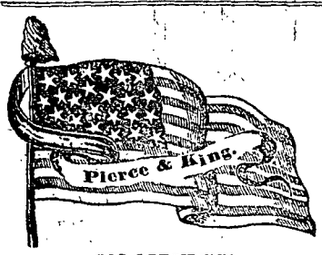
THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, OCTOBER 14, 1852.



FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. Franklin Pierce,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Col. William R. King.

OF ALABAMA.

Presidential Electors.

SENATORIAL.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne.
WILSON M'CANDLESS, of Allegheny.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT.

ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICTS.

1. PETER LOGAN, Philadelphia.
2. GEORGE H. MARTIN, Philadelphia.
3. JOHN MILLER, Philadelphia.
4. F. W. BOCKIUS, Philadelphia.
5. R. McKAY, Jr. Delaware.
6. A. APPLE, Bucks.
7. N. STRICKLAND, Chester.
8. A. PETERS Lancaster.
9. DAVID FISTER, Berks.
10. R. E. JAMES, Northampton.
11. JOHN McREYNOLDS, Columbia.
12. P. DAMON, Tioga.
13. H. C. EYER, Union.
14. JNO. CLAYTON, Schuylkill.
15. ISAAC ROBINSON, Adams.
16. HENRY FETTER, Perry.
17. JAS. BURNSIDE, Centre.
18. MAXWELL McCASLIN, Greene
19. JOSEPH McDONALD, Cambria.
20. W. S. COLAHAN, Washington.
21. ANDREW BURK, Allegheny.
22. WM. DUNN, Mercer.
23. JOHN S. McCALMONT, Clarion.
24. GEO. R. BARRET, Clearfield.

THE ELECTION.

Below we give such returns as we could gather before going to press. The Whigs, with the aid of treacherous Democrats, have, beyond doubt, elected one Assemblyman, (Henderson,) and their Sheriff (McDarmond) The Democrats have, with these two exceptions, elected their whole ticket by a good majority. McKee's majority over Donaldson, (Whig) for Assembly, will be 25 or 30 votes. Henderson's *majority over Day, (Democrat,) will be some 250.*

The majority for Woodward and Hopkins in the county will be about 250 or 300. Kurtz will have a majority of 100 or 150 over Biddle (Whig,) for Congress. York will give 800 or 900 more, and little Perry will do the same. His majority in the district will be in the neighborhood of 2000. Below we give returns for Assembly, Sheriff and Commissioner, *as far as heard from.*

	ly.	P'Kee.	nderson.	onaldson.	obb.	iesly.	arothers.	'Darmond.
E. Ward,	184	172	169	135	210	126	152	150
W. Ward,	129	125	238	189	168	189	136	216
N. Middl'n,	177	206	205	155	224	153	212	159
S. Middl'n,	153	177	207	182	205	160	162	197
Dickinson,	41	73	80	58	78	49	48	72
Westpennsbo'	47	52	96	95	55	95	52	90
Frankford,	46	59	52	30	65	29	57	33
Bridgeport,	102	118	128	125	118	125	119	124
N. Cumbld,	11	22	46	37	23	37	21	38
Newville D.,	469	535	328	377	521	360	418	421
Ship. Dis.,	203	200	290	293	203	292	201	294
U. Allen,	66	67	115	112				
Mechanicsbg	91	80	104	101				
S. Spring,	258	283	126	110				
U. Dickins'n	133	195	181	231				

Monroe 88 maj. for Henderson and 12 for Niesly.

A Glorious Victory in the State!

We have news from about one-third of the State, and in every county Hopkins and Woodward gains on Bigler's vote of last year. The Whig majority in Philadelphia city, Dauphin, Lancaster, Franklin, Allegheny, Adams, &c., has been greatly reduced, and the Democratic majority in York, Perry, Philadelphia county, Schuylkill, Berks, Juniata, Mifflin, &c., has been increased very considerable. The majority for Woodward and Hopkins in the State will be from **15,000** to **20,000** *majority!* Glory enough for one day! The State may now be considered *certain for* PIERCE *by* **30,000** *majority!* Mark it!

GOOD FOR DAUPHIN!

Old Federal Dauphin is coming to her senses.—Waterbury, a firm Democrat, has been elected to the Legislature, and Hummel, Democrat, has been elected Register! This is a great victory.

