

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1850.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.—In our paper of to-day we publish the official returns for the State. It will be seen that...

Mr. Morison's majority is 13,753. Mr. Banks' majority is 13,347. Mr. Brawley's majority is 10,655. Amendment—majority for 72,396.

New Goods.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. FITZES, who has just returned from the city, with a splendid assortment of new Goods. His present stock is most complete, rich and elegant...

SCARLET FEVER.—We regret to learn that this terrible sickness still prevails to a considerable extent in our town. We believe the disease is confined entirely to children. In our last we published the death of an interesting child of Judge Watts, and in our paper of to-day we publish the death of another child of the same gentleman...

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE for November has been received. It contains a portrait of Louis Philippe, and its reading matter is well selected and various.

DIABOLICAL MURDER.—A horrible crime has been committed in this county. On the 22nd inst., two of three men employed on the railroad between Carlisle and Meadville, got into a dispute about some trifling matter, when one of the party, an Irishman, named JOHN SULLIVAN, struck a fellow laborer, named JAMES HOON, (who is an Irishman), a powerful blow on the head with a pick-axe...

SPKAKER OF THE HOUSE.—The Democratic papers are discussing the subject of who shall be Speaker of the House of Representatives. We have no feeling on the subject, but if we had a voice in the selection, we should give it for that indefatigable Democrat, Cassius M. Bedford.

MISS FILLMORE.—None of the articles exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, in New York, last week, attracted more notice than a large Gothic arm chair, backed and cushioned with beautifully wrought needlework, in worsted, the handiwork of the daughter of Millard Fillmore, President of the United States.

KNOW-NOT.—The Gettysburg Compiler says that the mountain west of that place was white with snow on Sunday morning last.

CALIFORNIA CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.—Hon. T. Butler King, the newly appointed Collector of the port of San Francisco, has appointed Michael Delany and George Noyes, of Washington City, also Mr. George Guthrie, of Pa., Inspectors of Customs at San Francisco. The new Collector will leave for the scene of his duties immediately.

ANOTHER GAIN.—Morrison, (Dem.) has been elected to Congress from the third Congressional District, in New Hampshire, by about 140 majority. This district was represented at the last session by James Wilson, whig.

There is a great falling off in California emigration from New Orleans. A regular line of seven schooners, which for a considerable time had full bulwarks in carrying passengers to Chicago, is now wholly withdrawn for want of patronage.

POLITICAL CROQUET.—The Albany Express remarks that if the Rev. Orin Fowler, M. C. from the Bristol District, can secure a renomination, there will be four clergymen running for Congress in Massachusetts next November.

JURY COULD NOT AGREE.—By Philadelphia papers of Friday last, we learn that in the United States District Court, before Judges Grier and Cress, the jury in the case for damages, arising out of an alleged secretion of slaves near Carlisle, in which Cecile Oliver et al. were plaintiffs, and Weakly, et al. were defendants, after being out all night, came into Court and stated that they had not been able to agree upon a verdict.

Judge Grier remarked, that he was very sorry for it and said, that he thought he would have to send them back to their room again. He did not wish to punish a portion of the jury for what might be considered the fault of another portion. This course had more than once produced a verdict, where it had been supposed that no verdict could have been agreed upon.

Strange N. Palmer, one of the jurors, arose and said that every effort had been made, during the time they had been out, to form a verdict, but without success, and he felt certain that no verdict could be arrived at. There were gentlemen upon the jury who had their conscientious scruples, and who could not agree to a verdict without violating their consciences, or virtually to be guilty of perjury. He was satisfied they could not agree.

Judge Grier said he did not like to establish a precedent for discharging a jury, without holding them together for a greater length of time, but at the same time, he did not wish, to force gentlemen to violate their consciences or their oaths. The case was one which might admit of a difference of opinion. He would therefore discharge them from the further consideration of the case, and leave it to another jury, to decide the matter. They were accordingly discharged.

The jury stood ten for finding a verdict for the plaintiff, and two against it.

THE ISSUES DECIDED.

The result of the recent election should teach the Federalists of this State a wholesome lesson—for, beyond question, the people have, in a most decided voice, placed their seal of condemnation upon the measures advocated by that party. And what were the issues decided?

First.—The Federalists advocated the doctrine of "protection." They took the ground that the present tariff did not afford sufficient protection to capital, and they taxed their wits to prove this. Their Governor mounted the stump, and his voice was heard in half the counties of the State, and the burden of his song was "more protection." The issue was made by the Federalists, and accepted by the Democrats. Every Democratic candidate for Congress took bold ground in favor of the present tariff, and against the special legislation advocated by our political opponents.

