# THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, MARCH 2, 1854.


☞ Our advertising customers occupy a large portion of our paper this week, which must serve as our apology for the lack of our usual variety of news and reading matter. In a couple of weeks we shall have our usual space again, when we shall spare no pains to make the *Volunteer* more interesting to its numerous readers.

☞ Senators Brodhead, Cooper and Douglas, and Messrs. Kurtz, Boyd and Jones, of the House of Representatives, at Washington, will please accept our thanks for sending us public documents.

We are also under obligations to Messrs. Wherry, Moser and M'Kee, of the State Legislature, for similar favors.

BOARD OF REVENUE COMMISSIONERS.—This body organized permanently at Harrisburg on Saturday last. J. M. FOSTER, of Harrisburg, was appointed Secretary, J. W. Shugart, Assistant Secretary, and H. Critzman, Sergeant-at-Arms. Gen. BICKEL, the State Treasurer, is President of the Board. The member of the Board from this county, GEORGE H. BUCHER, Esq., is at his post. No business has as yet been transacted.

THE 22D—FIREMAN'S SUPPER.—The members of the "Union Fire Company" celebrated the 22d by a supper at Burkholder's hotel. A large number of invited guests were in attendance, among whom were numbered the four gentlemen composing the "Continential Band," who favored the company with several of their best songs. The supper was got up in Burk's best style, and the table fairly groaned under its weight of good things. Several speeches were made, jokes cracked, and toasts drank, and at about 11½ o'clock the company dispersed, well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

MR. SKILES'S CONCERT.—The Concert given on Tuesday night last, in Marion Hall, by the Amateur Chorus Club of Carlisle, under the direction of their leader, Mr. WILLIAM H. SKILES, was truly a rich and rare musical treat, and such a one as the citizens of Carlisle do not often have the opportunity of enjoying. The house was well filled, an unusually large number of ladies being present, and many of the pieces sung were warmly encored. The opening Chorus, "We come again with songs to greet you," was very fine, and performed in a manner to reflect credit upon the entire company. The Club was assisted by a full accompaniment of instruments, the music of which was of the highest order, and the whole affair passed off with great *eclat*.

The Club was, on this occasion, ably assisted by Mr. GEORGE M. HILL, the favorite and popular Ballad Singer, whose efforts in their behalf were crowned with complete success, and whose sentimental and comic songs were the great feature of the evening. Mr. HILL possesses a deep, full, rich voice, highly cultivated, over which he has perfect command, and on the whole he is one of the most pleasing singers we have ever heard.

"CALIFORNIA GOLD PEN."—The agent for the sale of these excellent pens left a dozen at our office a few days since, that we might give them a trial, and our opinion as to their merits. We invite this article with one of them, and we feel no hesitation in pronouncing it a very superior pen. They are made of copper, and will not corrode by use. For sale at Piper's Book Store, at $3 per hundred.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AHEAD!—A few dago ago a cow belonging to our friend, Mr. *Jacob H. Coover*, of Southampton township, in this county, gave birth to a calf weighing *one hundred and five lbs.* at the age of three days. This goes beyond all parallel. Who can beat this?—*Shippensburg News.*

ANOTHER.—An intelligent correspondent, writing from Shepherdstown, in this county, informs us, that MICHAEL COCKLIN, Esq., a quiet and unassuming farmer of Upper Allen township, Cumberland county, owns a cow that last fall had a calf, which weighed *one hundred and five pounds* TWENTY HOURS after its birth! We think this latter production the best calf by far, and Franklin county, as well as the upper end of our own county, will have to yield the palm to Upper Allen township, Cumberland county.

A NEW MANURE.—Robert Bryson, Esq., of this county, about eight miles from Harrisburg, has been experimenting for the last ten years to make exhausted tan bark available and valuable as manure. Besides his magnificent farm, he likewise carries on the tanning business. Finally, after a great deal of expense, and many failures, he has succeeded in discovering a method of producing from the tan an efficient manure. This is his plan: He has his tan wheeled out on a level piece of ground, and levelled off two or three feet thick. Over this he spreads a layer of two or three inches of lime, and over that again a strata of tan—then a layer of lime, and so on. He lets the bed so prepared remain for two years, at the end of that time he finds a bed of manure, the effects of which upon the land can hardly be surpassed by the richness of its product, and the durable fertility which it imparts.

