

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Stratton, Editor and Proprietor. PUBLISHED, APRIL 1, 1892.

Presidential Electors.

- GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne. WILSON McCANDLESS, of Allegheny. ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia. PETER LOGAN, Philadelphia. GEORGE H. MARTIN, Philadelphia. JOHN MILLER, Philadelphia. F. W. BOCKUS, Philadelphia. F. R. McKAY, Jr., Delaware. A. A. PETER, Chester. DANIEL FISHER, Berks. R. E. JAMES, Northampton. JOHN McREYNOLDS, Columbia. H. C. EYER, Union. ISAGO CLAYTON, Schuylkill. ISAAC ROBINSON, Adams. HENRY FETTER, Perry. JAS. BURNSIDE, Centre. MAXWELL McCASKEY, Greene. JOSEPH McDONALD, Cambria. W. S. COLAHAN, Washington. ANDREW BURK, Allegheny. WM. DUNN, Berks. JOHN S. McCOMFORT, Clarion. GEO. R. BARRETT, Clearfield.

WILLIAM SEARIGHT, of Fayette.

We are indebted to Hon. Lewis Cass, Richard Broadhead, and James M. Linnahan, Washington, for valuable public documents.

We are indebted to our friend DENVER, Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, for copies of important bills.

A MONUMENTAL STOCK OF GOODS.—The largest, handsomest, and cheapest lot of Goods that ever arrived in Carlisle, have just been received and are now being unpacked at the cheap Store of O'NEAL. These goods have been selected from the "top of the market," and are rare, fashionable, cheap, and embrace the latest styles. Mr. O'NEAL and his accommodating clerks, are proverbial for their assiduity in mode, and accommodating disposition, which of itself is an important consideration. See his advertisement in another column, and then go and see.

Show Beef.—The finest sample of rare beef that has been offered for sale in our market for a long time, was sold by John B. Noble, stall No. 12, yesterday morning. It was enough to make the mouth of an epicure water to look at. Such beef is seldom found in our market. The bullock killed by Mr. Noble was a beauty—exceedingly fat, sleek, and healthy—and weighed, clean meat, 300 pounds.—Mr. N. will have more of the same superior beef on next market morning.

THURSDAY MORNING.—Look out!—On Saturday night last the dwelling of Mr. ANDREW BLAIR, of this borough, was entered by burglars, who purloined from the drawer of his Secretary \$50 in specie, a watch, and a quantity of silverware. The burglars effected an entrance, by forcing the lock of the cellar door.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—On the same night the smoke house of Wm. M. BUDEN, Esq., was robbed of its contents, consisting of dried meat, &c.

SMILE ANOTHER ROBBERY.—On Monday night the smoke house of Mr. HENRY BLAIR was entered, and the contents thereof, consisting of dried meat, &c., were carried off. Our towns are cursed with a number of thieves and robbers, who are, it is believed, organized into a band, and are ready for any and everything. Every house keeper should prepare to guard against these desperadoes, by keeping constantly on hand a good revolver, or some other effective weapon. A night robber, if he can be caught in the act, should be shot down on the spot.

POST-OFFICE APPOINTMENT.—The Postmaster General has appointed ANSON P. NORFON, Postmaster at the Carlisle Springs, this county, vice David Corman, resigned.

THE SQUANONNA RIVER.—The Squanonna river is, at present, in fine falling order, and the lumbermen are taking advantage of it. Large numbers of them have already passed Harrisburg with raft on their way to market.

THE PENNSYLVANIA.—We are glad to see that Messrs. W. V. McKean and Wm. Forney, have retired from the editorship of the Philadelphia Pennsylvania, and are succeeded by Wm. H. Hox, Esq., of Baltimore. For a number of years Mr. Hox was the able associate editor of the Baltimore Argus, and is well known as a bold political writer and orthodox Democrat. We hope the Pennsylvania may regain the confidence of the Democracy, and re-establish the character of its former distinguished editor, JOHN W. FORNEY, had established for it. Under the control of Mr. Hox's immediate predecessors, it was rather a weak vessel, and its boyish editorials afforded evidence of the want of ability on the part of those who catered for its columns.

LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTION.—The Penn. Farm Journal says that the citizens of Luzerne county have raised by subscription the sum of \$2,500, to secure the holding of the next State Agricultural Fair in that city. This amount, it says, can be considerably increased, if necessary. What would Carlisle be willing to contribute, for the same purpose?

WE learn from Harrisburg that the bill introduced by Mr. BONHAM, to compel the Cumberland Valley Railroad to keep the fences along their said road in repair, and requiring them also to erect cattle guards at public and private crossings, has passed a final reading in the House. This will be gratifying intelligence to farmers and others residing near the rail-road, and particularly to those who have had cattle killed by the cars. We hope the bill may also pass the Senate without a dissenting voice.

ACCIDENT AT GETTYSBURG.—We learn from the Gettysburg Compiler of yesterday, that a melancholy accident took place in that borough on Friday last. It occurred in the taking down of the south wall of the Catholic Church, at which the contractors for the erection of a new edifice, with a number of hands, were engaged. It seems that whilst preparations were being made to throw the wall, it fell prematurely, and, as to say, Mr. Henry Hollinger, a most estimable and highly respected young man, and Charles Ruckmacker, (a colored man), were instantly crushed to death beneath it. Their bodies were very soon rescued, but lifeless, and so awfully mutilated as scarcely to be recognizable.

FOUR GUILTY.—The trial of the Beckwiths—two brothers—for the murder of the jewelry boy, LEMMA, a few weeks since, which has occupied the attention of the Quarter Session Court at Philadelphia for several days, terminated on Monday, by a verdict from the jury of "guilty of murder in the first degree." The brothers will therefore be hung. Godley, Graham's, Sartin's, and Peterson's magazines, for April, are out, and as attractive as ever.

IMPORTANT MESSAGES.

"We publish to day a very able Message from Gov. Dixon, to the Legislature, on the subject of the finances. Like everything from the pen of our distinguished Executive, it is plain, clear, and sensible. The suggestions contained therein cannot fail to be highly advantageous, if carried out in a proper manner. In reference to our finances for the current year, remarks the Democratic Union, this message makes a very favorable exhibit, showing that there will, in all probability, be a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$300,000.

In reference to the management of the public works, the suggestions of the Governor are of the very first importance, and if the Legislature fails to carry them out, the people will know where the responsibility lies.

For the last three years the Canal Commissioners have been struggling to have a sufficient appropriation made to pay off the old debts on the public works, but the Legislature in their wisdom have invariably cut down the estimates of the Canal Board, by which means the debts of one year are staved off and carried into a succeeding year; and the Commonwealth has invariably been in the position of a bankrupt manufacturer, who has to pay fifty per cent. more for inferior labor and materials than the man or the company that buys for cash.

Let the Legislature make provision for carrying out the CASH SYSTEM on the public works, and our word for it, the repairs will be made with much greater efficiency, and the expenditures will be reduced thirty per cent.

Every good business man knows the importance of this system, and it is almost a universal rule, that the manufacturer who deals for cash succeeds and makes money, whilst the one who does everything upon credit, drags on for a few years and then fails. We regard this as a more important than all the schemes that have been introduced into the Legislature at the present session.

The public works of Pennsylvania are just beginning to yield a proper revenue, and there is every reason to believe that a few years will make them highly productive.

The recommendations of the Gov. in reference to the completion of the North Branch canal and the road to avoid the Portage planes, are also of the first importance. Both these works should be finished at the earliest day practicable, and we trust the Legislature will not fail to make appropriations to complete them.

All experience proves that the North Branch will be one of our most productive improvements, and that it will open up one of the richest mineral regions of this State. This canal, and the northern coal region of Pennsylvania will soon be as active and prosperous as the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions now are.