DARING OUTRAGE.—On Monday night last, about 11 o'clock, a drover, named JOSHUA A. JONES, from Greene county, was knocked down in North street, in this borough, and robbed of his pocket book, containing $402. Six men of our town have been arrested on suspicion, and are now in jail. As there is no positive proof against them, we do not feel disposed to publish their names before their trial.—Mr. JONES was severely injured, and left senseless on the ground by his assailants. His principal injury was a serious cut on the head. We are glad to learn, however, that the scull is not fractured. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Baughman, and Mr. J. is in a fair way of recovery. He is at Moudy's hotel, where *every care and attention has been paid him.*

☞ Our neighbor of the *Herald* dares us to publish Scott's speeches! We will agree to do so, with this understanding—we agree to publish a column a week, *from now till the election, of Scott's writings* and speeches, if the *Herald* will do the same—the editor of the *Herald* to select the column for our paper, and we to select the column for the *Herald.* By this arrangement two columns a week of Scott's writings and speeches will appear, one column in the *Herald* and another column in the *Volunteer.* Now, Mr. *Herald* we dare you to accept this proposition.—Your refusal to do so will be strong evidence that you are afraid to let the people know Scott's real sentiments.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR for this year will be held at Lancaster, commencing on the 20th inst. The field in which it will be held contains 15 acres. The premiums offered by the Society amount to over $2100, not, of course, including any discretionary premiums which *may* be awarded. The list is considerably larger than that of last year, and the display of articles will doubtless be much more extensive. The premiums are open to all of every State.

WOOD WANTED!—Several loads of good hickory or oak wood wanted at this office in payment of subscription. It is wanted *immediately.*

THE CLOVEN FOOT.

We have recently met with one of the most remarkable pamphlets that has ever been issued in this or any other political canvass in this country.—It is sent to prominent Whigs of this county in great numbers, and by them thrown broad-cast throughout the community. It is a remarkable document, and its circulation is conclusive evidence that the zeal of our Federal friends has in this instance, as in many others, outrun their discretion.—The pamphlet is written by HORACE GREELY, the well known Whig abolition editor, of the city of New York, and the especial mouth-piece of Wm. H. Seward, the Whig Abolition Senator in Congress from the State of New York. It is entitled "*Why I am a Whig,*" "Reply to an Inquiring friend;" and at the end of the pamphlet is printed in marked italics, "Published at the *Tribune* office, 154 Nassau street, New York: Price $10 per thousand, $1 25 *per hundred, 20 cents per dozen. No copy right.—Any one at liberty to re-print unaltered.*"

It is a bold re-iteration of all the old exploded Federal heresies of the last half century, and the reason, why, we presume, permission is given to re-print *unaltered,* is that HORACE was afraid that some of his political associates might be disposed to *shirk* the issues presented in this remarkable political paper. On page 13 the author says, in something like a summing up of his argument, "If I were required to characterize the two parties respectively in the fewest words, I should say, 'The Whigs support their party for the sake of its measures; the Democrats support their measures for the sake of the party.'"

So here we go. The Whigs nominating General Harrison in 1840, because they thought him available, and because he had one time opposed the creation of a National Bank—nominating Gen. Taylor in 1848 because he had no political principles at all and denied having any, or belonging to any party—and lastly nominating Gen. Scott, and attempting to divert the attention of the people by gew-gaws, and jim-cracks, for fear their odious doctrines may become prominently a matter of discussion when out comes Horace Greely and makes them acknowledge the corn, puts the saddle on the right horse, avows that the "Whigs support their party for the sake of its measures," and then goes full split for a national Bank and all the other exploded Federal humbugs, with the same *non-chalance* that *he "spit upon the Baltimore platform"* adopted by the Whig National Convention. And he not only entertains these views, but he prints them, at "910 per thousand"—and they are sent on to the Whigs in large bundles and circulated all over the country. Who "pays the piper?" We presume, it is done by those lordly manufacturers and purse proud bank men, who are determined that if they triumph, their success shall be no barren victory. They are *guarding against being* Tylerized.

In order that our readers may see that we do not overestimate the boldness of this pamphlet, we quote a single paragraph. The author after instituting an unfavourable comparison, as he supposes, between the Democracy of this country and in Europe, where Communism and Fourierism, &c., political gourds of a night growth are common, triumphantly exclaims, "Who does not see that the fundamental *ideas of our party Democracy are as radically hostile to Common Schools,* and to tax sustained Common Roads, as to a protective Tariff, a National Bank, or to the National improvement of our Rivers and harbors, if it dare but follow where its principles lead?"