CONGRESS.—Thus far the time of Congress has been nearly altogether occupied in discussing the merits of Senator Doulass' Nebraska Territorial Bill. The general impression appears to be that the bill will pass both Houses and receive the signature of the President. Some fifty or sixty speeches, good, bad and indifferent, have been made on the subject We think it full time final action should be had.—Take the vote, Messrs Senators and Representatives, and go to work on something else.

DEATH OF DR. LUTHER REILY.—Dr. LUTHER REILY of Harrisburg, is no more. He died at his residence in Harrisburg, on the 20th ult., after a long and very painful illness. He was one of the best men we ever knew, and his loss will be mourned by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The poor of Harrisburg will especially sorely feel his loss, for he was one of those benevolent men who carried "his heart in his hand and his hand open." During our residence in Harrisburg he was our family physician, and we formed an attachment for him such as we never felt for a stranger before or since. He was indeed a most estimable man, and was universally beloved. Having from extreme poverty become very wealthy, he could feel for the destitute and the orphan, and no one in need of the necessaries of life ever departed from Dr. Reily's door without being first provided for. Peace to his ashes.

THE LATE SNOW STORM appears to have extended from Maine to Virginia, and embraced a range of territory over three hundred thousand square miles. All the papers in these various quarters speak of it as being the most severe snow storm of the season.

CONTINUATION OF THE NORTH BRANCH CANAL. The Columbia *Democrat* publishes the report of Gen. WM. BRINDLE, Superintendent of the North Branch Extension of the Pennsylvania Canal, by which it appears that this important improvement is now completed, and will be in operation early in the spring.

## SENATOR PRICE—THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

In another column we publish a short but appropriate and eloquent speech, recently delivered in our State Senate, by Mr. PRICE, a Senator from Philadelphia city. Mr. P. speaks our sentiments on this subject exactly. To use the language of the West Chester *Republican*, "his remarks are calm and dispassionate, and we are solemnly of the opinion that if such moderate counsels could prevail, the noble cause of temperance would secure thousands of friends who now stand aloof from it, because of the intemperate zeal of some of its advocates. No man has a right to impugn the motives of Mr. Price.—He is now in the state legislature against his consent, with not a spark of political ambition in his whole composition, and he is not, nor never has been a seeker after popular favor. He has sacrificed interest and inclination by accepting his present post, and he is at least entitled to be considered sincere, in the position which he has taken on this bill.—We are therefore sorry to see a tirade of abuse poured out against him in the shape of anonymous communications, published as advertisements in some of the Philadelphia papers. True, the character of this gentleman, cannot suffer by such assaults in the estimation of any community where he is known, but they indicate a growing disposition to impale a man with invective, for an honest expression of opinion. Mr. Price, is human and can err, but his views should be opposed by sound arguments, and in the same spirit of kindness which he has so handsomely and so eloquently displayed in his published remarks.—Eli K. Price, is a native of Chester County, and we are glad to know that he is highly, and deservedly esteemed by every man in it, who has a knowledge of his sterling character. We take pleasure therefore in publishing his speech, and at the same time, to bear our own humble testimony in favor of his pure and irreproachable reputation, as a guileless, and upright citizen.

## SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The abolitionists and their allies are very indignant at Douglas. They accuse him of a design upon the office of President, and are very confident that he has introduced his territorial bill to make political capital at the south for 1856. Of course every one who doesn't agree with the abolitionists is somewhat mean and mercenary. These men, says Horace Greeley, "are all villians unwhipt of justice." They hold out the idea that the principle of this bill now before the Senate is something new, and that the chairman of the nommittee has introduced it for a selfish purpose. They pretend to quote from a speech made by him at *Chicago* in 1850, as follows:

"I am prepared to stand or fall by the American Union, clinging with the tenacity of life to all its glorious memories of the past, and the precious hopes of the future, and among those glorious memories of the past, *I pronounce the compromise of* 1820 *to be one.*"

There now, in 1850 see how Douglas admired the Compromise of 1820, which he would now repeal. This was said, too, after the measures of 1850 were passed, which he contends now rendered the compromise of 1820 inoperative. Now, the pretense that this Nebraska bill shows a change on the part of Douglas, and is therefore to be ascribed to some sinister motive, is thoroughly knavish. Its authors know it to be false, and this quotation they pretend to make from his speech is a vile *lie*. The Union quotes from the speech thus:

"For my part, I am prepared to maintain and preserve inviolate the Constitution as it is, with all its compromises, to stand or fall by the American Union, clinging with the tenacity of life to all its glorious memories of the past and precious hopes of the future."

Douglas never spoke or wrote the sentence they pretend to quote from his speech on that occasion. His defense of the territorial bill of 1850, was in contravention of the principle of the compromise of 1820. He could not have commended both at the same time. It would be discreet in these political saints to lie moderately, and especially not to misquote what has been written and published.—These political saints feel just as well in their own estimation, perhaps, they being conscious of a holy intent; but it doesn't took well to outsiders to see one read a homily on wickedness, and tell a lie to clinch the lecture. Nothing can be more mendacious, weak, and malignant than these abolition assaults.

The Canal Question in New York submitted to the people on Wednesday, has been settled by a very large majority of votes in its favor. The question was whether the great Erie Canal of that State should be enlarged. The opponents contended that the Canal had reached the maximum of its business, and that railroads were likely to supercede it. The citizens do not seem to think so, for the vote is nearly all in favor of the enlargement. The amendment to the Constitution having been secured, all that remains is for the Legislature to pass a law providing for the execution of the work. The cost of enlargement is ten millions of dollars.

hope the thief will have humanity enough to return the tender missive which 'enriclieth not him,' but makes the loser 'poor indeed.'

EXPLODING THE CHARGES.—The remarks of Lord John Russell on the alleged unconstitutional interference of Prince Albert in political matters, with which he had no business, was considered as having successfully refuted these accusations. He analyzed the various charges of unconstitutional interference on the part of the Prince, either at the Horse Guards, or with Ministers themselves, by thwarting their advice; and lastly give an emphatic denial to the assertion of his having kept up a correspondence with English Ambassadors abroad. He succeeded in eliciting the sympathies of his hearers for the Prince Consort, as an extremely ill used person, and was loudly cheered by all parties at the conclusion of his speech. The London Advertiser, however, looks upon the refutation as affording indirect testimony of their truth.

LANCASTER COUNTY.—The Democratic Convention of Lancaster County which met on the 22d ult., selected George Sanderson, J. L. Gross, J. F. Kautz, John M'Sparren, W. T. M'Phail, and J. S. Roath delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them to support the re-nomination of Wm. Bigler for Governor, and J. S. Black for Supreme Judge. The *Intelligencer*, in speaking of the proceedings of the Convention, says—"The resolutions reported by committee were adopted without a dissenting voice and the greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the deliberations. It will be seen that the resolutions fully endorse the National and State Administrations, as also the Baltimore platform of 1852; and the Delegates are instructed to support the re-nomination of Governor Bigler and Judge Black. No instructions were given for Canal Commissioner. The complimentary resolutions to Mr. Buchanan, Postmaster General Campbell and Col. Joseph B. Baker, are richly merited and will receive more than usual attention."

WHO CAN TELL?—The wise ones are busily engaged in disagreeing as to the probable increase or decrease in the price of Breadstuffs between this time and when the next crop comes in. It may be that a greater supply will rush into market upon the opening of the Navigation in the Spring, both from this country and the Northern part of Europe, than is now anticipated. The Probabilities seem now in favor of a continuation of high prices in grain.

Love is an idea—beef a reality. The idea you can get along without; the beef you must have.