This, then, was the prominent question at issue in the late contest, and the people, in an emphatic voice, decided against the Federalists. We hope, therefore, that this question has been settled forever in Pennsylvania.

Again.—The Federalists (at least in a majority of the counties,) denounced the Democratic members of Congress who had voted for the Compromise measures. Although the Compromise Bills were originated by Mr. Clay, and after having passed both Houses of Congress, were signed by President Fillmore, yet the Federalists of this State, in the hope of making a little political capital, took issue with the Democrats, and denounced the men who had favored those great measures—measures, but for which, the stability of the Union was in danger. Here again the Democrats met their opponents, and boldly defended the Union and the Compromise measures. And what was the result? The Democratic Congressmen who voted for the measures have all been returned by increased majorities, while of the Federalists who voted against them, but three have been re-elected, and they by a decreased vote—thus proving, beyond a question, that the Democrats were in the right, and the Federalists in the wrong.

We shall now see, after such an expression of the people, whether the notorious Stevens, of this State, will be willing to carry out his threat, and introduce a bill for the "repeal" of the adjustment measures of the last session. This, then, was another issue between Federalism and Democracy, in which the latter came off victorious.

Again.—The Federalists attempted to mislead the poorer portion of the people, by misrepresentation and falsehood—by assuming that they (the aristocratic Federalists) were the only true friends of the poor man! This is an old trick of our opponents. Immediately before every election they pretend great love for the poor man, and shed many crocodile tears because of his poverty. But after the election their demeanor is entirely changed, and they pass those same poor men without a nod of recognition. The poor laboring man of this State, however, are not so blind as to be led astray from their true interests. Most of them are reading men, and a majority of them sympathize for Democracy. In the late contest four-fifths of them voted for the Democratic candidates, which was evidence that they did not believe the hypocritical professions made by designing Federalists.

We repeat, then—the result of the late contest in this State should teach our opponents a wholesome lesson. It should teach them that the doctrines and measures they advocate, are odious to the people. Whether the Federalists will again unfurl the banner of "protection"—whether they will again enter the field with the same issues inscribed upon their flag, we know not, nor indeed do we care; but so sure as they do, another defeat, still more disastrous than their late one, awaits them.

All the world and the rest of mankind recollect how Stephens and Toombs, two whig members of Congress from Georgia, ranted and stormed about Southern rights. They were head men in starting the Southern Press, at Washington, and were the most ultra "all-hazard-and-last-extremity" men. The bills before Congress were the most villainous things extant. The editor of the Times, in their State, took his cue, and went for secession with might and main. Stephens and Toombs have backed out, and are now exhorting the people of Georgia to acquiesce. They have done just what we were satisfied they would do. If any one was deceived by their bluster, he must have been as green as a young gourd. The Constitutionality that makes itself merry at the expense of the poor editor!

Pressing on in his order the editor got rather ahead of the music, and finally ahead of Mr. Toombs. The latter drew back, and finally, when the equal participation was refused by Congress, said in debate that there was no aggression upon the South, and no injustice done here. The Times seeing the wrong done against which Mr. Toombs launched his thunders in anticipation, kept straight on, till it got so far as to advocate immediate secession as the remedy—a position not tenable in Georgia, and in which those who occupy it will soon find themselves disagreeably conspicuous.

We are sorry to hear that our young friend COOPER, of that sterling Democratic paper, the "Junata Register," is in ill health. The following editorial appeared in his last paper, by which it will be seen that he has called the devil to his assistance:

The editor will be absent for a couple of weeks. Owing to his continued illness he has followed the advice of his physician, and sought a change of air. In the meantime the paper will be conducted by the devil.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1850.—Aliens who have been three years in the United States, and who did not arrive under eighteen years of age, in order to be qualified to vote at the Presidential Election in 1850, must declare their intention to become naturalized on or before the seventh day of November, 1850, otherwise they will lose the privilege of voting on that occasion.

MARCO C. DICKINSON, the only son of Senator Dickinson, of New York, died at the residence of his father in Birmingham, on the 17th inst., in the 22d year of his age.

COAL IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—The Northern Watchman learns that specimens of coal have recently been found on the farm of George W. Dewees, in Upper Merion township, which are said to burn as well as any Schuylkill county coal. The vein was struck upon while working a sand stone quarry.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.—The Franklin railroad, from Chambersburg to the Maryland line, was sold on the 25th inst., for \$17,000. It was purchased by J. N. Hutchinson for a company in New York.