Forgetting that our government is a constitutional one, he and the Federal party, would go for consolidation at once, break over all constitutional barriers of the rights of the states and of the people; and *after all the safe-guards of state sovereignty had been* prostrated—the abolition of slavery in the states by the general government, the charter of a National Bank, establishment of a high protective tariff, the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the states, the rearing of a vast system of internal improvements by the central power, (for the power of the Federal Government would then be supreme, as omnipotent as the power of the British Parliament,) would follow as a natural and necessary consequence. And this is the system into which our Whig abolition friends would lead us, bound hand and foot—a system in Europe which has always led to anarchy or despotism—but chiefly to despotism, and we venture to predict will *always* lead to despotism. And yet Horace Greeley eulogises this system of central power, through which he can see, though perhaps as afar off, the abolition of slavery. He complains of the mottos of the American Democracy. He says they are "significant." Such as "The world is governed too much." "The best government is that which governs least." "Let us alone," &c. He then continues, "They (these mottoes) are nowhere recognised by the Democracy of Europe, which plainly contemplates the institution of Government, more pursuasive and efficient than the world has yet known. Free Education, Insurance by the State, the Right to Labor,—these are but a part of the ideas of like tendency, which the European Democracy stands ready to realize whenever it shall have the power. Its policy is constructive, creative, and benificent, while that of our self-styled 'Democracy' is repulsive, chilling, nugatory,—a bundle of negations, restrictions, and abjurations. Can there be a rational doubt as to which of these is true Democracy?"

No, there cannot, we say. And the difference is, that between Constitutional freedom and blind chance, wild anarchy, and cruel despotism—that between the tenets of the philosophic Jefferson, and the crazy ravings of Anacharsis Klootz. Horace Greely, and ye other Federalists, go away with your insidious Federal and Abolition doctrines, and let us follow in the footsteps of the fathers of the revolution, and the lovers of the *Union* as it was framed in a spirit of wise compromise.

Immense Mass Meeting at Greensburg.

The "Star of the West"—Glorious old Westmoreland—is in a perfect blaze of enthusiasm. On Thursday last, the great Democratic Mass Meeting for Western Pennsylvania, was held at Greensburg, over which the veteran JAMES CLARK presided, assisted by forty-nine Vice Presidents and six Secretaries. It is estimated there were 20,000 *persons present*—of which number Allegheny sent *twenty five hundred,* Cambria *one thousand,* and the surrounding counties in the same proportion.

Addresses were delivered by the Hon. James Buchanan, Hon. John S. Barbour, of Virginia; James Clark, Esq., of Westmoreland; Col. Wilson McCandless, Hon. William Wilkins and Col. Samuel W. Black of Pittsburg; Horn R. Knoass, Esq., of Philadelphia, *and others.*

A Southern Slaveholder offers to emancipate his slaves, to the number of sixty or seventy, on condition that the Massachusetts Colonization Society will furnish the funds to transport them to Liberia.—These people could be sold for $30,000 or $40,000, and constitute the bulk of their master's possessions. The society have pledged, or in the Treasury, $200, and appeal to the friends of the colored man for $900 in addition, for the above object.

YANKEE POLITENESS.—A Yankee editor remarked, in a polemical article, that he would not call his opponent a liar, but he must say that if the gentleman had intended to state what was utterly false, he had been remarkably successful in his attempt.

Gen. Scott's Principles on a United States Bank.

In a letter written in 1842, he, says, "I have long been under a conviction, that in peace, as in war, something efficient, in the nature of a bank of the United States, is not only necessary and proper but indispensable to the successful operations of the treasury, as well as to many of the wants of our commerce and currency."

ON THE BANKRUPT LAW.

In the same letter he says, "If I had had the honor of a vote on the occasion, it would have been in favor of the bankrupt bill."

ON NATIVE AMERICANISM.

In a letter dated November 10, 1844, he says, "I now hesitate between extending the period of residence before naturalization, and a total repeal of all *acts of Congress on the subject—my mind inclines* to the latter."

ON ABOLITIONISM.

In a letter written February 9, 1843, he says, "I suppose I scarcely need say, that in my opinion Congress has no color of authority under the Constitution for touching the relation of master and slave within a State. I hold the opposite opinion in respect to the District of Columbia."

"I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the Constitution to receive, to refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery."

Gen. Scott and Mr. Madison.