## ST. VALENTINES DAY.

St. Valentine's Day—the 14th of February—was duly honored in Carlisle. Love epistles came tumbling into the Post-office by hundred, and our young folks appeared to enjoy the day to their heart's content. There are many, we doubt not, who received Valentines at our Post-office who have little if any knowledge of the origin of St. Valentine's Day.—To such we offer a few words by way of information.

How did St. Valentine get his place in the calender? Some say the good bishop had a tender and affectionate heart, and delighted to assist in creating affection in the hearts of others. In the olden time it was said that the birds paired on his birthday—the fourteenth of February, and that while the two-legged *without* feathers were pairing, the two legged *without* feathers ought to be thinking of the same thing, and ought to pleasure themselves in so doing. The degenerate birds of our day have abandoned the good old custom, and never think of settling in life so soon. But in those early times everything had to be done early. It is said by some sceptics that St. Valentine's day is nothing but a continuation of the Roman Lupercalia, which took place in the middle of the month of February. A modern innovation seems to be founded on this view of the matter. On the Lupercalia the Luperci ran about the streets, hitting whomsoever they met. Some moderns imitate this old heathen custom, and try to *hit* with valentines. In our opinion, this is a very naughty custom. Among the heathens it did very well, but it is useless to attempt to make ourselves as good heathens as were those old Romans. The thing won't do.

If some Niebuhr should offer to prove to us that no such man as St. Valentine ever lived, we would tell him to take our extremely small modicum of thanks and himself away. Admit that no man with the name of St. Valentine ever actually clothed himself in flesh and blood, with all the adjuncts of cuticle, epidermis, hair and nails—what then? Why then St. Valentine must have existed from necessity. He was not actually born, but the world couldn't do without him, and he existed. He came out of the heart of humanity, as Minerva came from the head of Jupiter. If any one cannot understand this, we advise him to enter into negotiations for a new head immediately, if not sooner, the old one, with all possible patching, being totally incapable of being applied to any useful purpose. Didn't the ancients need a Hymen, and didn't Hymen exist? They needed a representative of their idea of manly beauty, and Apollo existed, in whose form

"Are expressed
All that ideal beauty ever blessed
The mind with in its most unearthly mood,
When each conception was a heavenly guest—
A ray of immortality, and stood
Starlike around until they gathered to a god!"

Deny these things if ye can, ye Niebuhrs, ye annihilators, ye hero destroyers, ye would be Jack-the-giant killers! Away with you! The earth groans to be rid of you.

## REMARKS OF ELI K. PRICE,

OF PHILADELPHIA CITY,

*On the bill to Regulate the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors delivered in the Senate, Saturday February, 11, 1854.*

Mr. Speaker.—I wish to say no word to discourage the friends of temperance, for I am a thorough temperance man, and that both in practice and profession. I desire the same end that other temperance men do, but the most desirable end cannot justify illegitimate means.

I admit that there is nothing in the constitution and laws of the United States to prevent the States from prohibiting the retail sale of imported liquors, while we do not restrain the sale of them by the importer in the unbroken package. It is a matter of internal policy, as to which the authority of the State is adequate and uncontrolled.

But I have been educated in certain sturdy notions of the rights and liberties of the people, inherited from the common law of our ancestors, and embodied in our own State constitution. It is therein declared, that among the inherent and indefeasible rights of men, is that 'of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property,' and also, 'that the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, and possessions from unreasonable searches and seizures.'

Both of the above provisions, bulwarks of our rights and liberties, are invaded by this bill, unnecessarily and unwisely invaded by it. I say this upon two grounds, one because I think a bill differently framed would be more likely to be accepted by the people, and the other that it would be more successful in suppressing intemperance, and be more enduring on the statute book.

I have a distinct conception of a better form of law that would be less invasive of the industry, property, and rights of the citizen, and would obtain a more willing assent of the people; but it is useless for me to present any other plan while party men are possessed with other notions. I shall patiently wait a more favorable opportunity, or the result of the experiment of this bill, if it should pass and be adopted by the people.

