Whig papers in reference to the politics of Col. Fremont, one of the Senators elect from California. From a letter written by the Colonel, to a friend, on the 11th of December last, we take the following extract. We think it is explicit, and should settle the dispute:

"I presume that it will be a sufficient answer to your first question simply to state, that by association, feeling, principle and education, I am thoroughly a Democrat; and without entering into any discussion of the questions at issue between the two great parties, I have only further to say, that I adhere to the great principles of the Democratic party as they are understood on this and the other side of the Continent.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—The body servant of Mr. Calhoun died on Sunday night—the evening of the same day his master died.

AN ODD FELLOW.—One who pays the printer without being dunned once or twice.

PROF. WEBSTER AND THE HABITS OF FASHIONABLE LIFE.

No judicial trial on record has ever excited so much interest in this country as that of Prof. WEBSTER. The murderer and his victim both occupied elevated positions in the social relations of Boston. This alone, threw the upper-tendom of the whole country on the *qui vive* to ascertain the result. Then Dr. Webster stood connected with a venerable university of which he had once been a graduate, and in due time a professor. His range of acquaintances was therefore large—embracing old class mates, long since engaged in active life, and many pupils whom himself had partly qualified for their profession. He had also spent several years in a foreign land, and had brought home a refined and intelligent wife, with whom he had reared to the point of budding womanhood, three beautiful and interesting daughters. Every body in the land felt interested for them. Nor were the less favored, hard working portion of our countrymen disinterested readers of the trial. They felt that in Dr. Webster, education and position had exerted their influence, and their hearts sank within them to find how wofully these advantages had been perverted. In short, we are fully borne out in our opinion of the universal interest which attached to these wonderful proceedings and disclosures.

The trial is over, and its result is a fragment of history, forever to constitute an item of criminal jurisprudence. The prisoner had the advantage of able counsel, and the benefit of all competent testimony, which a jury composed of twelve different professions was to hear and decide upon. For ten long, dreary days the trial progresses, and at its close the prisoner is pronounced GUILTY! Guilty of murdering one who had been a creditor, friend and benefactor! Aye, guilty too, of sitting hour after hour over the mutilated remains of his victim, and with a fiendish deliberation committing them, piece by piece, to his furnace, whence they were to be dissipated upon the atmosphere and inhaled by the men women and children of Grove street! We confess that in cold blooded atrocity, nothing in the ancient fables and mythologies has struck us as more revolting than this. Omit from those legends the griffins and satyrs, the pure monstrosities, the

"Gorgons, hydras, and chimaeras dire,"

and present us with the barbarous acts of genuine mortals of like flesh and blood with ourselves, and we doubt if any of them will out-do the one under consideration.

Would that we could doubt the guilt of Prof. Webster, but no peg can we find on which to hang a doubt. Cast aside and forget Littlefield's testimony—take the Professor's own admissions, and on that alone he would stand convicted. He grants that Dr. Parkman was in his room at 1 o'clock of the fatal 23d of November—that he paid him $483, and received his acknowledgement to that effect—that Parkman left for the clerk's office to cancel a mortgage. Yet no person ever saw Parkman leave the college! The clerk's office was never entered for the purpose intimated! Prof. Webster could never show the acknowledgement. And though some witnesses imagined they saw Dr. Parkman between 2 and 5 on that day, it seems that another gentleman resembling him to a remarkable degree, was on the street at the same time. Moreover, we pronounce it impossible that a man so generally known as Dr. Parkman was, could walk the streets of Boston three squares without being seen and recognized by scores. How improbable too is the story about the $483? According to his own statement, he *had been saving it up in a trunk!*—Where did he get it? Why save it in a trunk when he did his financial business in a bank? What sort of money was it—silver or gold or paper—and of what denomination? To these plain questions there was no satisfactory response. Another strange fact is that Dr. Webster has never attempted to account for his whereabouts that dreadful afternoon, nor for the presence of the body in his apartments, nor the unusual barring and bolting of his doors. Considering then his own admissions, his conviction was righteous. Add to these the other circumstances revealed in the testimony, and his guilt becomes irrefragable.

As to the penalty, we say nothing now. We are content to leave that in the hands of the public functionaries of Suffolk county.