In reference to the Portage planes, it is apparent that it will be a great matter of economy, to avoid them as it was to avoid the Schuylkill plane; and if we expect to do the great carrying trade of the West, that is now pouring in upon us from the new avenue just opening up, we are bound to place this road on the best possible footing.

The suggestions of the Governor in reference to special legislation, are not less important than the balance of the document, and is entitled to equal consideration. This whole message is of the highest interest, and we sincerely trust that it may have its proper influence upon the Legislature.

Whig State Convention.

The Whig State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday, a full delegation from every district of the State being in attendance. Hon. WILLIAM JESUP, of Susquehanna county, acted as permanent President, supported by a large number of able and distinguished gentlemen.

Mr. Bonham's speech on the bill to repeal the sixth section of the obstruction law, was earnestly commended to the attention of all who desire to see the current views of the Whig party on this subject. The bill to repeal the sixth section of the obstruction law, and the obligation resting upon all citizens to aid in the enforcement, to the letter, of the only one remaining that has not been executed, and which is irreparable. In an especial manner would the circulation and reading of this speech in the South open the eyes of the citizens there, to the true position of the northern democratic and whig parties upon the great question of Southern rights. Mr. Bonham strips the sophistries from the arguments by which ex-Gov. Johnston attempted to justify his hostility to the repealing bill, gives the true reading of the opinions in the celebrated Prigg case, and a sound construction of the effects and requirements of the decision made therein, places in the clearest light the positive duty of repealing the obstruction law, and exposes the baseless nature of the constitutional objections that have been raised against the fugitive slave law. It is a speech calculated to dispel all delusion, and to do much good by its practical teachings.

FILLMORE and WEBSTER.—Col. Webb, editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, the man who gave the name "Whig" to his party, says Fillmore would be beaten in New York, if nominated for President, from seventy to one hundred thousand votes. The Republic, Mr. Fillmore's organ, sneers at the opinion of Webb, but Webb says the Republic knows the truth as well as he does, only the special organ has not the independence to admit it.

So far, Webb is right, we verily believe, or somewhere in the vicinity of right. But when he goes on to flatter himself, and tell his readers that Webster has the best show for the nomination at Philadelphia, the Republic can return the compliment, and tell him he knows better, only, as a partisan of Mr. Webster, he has not the candor to admit the truth.

"HARRY"—It is said that General Scott has written two letters on Native Americanism—one in favor of the foreigners and one against them. In this instance he is very much like the India Rubber Man in the show, who, after twisting himself into every possible shape and form, ended the performance by swallowing himself.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At Harrisburg, on Friday last, a poor fellow by the name of Christian Troupe, while endeavoring to cross the Cumberland Valley railroad, at Second street, with a cart load of oysters, was run over by a train of cars coming down the grade. He was picked up and found to be dreadfully mutilated, and died soon after the accident occurred. He leaves a wife and several small children who were dependent upon his exertions for support.

The Philadelphia Hotels are crowded at the present time with strangers from all parts of the Union. A number of merchants from Cleveland and other points of the West are now purchasing their spring supplies, who heretofore purchased their goods in neighboring markets.

W. H. COWAN, Esq., a Lawyer and member of the Baltimore bar, while out gunning, a few days since, accidentally shot James Scott, who died instantly, leaving a wife and family.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE establishment has purchased a press capable of printing 15,000 copies of the double sheet paper in an hour. It is said to be the fastest in the country.

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The man that don't take a paper wants to know if General Scott wasn't taken at the battle of Waterloo. Rather heavy.

Nothing of public interest transpiring in Congress.

For the Volunteer.

PLAINFIELD ACADEMY.