This much I will now say, that as spirtuous liquors are only dangerous for one purpose and not for many others for which they are extensively used, the only legitimate point of attact is that where they are presented for such dangerous use, that is when and where exposed as drink for the people.

My apprehension is that any law based upon any other principle cannot be of permanent duration, will lead to controversy, be evaded and imperfectly executed, until the subject shall be finally settled by being placed on a basis that shall be consistent with the great principles that lie at the foundation of all our constitutions and laws.

I desire to be no party to any legislation that will not bear the test of wisdom and of time, and *none* that is not based on sound political principles. It would be no consolation to me to find my course approved by the popular applause, but on the contrary, only make my self reproach the more poignant, if I should promote the enactment of laws in conflict with the principles by which alone the constitutional liberties of our country must live and be perpetuated, for that would be to mislead and deceive the people.

In the stand I now take I violate no pledge, expressed or implied, given to any portion of my constituency. The Temperance party were distinctly told that I would not vote for a prohibitory law without a previous vote, pledging the support to it of the people, and that for a law or resolution to take the vote of the people I would vote, and for that I am now prepared to vote. They submitted my name to the people on that footing alone, and I should betray the confidence of many others, if I now consented to pursue a different course.

Mr. Speaker, this is to me most painful conflict of feeling that I have had to endure, in the discharge of my legislative duties. In many other respects there has been most liberally conceded to me, opportunities of being useful. It is in the good and holy cause of temperance alone, that I have preceived no door open for my help. I must abide my time, and, perhaps endure much misrepresentation and abuse. I shall not be the less the advocate of temperance; and it is with sad and mournful apprehension that I forsee that thousands of valuable lives will fall victims to intemperance, before we shall enact laws that shall be temperate, wise, just, and enduring, to diminish and arrest its fatal tide.

In submitting these views, I do not expect to influence the vote of a single Senator. I have only wished to state the ground on which I stand, especially to be cautious to give no countenance to those who will do nothing to suppress intemperance. I speak from convictions that cannot be influenced by any reference to any popularity among men, but to a final accountability, I have no political aspirations, I desire no office or promotion. It is not my choice that I am there and when my duties here are done, my only wish is to return to private life and my cherished home.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—The Democrats of this county assembled in County Convention at Pittsburg on the 22d ult., and appointed Delegates to the State Convention, with instructions for BIGLER for Governor, and Hon. J. S. BLACK for Supreme Judge. A resolution was also adopted instructing their Representatives in the Legislature to vote for WILSON M'CANDLESS, of Pittsburg, for United States Senator, in the event of the resignation of Senator Cooper during the present winter—a circumstance not very likely to take place.

## Important from Europe.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT—FAILURE OF ORLOFF'S MISSION—RUSSIA ISOLATED.

A despatch from Vienna states that Count Bulo has drawn out a declaration of neutrality, with a strong leaning towards the views of the Western Powers, and has given this to Count Orloff as a final answer. Orloff's mission has therefore failed.

The Czar's proposals were to form a defensive league with all the German Powers, and if the Western Powers attacked any one thereof, Russia would make common cause with them, and would not conclude any peace without consulting their interest.

The German Powers through Austria definitely refuse. *Russia is therefore isolated.*

The Western Powers are immediately to demand the evacuation of the Principalities, and will compel it forthwith.

The Russian Minister in London has paid a final formal visit to the Foreign Department.

**Affairs in Great Britain.**

*Opening of Parliament—Great Excitement—Victoria cheered—Albert hissed, &c.*

Parliament was opened on the 31st ult. The crowd was much greater than usual on the route to the House, and the Queen was greatly cheered, but Prince Albert was occasionally hissed.

The Turkish Minister and several Turks in the crowd were cordially cheered.

The House was unusually full of splendid costumes but no members of the American delegation were present, the Master of the Ceremonies having sent notices that all diplomatic corps must appear in full costume.

EXTRACT FROM THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

*My Lords and Gentlemen:—*

I am always happy to meet you in Parliament, and on the present occasion it is with peculiar satisfaction that I recur to your assistance and advice.