Cabel is re-elected in Florida to Congress; the Tribune says, by 500 majority; the Legislature is in doubt.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL—FEDERAL CONVENTION.

It affords us no little amusement, when, seated in our sanctum, poring over our different exchange papers in search of news, to witness the Jim Crow articles of the Federal organs, on the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law. They all wish to display a wonderful amount of philanthropy for the suffering portion of mankind who are in bondage, by hurling terrible anathemas at every Democratic member of Congress who supported the bill. But then they find an obstacle in the way, and they are puzzled to know how to denounce Democrats on account of their course, and praise Federalists for having pursued a similar one. They see the inconsistency—they see that it is so glaring that every one must notice it; but yet it must be done. They are anxious to make fair weather with the abolitionists, and to do this they denounce the Fugitive Slave Law and the Democrats who supported it; but yet they must praise and applaud the members of Congress of their own party who supported the same law! How can this be done? There's the rub. Federal ingenuity alone can find a way to overcome the difficulty. We therefore find in the Federal papers one column devoted to the abuse of Democrats for having supported this law, and in a separate article, in another column, we find President Fillmore, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and other prominent men of the Federal party lauded and praised because of the love for the Union they exhibited, in giving their support to this same Fugitive Slave Bill! That's the way Federal editors get over a difficulty!

Our neighbor of the Herald is in some such predicament as this immediately after the passage of the law. In one column he had an article on the subject, in which he denounced the law as disgraceful to the country—as an insult to the North, and the "loopholes" who aided its passage as traitors to humanity. In another article in the same paper, President Fillmore is lauded to the skies for giving peace and harmony once more to our beloved Union, by securing the passage, and sealing with his "approval" the Compromise measures, of which the Fugitive Slave Bill was the head and front! How our neighbor reconciled these two positions with his conscience we cannot understand. Perhaps he had been studying ethics under a new professor.

We find that the North American, the Harrisburg Telegraph, the Pittsburg Gazette, the Lancaster Tribune, and indeed nearly all the Federal papers of the State, have placed themselves in the same awkward dilemma. Such recklessness and total disregard for sincerity and truth should be sufficient to disgust every honest and honorable man. These papers, week after week, flatter and applaud President Fillmore, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster for their "patriotism" and disinterested love of country, in staking their personal popularity for the sake of the Union. They know that Henry Clay was the father and great advocate of every section of the Compromise Bill, and that Fillmore and Webster were no less ardent in their support. They know that the Fugitive Slave Law was one of the great essential sections of that bill, without which all the others were worthless. And yet, while they lavish the most extravagant praise on these leaders of their party for their support of the bill, they denounce, as almost devils, every Democrat who, for the sake of the Union, and for the sake of peace, pursued the same course! Oh, consistency!—Shame, where is thy blush!

A REAL "FINE EXTER."—It appears that Virginia has a few fools yet, who prize flippantly about a dissolution of the Union, and advocate non-intercourse between the North and the South. On the 23d inst., a dinner was given to Messrs. Mason and Hunter, at Warrenton, Va., at which a great amount of steam was left off. The little squad composing the dinner party, are dissatisfied, it seems, with the compromise bills passed by Congress, and they swear in their wrath that they (the dinner party,) will demolish the North, body and breeches. Oh, don't—don't if you please, Messrs. Fine exters. From the volunteer toastmaster on the occasion of this dinner party, we select the following as a specimen. Mr. Smith, we think, had better go to school for a spell before he undertakes to swallow the North. If one of our raw-boned Yankees should get their hands on this fellow he would stand a chance to receive a good spanking!

By A. E. Smith.—The North: Who know her not, we loathe her rats, Not in her incensements we trace, What countries will strengthen, not office; Right will we view and deem her one, Whom Southern sons should stay or ban.

The first and last lines of the above toast are particularly striking; the North is not known but is loathed in the first line, and in the last the sons of the South are called upon to stay or slay the sons of the North. Mr. Smith, no doubt, would adopt the latter, and "slay" Northern sons, particularly in a fight. He is a real "fine-exters," surely, this Mr. Smith, and we recommend that Barnum oblige him for a sh. w.