The closing exercises on Thursday, March 25, gave universal satisfaction. During the day the students were examined, and we must say that they acquitted themselves admirably, reciting, reading, and reciting upon their instructors. The exercises of the evening exceeded any thing of the kind we had ever witnessed. The speeches were good, the dialogues (some original) were better, possible. In this institution we have an evidence of what may be done by one individual. Six years since Prof. Burns came into this neighborhood almost unknown. When he expressed his intention of opening an academy in the present location, the wisecracks shook their heads. They thought such an institution must be in a village. Time has shown that Prof. B. was right in preferring the country. Each session has shown an increase in the number of students. Now they amount to nearly forty. To our city friends we can truly say a more desirable location cannot be found.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The London Correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in speaking of Louis Napoleon, says "altogether the position of Louis Napoleon, is a very precarious one, whether contemplated under its home or its foreign relations. At home he is universally regarded with distrust, even by those who immediately surround him and do his bidding. Abroad he is looked upon as a mere adventurer, and his warlike designs, which would be imprudent were he a prudent and a wise man, are not altogether without foundation."

It seems to us to be impossible that he can be viewed otherwise than with distrust even by those on whom he is disposed to confer favors, as his course of conduct has been such 'as to banish all confidence. He has betrayed the trust reposed in him, and violated the oath of which he took, and of course cannot be relied on, as to any professional which he may make. His situation is no doubt critical, and a day may put an end to his power and to his life. He is tolerated at present; but the French people cannot long endure his intolerable despotism. Vengeance may slumber for a time, but it will be sure. He has not the affections of the people of France, nor can he long retain the allegiance of the army; for he has not the commanding talents to dazzle them with glorious exploits, and successful stratagems of war. Should the nation remain at peace his tyranny will not be endurable; and if engaged in war, some successful general will arise to "push him from his stool."

If he be looked upon by the despotic powers of Europe "as a mere adventurer," they may not be disposed to assist him in retaining his usurped power, and we feel confident, that, without their active interference, he cannot long maintain his position. We believe that he has been, and it may be, forced to a certain extent, by the intelligent portion of the French people—and that as soon as this feeling can be concentrated in a single point, he will be overthrown. Should such be the case, his fall will excite no commiseration either at home or abroad; for he is looked upon everywhere as a perjured tyrant. He has succeeded in silencing the public press, and even in suppressing the private expression of opinion; but these restraints will be forcibly removed, we suspect, before the expiration of the present year, when a convulsion will take place. Indeed we are surprised that a rising of the populace of Paris has not already occurred; but it will come, and, like a whirlwind, sweep him from power, and overwhelm him in ruin.

SPEECH OF MR. BONHAM.—The last Keystone contains a very able speech of J. ELLIS BONHAM, Esq., delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 3d March, on the Bill to repeal the 6th Section of the Act of 3d March, 1847, better known as the obstruction law. We shall publish the speech hereafter.

Mr. Bonham's speech on the bill to repeal the sixth section of the obstruction law, was earnestly commended to the attention of all who desire to see the current views of the Whig party on this subject. The bill to repeal the sixth section of the obstruction law, and the obligation resting upon all citizens to aid in the enforcement, to the letter, of the only one remaining that has not been executed, and which is irreparable. In an especial manner would the circulation and reading of this speech in the South open the eyes of the citizens there, to the true position of the northern democratic and whig parties upon the great question of Southern rights. Mr. Bonham strips the sophistries from the arguments by which ex-Gov. Johnston attempted to justify his hostility to the repealing bill, gives the true reading of the opinions in the celebrated Prigg case, and a sound construction of the effects and requirements of the decision made therein, places in the clearest light the positive duty of repealing the obstruction law, and exposes the baseless nature of the constitutional objections that have been raised against the fugitive slave law. It is a speech calculated to dispel all delusion, and to do much good by its practical teachings.

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News Items.

CHARITY.—"Charity covereth a multitude of sins." All those who are desirous of living well, and blessing their kind, are slow to believe evil reports, or cry down their fellow. Honest expostulation and kind reproof, are always proper—good—but the jealousies of social life, which so often exhibit itself in the backbiting, and mean personal remarks, to the injury of individuals, is most reprehensible. Trust not to each accusing tongue, As most weak persons do; But still believe that story wrong, Which ought not to be true. SHERIDAN.