The hopes which I expressed at the close of the last session, that a speedy settlement would be effected of the differences existing between Russia and Ottoman Porte have not been realized, and I regret to say that a state of warfare has ensued. I have continued to act in cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, and my endeavors, in conjunction with my allies, to preserve and to restore peace between the contending parties, although hitherto unsuccessful, have been unremitting. I will not fail to persevere in these endeavors, but as the continuance of the war may deeply affect the interests of this country and of Europe, I think it requisite to make further augmentation of my naval and military forces, with the view of supporting my representatives, and of more effectually contributing to the restoration of peace.

I have desired that the papers explanatory of the negotiation which have taken place upon the subject, shall be communicated to you without delay.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

The estimates of the year will be laid before you, and I trust you will find their consistency with the exigencies of the public service at this juncture.—They have been framed with due regard to economy.

*Debate on the War Question.*

A debate ensued on the subject of the policy of the government during the progress of the Eastern difficulty. Various members of the government defended their course; but the debate elicited nothing except that all now await a reply from St. Petersburg.

The reply to the Queen's speech will be unanimous from both Houses.

*Increase in the Army and Navy*

The British army is to be immediately increased by 11,000 regulars, and the Navy by 13,000.

The Queen's proclamation is expected to be issued to enrol for the navy, and it is said to be in contemplation to appoint a special minister of war, charged with the practical details of the army and navy ordinance.

An order in council continues the militia in training during the present year.

*The French Empire—Eighty Thousand Troops for Turkey.*

At a Council held at the Tuileries on the 30th of January, the question of sending an extraordinary land force to Turkey, was fully discussed. It is proposed to send 80,000 men, in four bodies, under command of Generals Canrobert, Macmahon, Pelissier and Bonepuet. England will send only a small force.

*Terrible Slaughter of the Russians at the Battle Citate.*

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—On Friday, the 9th of January, the Turkish troops under the orders of Ismail Pacha and Ahmed Pacha, marched to attack the Russians, who had fortified themselves in the village of Citate, which is about 5 hours' march from Kulafut.

The Turkish troops were superior in number, but the position of the Russians, who were distributed in all the houses of the village, which is of great extent, and which is surrounded by a double ditch rendered the attack extremely perilous, as the enemy, well sheltered, were enabled to direct a murderous fire upon the Turks, without the latter being able to reply to it.

In spite of this evident disadvantage, Ismail Pacha gave orders for the attack, and throw himself into the village under a shower of balls fired from all the windows. At first the Turks received very serious injury; but, although this circumstance somewhat disorganized their attack, their impetuosity was by no means checked. The greater portion of the soldiers, who had never before been exposed to musketry, nevertheless displayed indomitable courage.

After a desperate struggle, they attacked the houses, and fought hand to hand with sword and bayonet. The massacre was frightful. The Russians in vain begged for quarter. In the fever of the fight the Turks listened to nothing, and slaughered without pity, all who fell under their hands.

Gutters of blood ran down the street from this wholesale human slaughter. To add to the horrors of the scene, it may be stated that a number of pigs which had been let loose were seen eating the dead bodies.

All who could escape the slaughter took refuge in a redoubt at the head of the village, and thence recommenced a murderous fire upon the Turks, who returned it vigorously, but not without receiving considerable injury from the Russians' guns.

At last the enemy, incapable of any further struggle, decided on abandoning the entrenchment.

The Russians, finding themselves surrounded, and having no outlet for escape, and no resource but the terrible energy derived from despair, no other alternative but to conquer or die, recommenced the fight with desperation, and in a vigorous *sortie* they succeeded in capturing two guns.

While the battle was thus going on in the villages twelve battallions of infantry of the Russian army and squadron of cavalry, with sixteen pieces of cannon, were brought to the assistance of the besieged, and attempted to place the Turks between two fires.