In reference to the story that Mr. Madison tendered Gen. Scott the Secretaryship of the War Department, the Richmond *Enquirer* says: "It is the assertion that Mr. Madison once offered the War Department to Scott. We have means of knowing this story to be untrue, which we are not authorized to lay before the public. But this much we may say, that Scott was no favorite with *Mr. Madison.*—He was the tail of that party in Virginia of which Messrs. Randolph and Leigh were the heads—the most abusive and violent of Mr. Madison's personal and political foes. They favored Mr. Monroe's election in 1808. *It is true that in 1816 Mr. Ra*dolph uttered his paladonia as to Mr. Madison just as he was retiring from public life; Leigh, and Scott, never. It is not probable that Madison would *have* named for this political trust one of the tertium quid party of that day, and his political enemy! Again, would Mr. Madison have wounded the pride of no soldiers and the claims of the statesman then presented to him in the person of Andrew Jackson?—In 1815 Jackson was the hero of the war. The victory of New Orleans was fresh in all hearts, *and* its General was the argument of all tongues. Would *Madison have permitted him for Scott?* If a soldier was to get the place would Brown and Gaines have been passed by for that gaudy chieftain? And again, would Mr. Madison, at that period of jealousy towards Virginia, have taken two of his Secretaries from that State? Why was this foolish, baseless, and wicked falsehood never named while Madison lived?"

The Two Presidential Orators.

Gen. Scott and Hon. John P. Hale—the one the candidate of Seward and Tuck, the other the candidate of Giddings and the *National Era*—both cordially agreeing that Pierce ought to be defeated—are now stumping the Western States! Mr. Hale has made a number of warm anti-slavery speeches, and has been, as usual, *especially* severe upon the Democratic candidate. General Scott has also made a number of speeches, principally about himself, the weather, the state of the crops, the growth of cattle, and the ladies!—"The General," says a telegraphic despatch from Madison, Indiana, "is now addressing an

If it were possible for old-fashioned patriots like Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, to be introduced to such scenes as General Scott has been performing in, what a feeling of shame and of humiliation would overwhelm them! They would doubt that this was the country that they had labored for, or they would declare that the American people had forgotten their precepts and their examples.

His Opinions.

Wm. A. Graham, the Whig candidate for Vice President, voted at the extra session of Congress in 1841 for the Bankrupt Law, the distribution of the public land fund, and an immense U. S. Bank. He voted against the rights of pre-emptioners by advocating and voting for, in the distribution and pre emption law, a provision which prohibits them from settling on any other than surveyed land, and for other restrictions which render the bill perfectly useless. Graham voted to retain all of these odious features, against the efforts of the Democrats to strike them out. *He also opposed bitterly* the Annexation of Texas, and the striking out from the Constitution of North Carolina the religious test.—And yet the Whigs represent him as a simon pure embodiment of whig faith.

SCOTT'S LOVE FOR FOREIGNERS.—It is peculiarly refreshing, says the Trenton American, at this time when Gen. Scott and his whippers in are making such protestations of love for foreigners, to find the following expression of his real sentiments:

"YOU ARE INSTRUCTED NOT TO ENLIST FOREIGNERS, FOR THE BATTALION OF ST. PATRUCIA HAS TAUGHT US THAT FOREIGNERS CANNOT BE TRUSTED."—*Gen. Scott's Instructions to his Recruiting Officers during the Mexican war.*

This was before he had cooled from that "indignation" with which he was "fired" up when he sat down in his "parlor at the Astor House," and wrote to the Natives of Philadelphia:

"I NOW HESITATE BETWEEN EXTENDING THE PERIOD OF RESIDENCE BEFORE NATURALIZATION TO TWENTY ONE YEARS, AND TOTAL REPEAL OF ALL THE ACTS OF CONGRESS ON THE SUBJECT—MY MIND INCLINES TO THE LATTER."

The following was the language of a Whig Congressman:—"Let the soldier's land warrant be eight feet by two—sufficient for his grave." This was before the nomination of Scott—now military glory is all and everything to those who would formerly "welcome our soldiers with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Gen. Scott is a man.—*Whig paper.*

Well, we suppose he is. We don't know that any one has said he was a woman.

SENATOR DOUGLASS AND GEN. SCOTT.—Soon after the nomination of Gen. Scott, one of his friends asked Senator Douglass how he proposed to carry on the war against the military candidate of the whigs. "Furnish him liberally with stationary," was the prompt reply. "If he is allowed to write or talk, we have him, and no one can prevent him until the end of the campaign."

FROM HAVANA—AN EDITOR GARROTED.—A letter from Mobile, dated October 4, says—The steamer *Black Warrior,* which *arrived here yesterday,* from Havana, brings intelligence of the garroteing of Sig. Faccioli, the publisher of the "Voice of the People," and states that the *mother of the* unfortunate man was so overcome with grief, that she died the following day.

GEN. SCOTT has been to visit the Blue Licks of Kentucky. However blue they may be, they cannot compare with the blue licks he will get in twenty-four of the States in November next.