CARAVAN CAPTURED.—Latter intelligence from Northern Mexico, has been received, to the effect that the caravan, the leader of the recent revolutionary movement, had been captured by General Harney, and brought a prisoner to Brownsville. It appears he was making the territory of the United States his rendezvous, in open violation of public law.

ANOTHER "CODE D'ETAT" ERROR.—Our latest advices from Europe state that rumors were spreading on all sides that the Empire of France will be declared on the 29th of March. On that day the Eagles are to be distributed to the army, the present Senate and deputies, and the garrison of Paris, and report says that, by an unanimous shout, Louis Napoleon will be declared Emperor. A new appeal to the nation will then be made to ratify the declaration, which will no doubt be carried.

MORTALITY AMONG GENERALS.—Within the five years which have elapsed since the commencement of the war with Mexico no less than thirteen American Generals have departed this life, viz:—Taylor, Worth, Mason, Brady, Kearney, Hamer, Hopping, Belknap, Donnan, Croghan, Brooks, Arbutnot, and Whiting.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN VIRGINIA.—Six men and a woman, emigrating to the West, were massacred in a house in Dordridge county, Va., last week, by another emigrating party who put up at the same house. They robbed the murdered party of \$23,000, and made their escape.

ANATHEMAS.—The Baltimore Clipper hopes the man who won't pay the printer "may be sunk deep in a stagnant pool, to be nibbled to death by tadpoles." A Texan paper ejaculates "may he have a scolding wife and a smoky chimney, and may his days be many." The Brownlow Whig says: "may he, on pulling on a tight boot, find a live hornet in the bottom." "May he be rode on a rail, after getting his boot off, with the sharp edge up, with a bushel bag of sand tied to each leg."

HEAVY DAMAGE.—A Mr. Charles Black has obtained a verdict of \$10,000 against the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, for injuries to his little son, occasioned by an accident on their road which happened near Greenville, La., and was the result of carelessness on the part of the Company's agents.

A SURE WIFE.—A certain Amor Hamilton advertises that his wife Mary, having left his house without just cause, he will pay no debts of her contracting. Whosoever that lady comes out upon him without money, and declares "if he will pay one hundred part of the debts for me that I have already paid for him in dollars and cents, it would be enough to support me decently, (without work) the remainder of my life."

AGE OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—Cass and Webster about 70; Houston, Scott, Marcy and Butler, over 60; Buchanan, 62; Lane, 59; Fillmore, 59; Douglas about 40.

A SHEET IN THE WIND.—A Kentucky editor makes the following statement:—"Our stock of paper has fizzled out, or nearly so. SUG. PAPER, MAKE IT UP, IF YOU CAN, WE WILL BUY it, and the editor is right, or may be before another supply of paper is obtained, hence we publish a half sheet instead of a whole one, and include therefrom everything except necessary news, notices and new advertisements."

BANK NOTES PESTILENCE.—The Cincinnati Enquirer, in noticing the statement of Dr. Buckler, of that city, that small pox is often communicated by means of small notes, says:

"The teller of one of the banks of Columbus, an estimable young man, contracted the disease by handling a batch of bills which had been transmitted from this city, where the small pox was then quite prevalent, and in malignant form. The young man died, and by such a seemingly harmless channel of communication, was the lowly postage stamp the cause of a family losing their main stay in life."

The Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania has decided that the \$300 Exemption law does not exempt property from levy and sale for school taxes. It has also been decided that the certificates of school teachers must be renewed annually, and as no certificates can be given except upon actual examination, it follows that all teachers must be examined annually.

It is stated that Gov. Kosuth has rented a large warehouse, 9 miles from Cincinnati, to furnish employment for Hungarian refugees, in the manufacture of saddles and accoutrements.

The first of April is an awfully sorry time.—The cry on every hand is, "pay what thou owest,"—Bible injunction of no small import.

A young married lady named O'Byrne, attempted to commit suicide in Baltimore, on Monday evening last week. The departure of her husband for California was the cause.