The advantage of the position was now on the side of the Turks, who were on ground which sloped towards the Russians; but the latter were in three time greater number than the Turks. In spite of this inequality, however, the Russians were entirely beaten, and fled in the greatest disorder. Their losses in these two simultaneous affairs amount to nearly 4,000 men, among who are included 50 superior officers. The Turks had about 300 killed and 396 wounded who were sent to the hospitals of Widdin, and of whom it is hoped the greater part may be saved.

According to the opinion of some European officers now at Widdin, this affair is a most glorious one for the Turks, and, if not productive of any material result, will at least prove of great moral advantage to them.

On the next day the Russians attempted to reoccupy the redoubt from which they had been driven in the night, but the appearance of some Turkish battallions discouraged them from the attempt, and they beat a retreat.

Ismail Pacha fought like a lion, and more like a soldier than a general. He had two horses killed under him. He was grazed with two balls—one on the shoulder, and another on the wrist. A third ball struck the scabbard of the sword.

Justice has been done to the bravery of the Russian officers, who courageously did their duty, but were badly seconded by the soldiers, whom it was often necessary to prick with the point of the bayonet, in order to keep them from running away.

About two or three weeks ago, some Cossacks, at a village near Plowan, cut off the heads of three Wallachians and violated fifteen women. Thus the Russians are strange protectors.

Lent begins, this year, on the 1st of March. Good Friday will be the 14th of April, Easter Sunday, the 16th.

## Ohio Senate.

The Senate of Ohio, some time since expelled from their hall a colored reporter, of the name of Day.

An Ohio paper has the following on the subject:

"Brevity is said to be the soul of wit." An editor from the rural districts reports the proceedings of the Ohio Senate for one day, thus:

COLUMBUS CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBUS, January 20, 1854.

"Senate met—*expelled a negro*, charged *four dollars* each, and then adjourned."

MUSICAL MICE.—The editor of the Portland *State of Maine* states that about three weeks ago, the night compositors of that office were disturbed by certain musical sounds, which seemed to come from the walls or behind their cases. Sometimes it would be heard in a low, murmuring tone on one side of the room, and be responded to in a lively chirrup from the other. The compositors soon began to like the music, which resembled somewhat the softer notes of the canary bird, with a prolonged warble at the close, and learned to walk softly about the room, so that the performance should not be interrupted. One night, the serenaders appeared before them in the shape of two small mice. They were kindly greeted, and condescended to partake of the crackers and cheese which were offered them.

They became on each succeeding night more familiar and more musical, and now every night "they sit and sing, and cheer the hearts of those who tarry at the cases, or work upon the forms, after the great mass of the city's population are asleep." They seem to delight in watching the foreman as he makes up his form, and become silent only when the lights are put out for the night. The mice are apparently of the common species, their color an ashy brown, inclining, if anything, to a lighter shade than ordinary, with short, plump bodies and delicate limbs.

A SENSIBLE GIRL.—A foreign paper tells a story of two officers, who, both enamored of the same girl, challenged each other to fight. The seconds, however, persuaded the combatants to settle the matter, by presenting themselves before the lady, in order that she might make her choice. They did so, and *she refused them both!*

COLD.—The coldest hour of the twenty-four is five in the morning, and the warmest is from two to three in the afternoon. The mean heat is from half-past eight to half past nine. The greatest range is in July, and the least in December.

## PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1854.

Flour and Grain.—In Flour the movement continues small, owing to the firmness of holders, and the only sales we hear of is 500 bls. a straight brand, at $8 12½ per bbl; $8 25 generally asked and $8 offered for standard brands, without any transaction being made public; the demand for home use is also limited within the range of $8 25 a $8 75 per bbl. for good retailing brands and common and fancy extra. Corn Meal and Rye Flour remain inactive and dull at previous quoted rates. Grain—The receipt and sales of all kind continue light; there is some inquiry for Wheat at 185c. for reds, and 195c. for white, but holders generally ask more.—Rye is selling in a small way at 103 a 105c. Corn—There is none afloat, but Pennsylvania yellow is offered at 88 a 90c. in store, without finding buyers. Oats—About 2000 bushels Southern sold at 45c. which is a decline.