A Sound Plank for any Platform!

Professional legislative borers are beginning to attract the notice of the people in a manner that is by no means flattering to "the men with the augers." The following resolution was passed unanimously at a late Democratic meeting in Lycoming county. It is a "good plank," and deserves the stamp of approbation of every county in the State:

"*Resolved,* That we look upon the system of "*Legislative Boring*" the procurement of the passage of laws through the instrumentality of money, as corrupt, and disgraceful to any State; and that the man who permits himself to be hired promiscuously for such purposes, is unworthy either of public confidence, or honest associates, and should not be trusted either in a private or public capacity. We hereby instruct the Democratic members and Senator, when elected from our district, to use their exertions to procure the passage of laws for the punishment, as public malefactors, of such individuals as yearly and winterly infest the capitol of our State for such unholy purposes."

We apprehend that the members from Lycoming will have to pass laws, that will operate seriously against some of their own countrymen.

$1,000 to $500 that Pierce will carry Maryland.

A highly respectable gentleman, Colonel Walton, of Annapolis, yesterday bet $1,000 against $500 that Gen. Pierce will get the electoral vote of Maryland! He was offered an even bet, but he said that he would not be hard upon his Whig friends, but give them odds, inasmuch as he was betting on a certainty. The money was deposited in the hands of a gentleman yesterday, at Brown's Hotel.—*Washington Union.*

A Significant Fact.

In the town of Newport the vote upon striking the Religious test from our Constitution was taken by yeas and nays, and thus the names of those who voted on both sides are recorded. The Argus gives the names and political character of all who voted on the question, from which it appears that 129 Democrats and only 11 Federalists and Freesoilers voted in favor of abolishing the test, while 75 Federalists and Freesoilers and only 4 Democrats voted against abolishing it. Amongst those who voted against abolishing the test was D. Terry, a delegate to the late Federal convention which unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the Whigs of N. Hampshire have always been in favor of abolishing the test! Like a hundred other members of the convention which passed that lying resolution, he showed himself in favor of abolishing it. We have no doubt that if the facts could be shown, it would appear that three quarters of the votes against abolishing the test were given by our opponents.—*N. H. Patriot.*

ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—A letter from Maysville, Ky., dated September 30, says—Thirty-one slaves from the neighborhood of Augusta and Dover, escaped to Ohio last night. They were traced to Ripley, on the river, and were pursued by their owners and others from this side. The clothes taken by the slaves were concealed in a yard. The owners were refused a warrant to search the house, in which it was supposed most of the slaves were hid. Five who had continued on were pursued by their masters, and three captured. They are expected to be brought over to-night.—The negroes of Ripley, assembled in numbers, armed with guns, and surrounded the hotel where the Kentuckians stopped. Fears are entertained of a serious disturbance, as the Kentuckians remain there on the watch, and are determined to recover the slaves. Much indignation is felt here because the authorities of Ripley refused to assist the masters by granting warrants.

COLORED REFUGEES.—A missionary and general agent among the colored refugees in Canada, has informed the Boston Traveller, that during his stay in Canada, the number of refugees from American slavery has increased from six to thirty thousand souls; that these are chiefly located in Canada West, where they find a comparatively mild climate and fertile soil, and with few exceptions, a people ready to welcome and befriend them.

GEN. THOMAS JEFFERSON SUTHERLAND died on the 7th ult., at the Iowa Mission House, at Nebraska territory. Gen. S. was well known as the leader of the Canadian rebellion, or rather, the troops which commenced that outbreak. He was a practical printer, a scholar, lawyer, politician, editor, reformer, Lieutenant under General Simon Bolivar, in South America, where he was severely wounded. He had also travelled in Italy and Asia Minor.

GRADES OF DRUNKENNESS.—The Providence Post says that "Patrick Collins was fined $1 and costs, for being *indecently* drunk," in that city, on Tuesday last. Are we to infer from this that people sometimes get *decently* drunk in Providence.

MARYLAND SMALL NOTE LAW.—The law prohibiting the circulation in Maryland of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, unless issued by the Banks of the State, went into operation on the 1st instant.

THE POTATO CROP.—We are glad to learn that the potatoe crop of our county is good. The yield is good, and the potatoes large and of excellent quality. No crop is of more importance to the whole people, than the "the best of all the fruit that grows," the potatoe.