But we cannot dismiss the subject without a brief remark upon the most probable cause of the crime. *Society is not clear of a share in this sad catastrophe. If men reach a certain position, the loss of it is degradation.* Hence, sea and land are ransacked, heaven and earth are compassed—for what? *To maintain appearances.* Poor Webster's real income was below the standard of his reported wealth. This kept him forever in debt to support his carriage, parties and equipage. At last he became the debtor of a practical financier, whose call for his money was as certain as the arrival of the day on which it became due. Webster knew this, and the face of Dr. Parkman haunted him like a spectre of doom. But one alternative remained—either his own loss of caste, or the assassination of his creditor. Pride and moral timidity forbade him to come down, and consequently Parkman was murdered.

We are witnesses of the mawkish sentiment to which we have referred, and on several occasions have not hesitated to denounce it. True we have had no murders, and trust we never shall; but we have our artificial lines enclosing cliques and parties which possess no real affinity for each other. Neighbors meet every day in the year, and with no feud or quarrel, refuse to recognize each other. The heads of families encourage and practice this system, and the sons and daughters follow obediently and cheerfully. If they possessed affluence or the means of independence, their conduct would not seem so supremely foolish, but in many cases the very reverse is the fact. In God's name, young men and young women, we beg you to reflect. Living as you do, in perfect idleness, whence is your support to come when your fathers and mothers are in their graves, and yourselves thrown upon a world that is wide awake for number one? Assume a regular business, practice industry, resist the devil of indolence, and health, peace, and happiness will attend you.

LICENSE IN INDIANA.—The citizens of Indianapolis decided on the 18th ultimo, by a majority of 225, against granting licenses to sell spirituous liquors.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—84,000 letters reached New York on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, by the foreign steamers.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Senate of Rhode Island stands 17 Whigs, 11 Democrats; the House 42 Whigs, 24 Democrats.

The Cholera has appeared at Camden, Ark., and three deaths occurred on the 21st ult.

Correspondence of the Volunteer.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 8.

The session of the Legislature is rapidly drawing to a close, it being within two days of completing the length of time allotted to it. But as circumstances alter cases, according to Legislative parlance, the body cannot adjourn on the 10th, there being yet so much important business to dispose of. The fate of the State Apportionment bill, now in the hands of the Governor, is extremely doubtful, the general expectation being that he will veto the same, and return it to the House to-morrow. Then there is the general appropriation bill, providing for the support of government and other great purposes, the various bank bills, and several projects of equal importance. In short, it is the bounden duty of the Legislature to remain in session until they secure the apportionment of the State this year by the passage of a bill which shall have gone through all the forms of law. The majority must not suffer themselves to be out generaled and circumvented by the Executive and his partizans. "He is worse than an infidel," the said, "who does not take care of his own household." A great deal of business has been transacted in both Houses during the past week, but generally in a loose way by creating "omnibuses," or dozens of bills all strung together and put under one title with the addition of those equivocal words, "and for other purposes." The bill for the regulation of banks is in the hands of the committe of conference, and until they report on the subject, no legislation can be had upon any of the banks applying for rechartere, or to be chartered. Should there be no action had, at least upon some of these monied institutions, much injury and inconvenience will be felt in the community in which they are located in consequence of their having to wind up their affairs because of the expiration of their charter. Among the best managed and soundest for the amount of capital invested, is the Lebanon bank. It is conducted by six Democrats, six Whigs, and one Free Soiler, all men of unspotted reputation and wealth. Capital $80,320, and circulation $33,985; does not discount over $5,000 to any one individual, and the poorest man is accommodated with as small a sum as $5. Its business is done chiefly with grain dealers, merchants, and traders; and the allegation set up that it has not sufficient capital is unfounded, for it can safely discount upon it, $96,000 a year. The opponents of the recharter of this bank consist mainly of disappointed men, of those who could not be accommodated a second time, they not having been as punctual on the first occasion as they ought to have been. The charter will expire during the present year.