If all the money cast away for rum in this country, in the last two years, were accumulated, it would equal what was ever done, and leave a surplus sufficient to pierce the clouds with a monument to Washington.

A crazy Englishman, whose offer of marriage was rejected by the countess de Boarncine, has left her 600,000 francs by his will.

The law against the circulation of foreign small notes in Delaware goes in operation on the first of May. The penalty is \$10.

The Common Council of New York, has paid a bill the past year of two hundred and forty one dollars for kid gloves.

On Thursday week a little daughter of Carpenter Taylor, of Lancaster, was accidentally burned to death.

There were 534 births at sea on board of vessels which arrived at New York during the year 1851.

A man in Maine applied for two gallons of rum for "mechanical purposes." "For what mechanical purposes," asked the agent. "For raising a barn," was the reply.

Mr. Forrest, it is said, has made complaints of perjury against three quarters of the witnesses in the late divorce suit.

The Boston Lantern is as funny as Punch, though it is one falling—it makes light of everything!—We slip from it the following hint to the Bloomers:—"In Rome do as they do in Rome. If you would wear the pants at home, You must not wear them out."

A writer in a city paper is very much opposed to the nomination of Fillmore for the presidency, because the said Fillmore has not the most remote degree of being elected. The same reason applies in a good degree to the whole batch of whig applicants to that high office, so they had better not be nominated—any of them.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The following extract from the letter of General Charles H. Paine, one of the able Democratic members of Congress from New Hampshire, to his constituents, fully exposes the imbecility, extravagance and corruption of the present Whig National Administration, and the necessity there is for a change in our rulers:

The whole cost of the Government during the last year of the Mexican war, under a Democratic administration, was only \$57,451,199—about \$1,000,000 more than that of last year, in a time of profound peace. Our public debt, principal and interest, is upwards of \$134,000,000; but still the administration is not a word about reducing it. With them a public debt is a public blessing. England has a large public debt, and our English capitalists think we must have one. Not any intimation is heard about reducing our yearly expenditures; (which as we have seen, are almost \$50,000,000) on the contrary, open schemes are on foot to make bad worse. All this the people see is wrong.

The people are dissatisfied with the Executive weakness and indecision, the lassitude and debility, and what is of greater moment, the subserviency to British and foreign interests, which characterize the administration. They do not wish or expect anything but a manly and prompt enforcement of our rights, and only ask that foreign nations shall be taught to remember, that the flag of stars and stripes, like the eagle of Rome, when her greatness overtopped the world, is the proud symbol of a Power, not to be violated with impunity. But time will not allow me to dwell upon the weak and pusillanimous conduct of the administration, in our foreign affairs.

The people are beginning to see, too, that under the present Administration, there has been too much plundering of the Treasury; too much Gardinerism, and Galphinism; too much corruption, and bribery among men in high places of the Republic; too exclusive an administration, whereby the people are excluded from the seven principles, which form the basis of the party in power; namely, the five leaves and two fishes. They have seen the GALVIN operation carried out under the Taylor dynasty, witness a member of the cabinet received from the National Treasury ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR HIS OWN USE.

They have seen the GARDINER operation carried out under the Fillmore Administration, whereby they have good reason to believe, that the members of the cabinet received upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS from the people's Treasury, for their own private purposes. They have seen the allowance by this Administration, of the Bank-note issue, by which the friends of those who are lawfully in power, have illegally and improperly received thirty thousand dollars, on a pension claim which had been long before adjusted and settled under the half pay law.

The CHICKASAW CLAIM, by which eminent banks in this city received from the Treasury, when in fact they were not entitled to it, upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is a fund belonging to a tribe of Indians, known as the Chickasaws. The HARGOUS CLAIM, under which eight hundred thousand dollars were paid from the Treasury, when in fact they were not entitled to it, is a claim of the Hargous family, for their own private purposes. They have seen the allowance by this Administration, of the Bank-note issue, by which the friends of those who are lawfully in power, have illegally and improperly received thirty thousand dollars, on a pension claim which had been long before adjusted and settled under the half pay law.

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