Best of all the fruit that grows,
Potatoes!
Without thee mutton *dryly* goes,
Potatoes!
How lovely "mashed" they do repose,
Potatoes!
Whether in "jackets boiled," or cut in slice,
And shoved in frying pan and "done up nice,"
Or cooked (they can be in a hundred ways,)
To tempt the enraptured palate, glad the gaze!
They are the loveliest fruit I knows,
Potatoes!

A CURIOUS LAW SUIT was lately going on in Barnstable county, Mass., it being a claim for damages for an assault. The defendant, it appears, seized the hand of the plaintiff to shake it, and in so doing he grasped it so tightly as to crush the bones and thereby cripple it forever.—The hand became ulcerated and many of the bones have been discharged from the wound.—We have not heard the result of the trial.

The Cholera is reported to have reappeared at Rochester, in consequence of a return of warm weather.

A SPECIMEN OF GEN. SCOTT'S ORATORY.—"It is false—it is a *lie*—an invention, gentlemen—a LIE.—I see aged citizens before me. I see eminent lawyers here. And gentlemen, you see me much excited."

Dan Rice, the Circus Clown, was fined $2,000 at Baltimore the other day, for an aggravated assault upon a printer in the Sun office, a year or two ago.

THE London Athenæum, speaking of the universal popularity of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in England, says, "Our advertising columns show that the sale is enormous. We can scarcely count the number of editions that have appeared."

OLE BULL is about to give a series of concerts over the country, to help forward his project of peopling the Northern part of Pennsylvania with Norwegian democrats. Success to him and his colony! These hardy and industrious people will be an acquisition to our State.

Democratic Meeting.

South Middleton Awake!

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Boiling Springs, South Middleton tp., on Friday evening, the 8th inst. The following officers were chosen to preside over the meeting, Hugh Stuart, President: G. W. Elberti, and A. Gutshall Vice Presidents; and Peter Snyder, Secretary. On motion, Peter F. Ege, M. G. Beltzhoover, Peter Gutshall, John Paul, and Moses Bricker, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions. During the absence of the committee, the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Wm. J. Shearer, Esq., of Carlisle. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Wheras, Having strong faith in the cardinal principles of the Democratic party, as set forth in the platform, laid down and adopted by the late Democratic Convention which assembled in Baltimore. And,

Whereas, We, the people of South Middleton township, have assembled for the free interchange of opinion, therefore,

Resolved, That the principles of the Democratic party are promotive of the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That in the selection of candidates to be supported at the coming election, due regard has been had to the availibility, as well as the competency of the persons nominated.

Resolved, That South Middleton will present an unbroken front in securing the triumphant election of our ticket.

Resolved, That as Democrats we acknowledge the great principle of the will of the majority ruling.

Resolved, That on the day of the election, we will use every honorable influence to secure the success of our ticket.

OH, NO! DON'T BET!

Poor Horace Greeley is awfully frightened at the certain prospect of Scott's defeat, and advises his whig friends not to bet on the election. Hear his lacrymose appeal:

"Whoever makes a bet on the result contributes indirectly to corrupt the canvass and defeat Gen. Scott. What whig will deliberately do that?"

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* is also alarmed, and moralizes thus:

"We ask our Whig friends to give their attention to the above, and to avoid betting. At best it is but gambling, but it is also attended by effects disastrous to our interests.

We think it was Dr. Johnson who said that betting was the fool's argument; but it appears the knave also knows how to apply it to use."

POLITICAL QUARREL.—A letter from Baltimore, of the 29th ult., says—The Rev. Henry Slicer, formerly Congressional Chaplin, spoke for nearly two hours on Monday last, in the Court House yard, at Frederick, Maryland, to prove that Col. Sevier, of Louisiana, was an apostate Methodist preacher. Mr. Slicer had previously made this charge public, and Col. Sevier replied to the charge at a Whig meeting, held at Frederick on the previous Saturday; in the course of which he handled Mr. Slicer very roughly.

MR. WEBSTER.—The Boston Courier says Mr. Webster's health is gradually improving. He has no catarrh, this year, of any consequence, but he has some of the complaints of the season, which make it necessary for him to have repose and avoid travelling.

IS IT TRUE?—The Springfield Republican states that there is a story current in that city, that a gentleman, not unknown in business circles, is living on a cracker a day, *by the direction of the spirits,* and that he is so feeble as to be hardly able to walk.

MASONIC CELEBRATION IN VIRGINIA.—The Masonic fraternity of Virginia are making extensive preparations for celebrating the centennial anniversary of the initiation of George Washington, on the 4th day of November next, at Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Senator Whitcomb, of Indiana, died in New York, on Monday evening. He was formerly Governor of Indiana, and succeeded Mr. Hannegan in the U. S. Senate.