Now, for a different picture of another monetary institution, situated at Wilksbarre, an applicant for recharter. It is called the Wyoming Bank, and has a capital of $85,330. A vast number of remonstrances have been presented in both Houses against rechartering it, setting forth in general, reasons similar to those contained in the following remonstrance:

The undersigned citizens of Luzerne County, respectfully represent, that they are informed that the Wyoming Bank, at Wilksbarre, is making application to your Honorable bodies for a renewal of charter, the undersigned, although not professing to be opposed to all banks indiscriminately, yet believing, as they do, that this bank, if rechartered, will be, as it has always been heretofore, a mere *family pet* for a certain clique or knot of speculators at and about Wilksbarre, who have always been President, Directors, and Stockholders exclusively; and for the purpose of speculation appropriate to themselves exclusively all the accomodations and benefits arising from such an institution, making it literally, from the intimate family connection subsisting between all who govern and direct its operations, a family affair of no use to the *public*, because the public are not permitted to enjoy any of its accomodations, but often a serious annoyance because of its impositions and the operation of the illiberal spirit in which it is conducted. We therefore earnestly and respectfully remonstrate against any bill granting a renewal of charter to such a bank.

The most powerful opposition is making and will continue to be made against granting a longer life to this ill-managed and uncommodating bank. Besides, if it were properly and fairly conducted, its capital is entirely too small when the extraordinary amount of business, principally in the coal trade of the Wyoming valley, is taken into consideration. In order to afford the requisite accommodations to those thus engaged, a bank with a capital of $500,000 would be necessary to keep pace with the annual increase of the coal business in that region. The Pennsylvania Coal Company, which is to go into operation this year, will do business to the amount of 200,000 tons within twelve months, and require bank facilities to the amount of about $150,000.—Then taking the Delaware and Hudson Canal company and the other ten or fifteen firms, the sum total would be $475,000; and in the same ratio by and for the year 1854, the requisite amount of facilities would be $1,300,000. Where then, it may be asked, would this little family bank stand with but $85,000 capital, $70,000 of which is either lost, or laid on the shelf? It would be of no use—powerless for good. The recharter of this institution, with its small capital, and under all the other circumstances would be absurd and unwise.

A bill has been reported to extend the charter of the Harrisburg bank, and to-day the bill to divorce Dr. Wm. Wetherill, of Montgomery county, from his wife Catharine, was defeated in the House, the first section being rejected on second reading, yeas 32, nays 48. The important bill repealing certain sections of the act of 1847, relative to kidnapping has passed the representative branch by—yeas 50, nays 39. The Senate to-day, passed a bill providing that writ of estrepment to stay waste may be issued in all cases of judgment obtained on a *scire facias* in mortgages, or of proceedings instituted to collect a debt secured by mortgage upon the proper affidavit being made, and that the court out of which the said writ shall issue, shall have full power to make such order in the premises as to them may seem equitable and proper, and to enforce such orders by attachment if necessary. CIVIS.

There is one man in this town who will not read a paper he does not pay for. He buys all the papers he reads. The printers intend erecting to his memory a monument.—*Cin. Com.*

Kentucky will send a block of marble for that monument.—*Louisville Journal Commerce.*

Virginia will do her duty and send another block. *Vindicator.*

And old Pennsylvania will do the same.

The time of running from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, by railroad and stage lines, has been reduced to forty-one hours, and by railroads and packets to sixty hours.

We learn by the Southern mail, that William D. Hammond has been convicted at Columbus, S. C., of the murder of his father.

TO BE HUNG.—William H. Hall, convicted of the murder of Simon Fuller, his father-in-law, in Greene county, Georgia, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of May.

Every exchange throughout the great valley of the West is discussing some contemplated railroad, plank-road, or turnpike. The high pressure power of the people tends that way.

A LADY KILLED.—A young lady aged 20, named Wilkes, fell from the roof of a five story house in New York on Sunday afternoon, and was killed.

WISDOM.—In our infancy we cut our teeth; in our old age our teeth cut us. Such is life.

MISERABLE MEANNESS.

