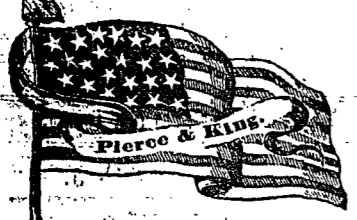


THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Stratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLETON, JULY 8, 1852.



FOR PRESIDENT, Gen. Franklin Pierce, Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Col. William R. King, Of Alabama.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, William Scarratt, Of Fayette County.

- Presidential Electors. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne. WILSON MCARDLE, of Allegheny. ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

THE "VOLUNTEER" FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

For the accommodation of those who desire Democratic paper during the campaign, we shall send the Volunteer to Clubs, from the 1st of July until after the Presidential election, at the following low rates:

One copy 50 cents. Six copies \$2.00. Thirty copies \$10.00.

We return our thanks to Messrs. Speaker Boyd, and Messrs. Kutz, for Congressional documents.

The borough authorities of Lewistown have passed an Ordinance requiring every property-holder to pave with good brick, under severe penalties.

The Volunteer finds that some years ago it contained a puff of William R. King. None of Pierce has yet come to light.

At their old game. Federalism delights in slander and defamation of character. It may judge from present indications, Gen. Pierce and William R. King may expect to be stigmatized by Federal slanders.

The Lancetier says that this same John Strohm was one who, by his course, while a member of Congress, would have stirred our soldiers in an enemy's country—a man whose cowardly heart would have recoiled to see the bones of our gallant army bleed on the plains of Mexico—a man who would have had Scott and his forces welcomed, with bloody hands to hospitable graves.

The Whig papers say Scott never lost a battle. If our memory does not deceive us, Governor Mason once repulsed him. The General complained afterward, that Mary kept up an uncomfortable fire in the rear.

KICKING OUT OF THE TRACES!

It is quite amusing to read the Whig papers since the nomination of Gen. Scott. It is well known that the Southern delegates to the late Federal National Convention, opposed the nomination of Scott to the post. But, all their efforts to defeat the favorite candidate of Gov. Johnston, Thaddeus Stevens, Horace Greeley, Wm. H. Seward, & id omne genus, failed, and Gen. Scott was nominated.

Such is the feeling in the Southern States.—Some of the Whig papers, it is true, are making strenuous efforts in behalf of their sinking candidates, and in their appeals they point to the slavery resolutions adopted by their National Convention, and attempt to convince their readers that in the event of Scott's election he will prove true to the South, and to the compromises of the constitution.

There are more Galphin and Gardiner claims to be settled, they think, and they are anxious to obtain another good puff at Uncle Sam's treasury. But they are doomed—the people, thank God, are awake to their interests, and will never again place in power a party so notoriously corrupt as are those who are now attempting to foist themselves into office, by the cry of "Lundy's Lane," "Mexican war," and "issuance of feathers."

WHISTLING TO KEEP THEIR COURAGE UP.

The Whig papers in this and other States are daily engaged in the denunciations that are being heaped against Scott by men of his own party. But they desire to "keep up appearance," as a boasting and swaggering. They would have their readers believe, notwithstanding the powerful opposition to Scott, that his chance for success is remarkably good.

Well, let them whistle—we are willing they should enjoy themselves as well as they can. According to their own accounts, about one third of the Whigs of the Union are already read out of the party; and the Scott Whigs still whistle on, and bluster and boast. The New York Tribune is very independent, and says "It is spite upon the platform" erected at Baltimore, and defies every slaveholder.

Attention! Silver Greys! Forward, March! It seems that the Silver Greys in New York City, approve of the course of the Tribune, (the organ of Gen. Scott,) on the slavery question. Greeley thus gives them their marching orders.

The weather is warm—the heat oppressive.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

In solemn column we publish Gen. Scott's letter, accepting the nomination of the National Federal Convention. It is a literary curiosity, and will serve for something to laugh at during the hot weather.