SCARCITY OF MACKEREL.—The Gloucester Telegraph says that the returns of Mackerel at that port, for the year past, fall short full one half of what the receipts were at this time last year.

A FILLIBUSTER BAILED.—William A. McEwen, charged with being concerned in a movement for the invasion of Cuba, has been arrested in Columbus, O., and held to bail in the sum of $10,000.

AUSTRALIA.—Fourteen vessels have left the U. S. for the Australian gold mines. Nearly two thousand emigrants have gone out in them.

IN PRISON FOR LIFE.—Among the convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison at the present time, are several who are under sentence for life. The last of this class received at the prison is Thomas Davis, the murderer of his sister. Four or five of this number are in close confinement for refractory conduct, and two for attempting to murder their keepers.

The election in Florida, last week, has went largely *in favor of the Democrats.*

GRAHAM OPPOSED TO POPULAR SUFFRAGE.—The North Carolina Standard says:

"We shall, in reply to inquiries from other States, produce proof from the record that Mr. Graham voted in 1834, while a member of our State Assembly, against giving the people the right to elect their Governor."

REMARKABLE FLIGHT OF BIRDS.

On Thursday last, during a severe southeast storm a number of birds, new in this part of the country, were discovered on the farms in this vicinity, and on Friday immense numbers of large flocks were observed passing over the city from the northeast to the southwest—and the flight continued nearly two days and nights. The width of the flight "as far as heard from," is at least sixty miles. We heard a shrewd Yankee estimate the number, taking the number that flew over his house as a basis, at "a leetle more than ten thousand million." A few were brought in by the sportsmen, and are believed to be the black-breasted plover. These flocks were arranged in straight lines, like wild geese, and they omitted a noise like a whistle. Their weight will average 5 ounces; shape like a dove, but with long curved wings—head and bill like a pigeon, with an oval white ring, with an edging of black around the eye—feather on the back, black, tinged with a yellowish green on the breast, brown and white—long brown legs with but three toes—crops filled with grasshoppers and other insects. Who can tell what they are and where they come from?—*Kennebec Journal.*

Marriages.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. John Moody, Mr. E. W. SHARP, of Newton tp., to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of James Kelso, of Southampton tp., Cumberland county.

On Thursday last, in the Luthern Church in this place, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Mr. W. A. CAROTHERS, to Miss MARY C. HOFFMAN, both of Carlisle.

On the same day, by the same, at McGlaughlin's Hotel, Mr. ANDREW J. MORRISON, to Miss ELIZA ANN SHAFER, both of this County.

Deaths.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 21st ult., of Bilious fever, DAVID J. WILSON, Printer, formerly of this place.

Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show OF THE Of the State Agricultural Society,

At Lancaster, on the 20th, 21st, and 22d inst.

Cumberland Valley Railroad,

FARE REDUCED.

FOR the accommodation of persons wishing to attend this great Exhibition, arrangements have been made to issue through excursion tickets from all points on the Cumberland Valley Railroad (over the Harrisbug and Lancaster Road) to Dillerville, on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d of October, 1852, at one-*half* the usual rates, viz:

From Chambersburg to Dillerville, and back,	$2 65
" Criswell's " " "	2 50
" Shippensburg " "	2 30
" Oakville " "	2 10
" Newville " "	1 65
" Alterton and Good Hope to Dillerville and back,	1 75
From Carlisle to Dillerville, and back,	1 60
" Middlesex and Kingston to Dillerville and back,	1 50
From Mechanicsburg to Dillerville and back,	1 30
" Shiremanstown to " "	1 25

Tickets good for return passage until the 23d of October, and positively not after!

At all the regular Stations, Tickets must be procured *before entering the Cars;* at the intermediate stopping places Tickets may be procured of the con*ductors in the Cars.*

☞ All Fares, except those paid for Excursion Tickets to Dillerville, will be charged at the *regular* rates.

Live Stock, and other articles for exhibition at the Fair will be transported in the Cars of the Company Free of Charge, to and from Harrisburg, except in case the articles transported are sold or purchased at the Fair, when the regular freights will be charged. All articles carried Free, must be entirely at the risk of the owner; loaded and unloaded at his own expense and under his charge; as the Railroad company will assume no care or responsibility of such property.

Persons wishing articles transported on the above conditions must give notice to the Company's Agents, at least three days before the Exhibition opens, in order that the cars may be provided at the points required.

Excursion Tickets issued for the morning (9½ o'clock,) train down.

A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

Carlisle, October, 14 1852.

NOTICE.