By the Philadelphia papers, we learn that Postmaster White, of that city, exhibited his gratitude for his confirmation by a democratic Senate, by the instant removal of four democratic Clerks. From this circumstance, we have a right to infer that the axe of proscription is only temporarily suspended; and when the present army of whig nominees get through the Senate, the work will be recommenced and carried on until not a single democrat is left in office. We do not know which to admire most, the wanton disregard of solemn pledges by the Taylor administration and its underlings, or the open contempt which they manifest for the intelligence and moral sense of the people. The Pennsylvanian, in speaking of the course of the Post-master, says:

"There is a miserable meanness in the course which the Postmaster of this city has pursued, since his confirmation, which is spoken of with indignation by all who have taken notice of it. While awaiting the action of the Senate, he cringed and fawned upon every Democrat who had influence at Washington, and now that he has been allowed to pass without objection, he begins to hew off heads with all the industry of a SANSOM. We know that he promised not to remove certain officers now among the decapitated. What makes the matter worse, is that Mr. WHITE himself is an evidence of Democratic liberality, having been in office under Democrats nearly all his active life. He removes Democrats now not only in violation of a feeling that is natural in every honest man's breast—that of gratitude—but in violation of the repeated pledges of Gen. TAYLOR against proscription.

MEDDLING.—We are of opinion with the *Ledger*, that the people of the Bay State, and the Governor of the same, can administer their laws and perform their duties without the advice, assistance or interference of the citizens of Gotham, or the literati of Philadelphia. The idea of their petitioning Gov. Briggs to set aside a verdict of a jury in Boston is presuming "a *leetle*."

The Legislature of Michigan adjourned on the 2d inst.

County Education Convention.

At a meeting of the "Directors, Teachers and Friends of Education held in the Court House in Carlisle, Dec. 19, 1849, it was

"*Resolved*, That Rev. James A. Devinney, Thos. H. Skiles, Andrew Blair, Professor Sudder and Jacob Shrom be a standing committee to make arrangements for holding the next Annual Convention on the 3d Tuesday of April, 1850."

In obedience to that resolution the Committee have appointed 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., as the hour for the meeting of the Convention in the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle.

Believing that popular assemblages of this character, properly conducted, greatly contribute to the cause of education, by bringing out the various opinions in regard to the Free School System, by suggesting improvements in its practical workings, and by a cordial meeting of Teachers, Directors and others. The Committee hope to see a full representation from every part of the county.

THE COMMITTEE.

April 11, 1850.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

A large and full supply of Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, embracing every variety, just received and for sale by JOHN GRAY, Agt.

Carlisle, April 11, 1850—6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Wright & Saxton, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle by the 1st of May, as all accounts remaining unpaid at that time will be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection.

HENRY WRIGHT.

Carlisle April 11, 1850—3t

Estate Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified that letters of administration on the estate of John Divin, late of Eastpennsborough township, Cumberland county, Pa. dec'd, have been issued by the Register in and for said county, to the subscriber who reside in said township, county aforesaid. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedant, are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted to make payment to PATRICK RYAN, Ex'r.

April 11, 1850—6t

Estate Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Susanna Fahnestock, late of Eastpennsborough township, Cumberland county, Pa., have been issued by the Register of said county to the subscribers, the first named living in Mechanicsburg, and the last named in Lower Allen township, county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment to

PETER BARNHART,
WM. R. GORGAS,
Ex'rs.

April 11, 1850—6t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading in merchandize under the firm of Dunlap & Barr, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 4th inst. All persons having claims and also all those indebted, are notified to come forward without delay, and make settlement. The books will remain in the hands of James Dunlap until the 1st of May—after that date they will be placed in the hands of Squire Eckels.

JAMES DUNLAP,
SAMUEL BARR.

April 11, 1850—3t

Plainfield Classical Academy.

(FOUR MILES WEST OF CARLISLE.)

THE eighth session will commence on Monday, May 6th. In consequence of the increasing patronage, a large and commodious brick edifice has been erected, rendering this one of the most comfortable and desirable institutions in the State. No serious case of sickness has occurred since it was founded. The students are constantly under the charge of competent and faithful instructors. The neighborhood presents no temptations to vice or immorality, there being no town or village near the institution. Circulars, with further information, furnished by addressing R. K. BURNS,

Principal and Proprietor,
Plainfield P. O., Cumb. Co., Pa.

April 11, 1850

FARMERS' HOTEL.

EAST HIGH STREET, CARLISLE, PA.

THE subscriber, (late of the "Stone Tavern," Walnut Bottom Road,) respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that well known Tavern stand, in East High street, Carlisle, formerly kept by Mrs. Wunderlich, and that he is now prepared to accommodate Farmers, Pedlars, Travellers, and all others who may favor him with a call, in the most accommodating manner.