ADMISSION!—The Clarion Democrat says that Mr. Walker, the whig candidate for Congress in that district, made a great speech in Clarion, in which he spoke of Virginia. He succeeded in finding something to admire in her:

"I love Virginia—I love her for her—(here he thought of her democracy)—I love her for her—yes, gentlemen, I love her for her—for her—her power." Great sensation. The audience confounded.

Oh, carry me back to old Virginia, To old Virginia, thy home!

REMOVAL OF GEN. TAYLOR'S REMAINS.—The remains of the late President passed through Baltimore from Washington, on the 25th inst., in a splendid mourning car, prepared for the occasion by the government. Col. Taylor and Col. Bliss were in attendance. The car was taken on by express train, via York, Columbia and Middletown, to Harrisburg, whence it will be conveyed over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Johnston, and then the remains will be taken by canal and steambot to Kentucky. In accordance with the wish of the family, there has been no great display.

OLD WHITNEY.—This famous war charger, used by Gen. Taylor in most of his celebrated battles in Mexico, passed through Harrisburg in a Canal boat on Sunday week, on his way to the West. He was visited, says the Telegraph, by hundreds of citizens, and generally seemed pleased with their attentions. The old fellow was pronounced to be about 15 years old, and his hair was called "grey eyes." At Columbia, where he arrived in the eve, there was a fireman's celebration with music, when he arrived, which so excited him that he almost broke through the car. The music appeared to revive his recollections. The old glories he had attained to under the same strains.

HON. JAMES M'DOWELL.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer recommends Gov. McDowell to the Legislature of Virginia, as U. S. Senator from that State.

THE SENATOR.

Now that the election is over, says the Chambersburg Standard, and it is known that the Democrats will have a large majority on joint ballot in the next Legislature, the Democratic journals throughout the State are beginning to express their preferences for a suitable person to fill the office of United States Senator, and we notice with pride that a large majority of them speak in the highest terms of the Hon. JAMES S. BLACK, of Somerset, in connection with that office. There is no one more deserving of that high station, or who is better qualified to fill it, than Judge Black. His clear head and calculating mind would do honor to any station in life, and we hope that the Legislature will crown the brilliant victories achieved by the Democracy in Pennsylvania, by sending him to Washington to battle for the great cause, side by side, with that great statesman, Gen. Cass. With such a man in the Senate of the United States, we could rest assured that the watch towers of Democracy would be defended in such a manner as would give great credit to the Keystone of the Federal Arch.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—By the Baltimore papers we learn that a convention of the Editors of Maryland was held in Baltimore last week. The Convention was well attended, nearly every county in the State being represented. A report was adopted in favor of cheap postage on letters, and an exemption from postage on newspapers within the Congressional district where the paper may be published. Both measures are very desirable; for the greater the facilities afforded to the diffusion of information, the greater will be the improvement in the moral and social condition of the people. We entertained the hope that something would have been done on this important subject during the last session of Congress; but the time of Congress was so much occupied in the discussion of the slavery question as to have left little leisure for the consideration of any other matter. We sincerely hope something may be done by the next session of Congress.

The following preamble and resolutions were also unanimously adopted by the Convention—which, we take it, is the most emphatic voice that has yet emanated from Maryland on the subject of the Compromise measures:

WHEREAS, At the first session of the 31st Congress, just closed, a series of measures were adopted, after long and earnest discussion, intended to allay the excitement on the slavery question. And whereas, the said measures have given satisfaction to a very large portion of the citizens of the Union, still in different portions of the North and South we see that dissatisfaction on those questions exists, and is giving rise to language and proceedings greatly to be regretted by every true lover of the Union. Therefore, as conductors of the Press of Maryland, and expressing what we know to be the feelings of the people of this State, as well as our own calm and deliberate judgment, we hereby Resolved, That Maryland is indelibly attached to the Union, its Constitution, and its Laws, and that we will advocate and sustain them. Resolved, That as Editors of the press of Maryland, we approve of the recent measures passed by Congress on the Slavery question, deeming them calculated, if carried out faithfully, to restore harmony between the North and South.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the opposition to those measures which is exhibited both in the North and in the South, by misguided men, and that such opposition and resistance shall not fail to meet our unceasing rebuke and condemnation.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING.—Gov. Johnston has issued his proclamation, fixing upon the 12th day of December next, as a day of general thanksgiving.

A GREAT BARBECUE AND UNION FESTIVAL, in compliment to Mr. Clay, was held at Lexington, Ky., on the 16th inst. Letters complimentary to Mr. C. were received from Gen. Cass, Gen. Foote, Daniel S. Dickinson, and Daniel Webster. Mr. Clay made a speech of about an hour's length, which is highly praised for its eloquence and patriotism.