It is not necessary that we should point out the many absurd propositions contained in Gen. Scott's letter. Every reader of common sense can detect them himself. In regard to our naturalization law, his suggestion is as novel as absurd.

There were several other speakers, who also tortured their brains to secure a little fulsome adulation; but, as they opened with the remark that they had three ideas in their heads, and nothing said by them, we have omitted their veracity in this respect, we let them alone.

ANNIVERSARIES.

The Sixty-sixth Anniversary of the "Bell's Lecture Society" of Dickinson College, and the Sixty-third of the "Union Philanthropic" were celebrated, the former Monday evening, the latter Tuesday evening last, in the usual manner.

The Anniversary Address—by J. T. CARLETON, Chester county, was second to none of the evening. His remarks to the societies were characterized by a business and brevity deserving imitation.

The Whig ratification meeting. Our neighbor of the Herald—quite a trump at making much out of small capital—last week announced, (no doubt) for the benefit of his country friends, such an announcement being out of its latitude in Carlisle, that a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Glades' Hotel, in ratification of the nominations; also, that eloquence was the staple production of said meeting.

This, to be sure, was slightly irrelevant; but then, the digression may be pardoned, when it is remembered that the gentleman has for a long time been engaged in the fish business, which accounts for the fact that his ideas are in general somewhat scaly, and always shot in that direction.

From Washington.

Washington, July 3, 1852.

Dear Bralton—Despairing of success in the South, the Whigs will rally all their forces and distribute their means in the free States. The great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio will be the principal battle ground, and the Whig leaders, if they can by any possibility carry these States, enough straggling electoral votes may fall in to carry Scott triumphantly through.

Knowing that all the efforts of the Whigs will be exerted in that direction, it becomes the Democratic party in the North to arouse and put forth its strength in the good old cause. It is not enough that we elect our candidates by a bare majority of electoral votes—the Federalists should be routed in every State in the Union, their strongholds should be invaded and their dens broken up, till that corrupt party, and its still more corrupt and corrupting principles, practices and influences have no foothold on the face of this glorious Republic.

When I ask, under this or any other government, have such barefaced frauds been perpetrated, as have been committed by the two Cabinets since Clay's fall in 1841? Never. And yet these very Cabinet officers are now modestly asking that their terms of service may be continued—four years longer! Their requests cannot be complied with.

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From the Pittsburgh Daily Atlas.

GEN. SCOTT—GEN. JACKSON—GOV. CLINTON.

In April, 1817, Gen. Jackson, the commander of the Southern Division of the United States Army, issued an order concerning that Division, this order was spoken of by Gen. Scott in terms highly insulting to a brother officer, &c., the language he used on terms of intimacy. Of the Whig papers, Gen. Scott, Gen. Jackson was informed by an anonymous letter from New York, and he made a respectful call upon Gen. Scott for an explanation. The reply of Gen. Scott, as appears from the annexed letter, was insulting and opprobrious. This letter we have never seen in print, but to it Gen. Jackson replied as follows:

Head Quarters, Division of the South, Nashville, Dec. 3, 1817. Sir—I have been absent from this place a considerable time, rendering the last friendly office I could, to a particular friend, whose eyes closed on the 20th ult. Owing to this your letter of the 4th October was not received until the 1st instant.

Upon the receipt of the anonymous communication made me from New York, I hastened to lay it before you; that course was suggested to me by the respect I felt for you as a man and a soldier, and that you might have it in your power to answer how far you have been guilty of so base and inaccessible conduct. Independent of the services you had rendered your country, the circumstances of your wearing the badge and insignia of a soldier, led to the conclusion that I was addressing a gentleman. With those feelings you would be given, and I am sure, been for a moment entertained that you could have descended from the high and dignified character of a major general of the United States, and use a language so opprobrious and insolent as you have just assured I should have viewed you as rather contemptible to have had any converse with you on the subject.

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