His Stabling, which is large and convenient, will be in charge of a careful Ostler.

He flatters himself that from his experience as an innkeeper, he will be able to render general satisfaction. CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN.

April 11, 1850—3m

Valuable Farm for Sale.

WILL be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 20th day of May, a tract of land situated in North Middleton township, within 1½ miles of Middlesex mills, and bounded by lands of Thomas Urie, Thomas Bell, Wm. Baker and others, containing

Ninety-eight Acres,

of excellent limestone land, all of which is cleared except 8 acres, which is well covered with timber.—

The improvements are a 2 story FRAME HOUSE, Double BARN, Horse Stable, Corn-crib, Wagon Shed, and other outbuildings. There is on the premises an Apple Orchard, a large Peach Orchard, and other fruit trees. A well of never failing water is convenient to the door. This valuable farm is within four miles of Carlisle, and the Cumberland Valley Railroad passes through the same. Title indisputable.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when the terms will be made known. Possession given on the 1st of April. JACOB HEFNER.

April 11, 1850—6t

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Confectionary Store.

West Main St., nearly opposite Rheem's Warehouse.

THE undersigned having commenced the manufacturing of *ALL KINDS OF CANDY*, & opened a Confectionary and Fruit store, would call the attention of Town and Country Merchants to their advertisement.

They will manufacture and have constantly on hand,

ALL KINDS OF CANDY,

which they will wholesale and retail at the lowest prices. Also all kinds of Fruit, such as Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Dates, Prunes, &c. Nuts of every kind, viz: Almonds, Cocoa-nuts, Filberts, Butter-nuts, English Walnuts, Ground-nuts, &c.

Fancy Articles and Toys

of every description. TOBACCO and SEGARS, ROUSSEL'S MINERAL WATER, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

They would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. A. S. WORMLEY,
S. W. HANNAN.

April 11, 1850

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

AT THE NEW STORE, directly opposite Wm. Leonard's old stand, North Hanover street. The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Cumberland county, that he has just received, and now offers for sale, a new and extensive selection of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods.

This careful selection will be found to be a complete assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, comprising each and every variety.

In the Domestic Line you will find Calicoes, Merrimack, Chocco, &c. Bleached & unbleached Muslins, Canestoga, New Market, &c Tickings, Checks, Osnaburgs, Drillings, &c., all of which have been purchased on favorable terms, and can be secured at great bargains.

In the Silk and Fancy Line you will find a large and unbroken assortment. This branch contains a variety of styles printed Mousseline de Laines, of superior quality; rich Berages and Grenedines; Crape de Paris, and other new Tissues for spring and summer dresses; new designs for Lawns. Chintzes, Brilliants and painted Cambrics; new spring shades glace Silks, gros de Afrique, gros de nap, and rich plain poux d'soies, and

Brilliant Fancy Style Silks for Spring.

The attention of buyers is particularly invited to his magnificent stock of Dress Goods, consisting of fancy bonnet ribbons, fancy neck and cap do., of the latest designs; Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Linen handkerchiefs, and all kinds of fancy articles adapted for Ladies' wear; cloths of French, English, German and American fabric, all shades and prices; cassimeres, black, French, doe skins, spring colors and designs; a complete assortment of Vestings—satin silk, Marsailles, &c. In addition to the above named goods, you will find his stock to embrace a full assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, &c., all of which he is prepared to offer on very fair terms. He feels confident that all who give him a call will be pleased with his goods and his low prices. An early call and a careful examination of his goods is solicited.

N. W. WOODS, Agt.

Carlisle, April 11, 1850

LIST OF LETTERS.

ADVERTISED IN THE "VOLUNTEER" BY APPOINTMENT.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-office at Carlisle, Pa., April 1, 1850. Persons inquiring for letters on this list, will please say they are advertised.