A BLOODTHIRSTY DISPOSITION.—The New Albany (Ind.) Bulletin tells the following: Wm. Gross the young man who was lately convicted of murder, in the confession of his guilt, which was given in evidence on the trial, stated that he had no motive in the perpetration of the inhuman act, except the desire to gratify a fiendish thirst for blood, and a domineering satisfaction in seeing the death struggles of fellow beings, which he had imbibed during the Mexican campaign.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR SEDUCTION.—The Circuit Court in Van Buren, Arkansas, lately tried the suit of Wm. Ward vs. James Congar, for seducing plaintiff's daughter, a girl of 15 years old. The jury gave a verdict for Mr. Ward, \$5000 damages, and expressed their regret that they could not legally lay the damages at \$10,000.

By the death of Col. Wm. Croghan, of Pittsburg, recently deceased, his daughter, who some years since eloped with Capt. Schinley, of the British army, comes into the entire possession of an estate valued at \$5 millions of dollars.

AMERICAN ENERGY.—The reply Barnum received from Cincinnati, when he wrote whether there was a house large enough to accommodate a Jenny Lind audience, is characteristic of American energy. It was that, if no house could be found, one could be built.

SENTENCE OF DEATH FOR RAPE.—The Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, at a Jury term held at Lenox in the county of Berkshire, Maine, last month, pronounced sentence of death against an Irishman by the name of Bulman, for rape on a defenceless orphan girl of eighteen years of age. The trial occupied four days. After being out an hour the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the court pronounced the sentence of death against the prisoner.

The recent London Medical Periodical makes the following declaration:—"There never lived that conqueror, who, with sword or lance, slew one conqueror of the myriads that have died of lance and spear."

OFFICIAL VOTE

For State Officers and the Amendment to the Constitution.

Table with columns for Counties, Addictor General, Surveyor General, Canal Commissioner, and For Amendment. Lists names and vote counts for various counties like Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Centre, Carbon, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York.

Democrats in Roman, Whigs in Italica, and Natives marked thus *

REPROBATION OF A GRAND SCHEM.—A Boston speculator proposes a plan by which they who choose may go to London and see the big fair, in the Spring, and come back again, all for not more than one hundred dollars. He says he has ascertained from good authority, that provided one hundred passengers can be obtained, the proprietors of a line of first class packets will agree to furnish a passage to Liverpool and back, and provide good accommodations and excellent fare for the sum of sixty dollars each. The whole trip and stay to include about three months.

Governor Quitman dates his proclamation "the 24th year of the Independence of Mississippi." The idea ticks the Southern ultra mightily.

A minister of church approached a little urchin about twelve years old, and laying his hand upon his shoulder, thus addressed him: "My son, I believe the devil has hold of you." "I believe he has too," was the significant reply of the urchin. The preacher about that time vanished.

JOSEPH E. DOW, a man of decided talent, and a fine poet as well as prose writer, died in Washington City on Wednesday last.

We learn that the cholera has broken out in Stouvenville, Ohio, with great violence, and it is said that on last Friday twenty one cases occurred in that place.

BRADDOCK'S SOLDIERS.—The workmen on that portion of the Central Railroad which passes through Braddock's Fields, Allegheny county, Pa., have lately dug up several skeletons, the remains, doubtless, of some of the officers and soldiers of General Braddock's gallant army, which was dreadfully cut to pieces by the Indians in the early wars.

A MODEL VILLAGE.—The Warrenton, N. C. News says—"There is not a looser nor drunkard in Warrenton, nor a family that is not perfectly respectable and making a decent living by honest industry." "This is saying much of our village, but it is true."

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—A short time since, the Rev. A. B. Luchman, of York, Pa., received the following anonymous communication, containing \$1400: "Reverend Sir,—The money enclosed is for the State and County—over half to each. Have the good will to put it to its proper place. It is for taxes which had not been assessed." According to the request of the writer, the Rev. gentleman has paid to both the State and County \$700 each, and publishes formal receipts therefor.

The tea cultivation in South Carolina is still successful in its results. Mr. Julius Smith says that the tea has yielded by him from China in May were planted in June, and that of the 5th of the present month of September many of them were from one to three inches in height—"strong, healthy, beautiful plants from the original China seed, germinating so as to lift themselves above ground in less than three months from the time of planting the nuts."

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