AN election for Directors of the Carlisle Bank will be held agreeably to the charter, on Monday the 15th day of November next, at the Banking Room of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, in Carlisle, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.

GEO. A. LYON, Pres't.

October 12, 1852—5t

Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be give

JOHN K. SMITH.

Carlisle, Oct. 14, 1852.

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the subscriber residing in Plainfield, on the 5th inst., a white Cow, with a *couple of red spots on the* neck. She is hip shot in the right hip, is about 8 years old, with crooked horns. Any person having knowledge of said cow, will please address me at Plainfield, Cumberland county.

ANDREW RESSLER.

October 14, 1852—3t*

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to my creditors that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed Tuesday, the 2d of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for hearing me at the Court House in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL LAUGHLIN.

October 14, 1852—3t*

LIST OF LETTERS.

Advertised in the "Volunteer" *by Authority.*

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Carlisle, Pa., October, 1 1852. Persons enquiring for letters on this list, will please say they are advertised.

Abrims Jacob assignee of John Plank	Hipple George
	Kribs T H
Armstrong Joseph	Kirk Henry 2
Balls James H	Lucas Valentine
Bittinger John W	Line Wm W
Bates Henry	M'Gran Edward
Brocon Sarah	M'Cune John
Blowser Samuel	M'Farland W A
Barth Michael Anton	Miller Henry
Bates Isaac	Maser John
Buzard John	Mathers James
Brein Henry	Myers William
Bear Philip	Murrey Harmor D
Bulifin William	Myers Samuel B
Brown C P	Prussel Wm & Absalom
Bates James C	Paul Wm
Connelly Francis	Plank John
Cunkle Jacob	Rodgers James 2
Clelland James	Robinson Joseph Kerr
Devinney Dennis K	Rudisill Jackson
Drowy Samuel	Reiman Jonathan
Dorban Hathan	Rinehart Sarah A
Dosson Michael	Rebok John C
Decker Joseph	Silbermam George
Drostery Anthony	Smith Wm
Diller John Ex'r of B. Diller, dec'd.	Smith Catharine
	St. Clair Eliza
Deamer Catharine	Stone Andrew T
Fenigle John	Seitz Solomon W
Fenton Wm H	Sumner Reg
Fickes Caroline	Sharkey Eliza C
Frahn Charles	Shreiner Martin
Flagg H G	Sheaffer Emanuel
Failyer Adam	Spotts Daniel
Gilchrist Miss	Stetler Jacob
Givler Benjamin	Slaer Peter
Gill Thomas	Simon George
Grove Nancy or Isador Keiver	Swanger George
	Swiger George
Garber George	Shearer Philip
Griffith Mary	Wirtzfeld Rev M A
Herman William	Weiser Rev R
Hertzler Levi	Weary Jacob
Highland Samuel	Wilkinson Sarah
Hutchison Dr D	Wolf Elizabeth
Huges Samuel 2	Wise Mrs Fredk
Huges G R	Welcome Samuel
Hockadorn Abraham	

N. HANTCH, P. M.

Fire Insurance.

THE Allen and East Pennsborough Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cumberland county, incorporated by an act of Assembly, is now fully organized, and in operation under the management of the following commissioners, viz:

Jacob Shelly, Wm. R. Gorgas, Michael Cocklin, Melchoir Brenneman, Christian Stayman, Christian Titzel, Jacob H. Coover, Lewis Hyer, Henry Logan, Benjamin H. Musser, Jacob Kirk, Samuel Prowell, Joseph Wickersham.

The rates of insurance are as low and favorable as any Company of the kind in the State. Persons wishing to become members are invited to make application to the agents of the company who are willing to wait upon them at any time.

BENJ. A. MOSSER, *President.*
HENRY LOGAN, *Vice President.*

LEWIS HYER, *Secretary.*
MICHAEL COCKLIN, *Treasurer.*

October 7, 1852.

AGENTS.

Cumberland County.—Rudolph Martin, N. Cumberland; C. B. Herman, Kingstown; Henry Zearing, Shiremanstown; Robert Moore and Charles Bell, Carlisle; Dr. J. Abl, Churchtown; Samuel Graham, Westpennsboro'; James M'Dowell, Frankford; Mode Griffith, South Middleton.

York County.—John Sherrick, Lisburn; John Bowman, Dillsburg; Peter Wolford, Franklin; John Smith, Esq., Washington; W. S. Picking, Dover; Daniel Raffensberger, J. W. Craft.

Harrisburg.—Houser & Lochman.

Members of the company having polices about to expire can have them renewed by making application to any of the agents.