Artist any Daguerrian	Koll Miss Rachel
Arnold Mrs Margret	Line Wm
Arbuckle Geo	Layman Jacob
Anderson Mrs Isabella	Layman Benjamin Sen
Brown Miss Amelia E	Landis David B
Budgens Mr R	Lee Charles
Becker Dr	Low Michael
Beatts Jno	Lambert Dr. T. S.
Berns Mrs R	Lapp Jno
Belt Rebecca	Lehman Jno
Beistline Jno	Landis David B
Bassler David	Martin Mrs Anna
Belt Miss Martha	Moore Miss Mary Ann
Bishop J A	Moose Miss Sarah A
Bahny Miss Rebecca	Mehaffey Frank Esq
Bridgins R P	M'Kinsey Master C
Bear Jacob	Myers Michael
Barr Wm Esq	Martin Mrs Anna
Burkholder Jacob	Munyan Geo Esq
Caufman Mrs Catharine	Michaels Sarah
Clark Edward A	Myers Peter
Coal Mrs Eliza A	Nesbet Wm
Cremer Mary	Orris Christopher
Clark Garret Esq	Otis Abraham
Carber Francis	Parker Mrs H
Cook John R Esq	Quinsenbery Thomas E
Clark W Esq	Ruch Mrs Mary 2
Cleland James	Richards Robt M
Clark William	Reed W J
Cross Geo W	Robinson Mrs Mary
Chase Capt L	Ryan Thomas
Crull Miss Catharine	Ross Joseph
Coxhead Jno Esq	Shin Solomon
Calin Jno	Souder Jno
Carney Michael	Schreiber Michael
Crouse Adam	Schreiner Martin
Caufield Ann	Swigert Abraham
Dunham Wm N	Swords Mrs Eliza
Dickey A S	Sangston J A
Dunlap Joseph 3	Swanger Miss Catharine
Dixon Miss Elizabeth	Shade Jno
Divinney Samuel	Sharp Stewart
Devinnel Parker K	Smith Samuel
Dill Margaret	Seiks Abraham
Dunkel Paul	Stumbough Jacob
Deller Jno	Shally Samuel
Dixon Jno	Snively Jno S
Eshelman B L Esq	Shearer Mrs Elizabeth
Edward David	Supp Samuel
Etter Samuel	Sell Andrew
Egle Geo Esq	Spartz Abraham
Encam, Wilder I O O F	Slusser Peter
Fetter A C	Sedgwick Major Jno
Fernybaugh Peter	Stringfellow John
Gill Daniel	Stompher Mrs Mary
Goshard Joseph	Sheaffer Geo
Green Miss Betty	Stehman Jno
Givler David	Shreiner Martin
Gibson Wm B	Schuchard Mrs Sabina
Givens Lieut N C	Sugars Wm
Gethoer Geo	Tippet Charles L Esq
Garner David	Toutman M
Given James	Tobias Moses
Heagy Miss R H	Tim Mons Catharine
Hall Miss Jane E	Ulerich Jno
Haverstick David	Underwood J
Hoover David	Division Washington No 9 2
Horner Jacob	
Hock Geo	Webb Harvey
Holmes Samuel	Williams Jno G
Hagan Elizabeth	Woodburn John M
Holmes Mr Esq	Wonderlich Jno
Harshey Joseph	Wolf Jno
Hammonce H	Wolf Elizabeth
Huller Wm	Whitney R S
Hoover Mrs Susan	Wright George Anna
Holmes Lewis	Willhower Jno
Hass Christian	Wise John P
Heckadorn Lanard	Watson Jno
Heiner Miss Harriet	Whituright Miss Lydianna
Humo Miss Rebecca	
Hutter E W Esq	Wink Daniel
Jones Isaac	Wolf Geo
Johnston Phillis	Washington Eliza
Karper Philip	Wareham Philip
Kose Miss Margaret	Watts David
Knisley Jacob	Watts Isac
Kissinger Geo	Wormtherlight Samuel 2
Kost Wilhelm	Zagharias Samuel
Kost Michael	Zeigler David
Kitch Jno	Zimmerman Jno W

GEO. S. SEARIGHT, Assis't. P. M.

China and Glass Ware.

EXTRA rich China and Glass in great variety, French China Dinner Tea and Toilet Sets, splendid Ornaments, also a variety of Stone, China, Liverpool and Common Dishes. Also, Fluid, Camphine, Lard and Oil Lamps, in great variety. Also, Oils of every description.

Superior Teas—Fine Oolong and Breakfast Teas, extra fine Ya and Imperial, just received from New York, and for sale at the cheap Grocery store of

C. INHOFF, Agent.

March 21, 1850.