## Marriages.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. J. Evans, Mr. JOHN ECKRAD, of Newton twp. to Miss ANNA C. WEIS, of Mifflin twp.

On the 16th ult., by the Rev. A. Kreamer, Mr. JARED NUNEMAKER, to Miss MARGARET PFE.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. DAVID PFE, to Miss PRISCILLA NUNEMAKER, all of South Middleton township.


## For Rent.

THE two story Brick House, occupied by Professor Blumenthal, on West street, opposite to the Warehouse of Messrs. Woodward & Schmidt.—For further information apply at the house.

Carlisle, March 2, 1854—tf.

## Travelling Trunks.

I AM now receiving a large assortment of well made Leather TRUNKS. Selling low at the cheap store of CHAS. OGILBY.

March 2, 1854.


## LIST OF LETTERS.

Advertised in the "Volunteer" by Authority.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Carlisle, Pa., March 1, 1854. Persons inquiring for letters on this list, will please say they are advertised.

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| Allen William B | Keihl P |
| Albert Sarah | Kulter David |
| Albert Mary | Kunkle Mary E |
| Bates Henry | Kunkle Rebecca |
| Barnitz J E | Kunce George |
| Baptist Samuel | Kurns Mary |
| Bauman Harrison | Loretz Peter |
| Bare Solomon | Lehman Susanna |
| Bard George | Lerew Henry |
| Baringer Joseph M | Line Geo L |
| Bear Hetty | Lobach Isabella |
| Bently George | Lyter Solomon |
| Bell Hannah M P | Mathews Sarah Ann |
| Beidler Nancy S | Miller John |
| Black Ephraim | Miller Susan |
| Brooks A Miss | McElwee Ellen |
| Brisbon John | McManis John |
| Brisbon John F | McFeely John L |
| Bell Thomas J | McMeill Thomas R |
| Bruch John | Morrison Andrew J |
| Brown Eliza | Moore John |
| Burmon James | Moore Alfred |
| Burkholder Charles | Munky Sarah |
| Black Mary A | Myers George J |
| Castor Samuel | Myers Jacob W |
| Cannan J | Natterhouse Mr |
| Carl Edward | Noaker Wm |
| Chiller Elizabeth Ann | Osburn Greenburry |
| Clarance Julia | Owen Eliza |
| Clabaugh Jacob | Ott Emanuel |
| Coover Samuel | Perry Catharine |
| Collins Margaret | Papy S S |
| Collins George | Rann Henry |
| Cornman George | Rapato James |
| Cornman Harriett | Randall B Hon |
| Cumrck Elizabeth | Rankin Margery |
| Davidson S | Reed Rebecca |
| Deich David 2 | Reloss A |
| Delany Michael | Richards Owen |
| Donaldson M | Russle Isabella |
| Donaldson James M | Rudesill Michael G |
| Edder Samuel | Sudge Peter 2 |
| Emory Maria Miss | Saird W F |
| Emble John W | Seitz Simon |
| Fallick Thomas | Senstman Mary E |
| Fair John B 2 | Shambaugh Rebecca |
| Failor Samuel | Shoberly Samuel |
| Fleming James | Shambaugh Philip |
| Floyd Sarah A 2 | Shoughman Peter |
| Frederick Philip | Shaw Susan |
| Gailbraith T M | Shearer George L |
| Garrets Alexander | Small S & P A |
| Geyer David Z Rev | Stewart Geo E |
| Gingler Sarah | Stow Joseph |
| Givler Jeremiah | Steigleman Jacob |
| Gipson Sarah | Stine James H |
| Gutshall Adam | Stuart William P |
| Hannan Jeremiah | S B A |
| Harlon George | Thomas Ann |
| Hasting Elizabeth | Thomas J H |
| Harts Henry | Wary Jacob |
| Harris Abner | Wallace William |
| Handley T | Washmood David |
| Harman Isaac | Waggoner Henry W |
| Hetrick Emma | Wagley J L |
| Hendricks Adam | Weigh Sarah |
| Hibbord John R | White Sarah |
| Hodman Christian | Williams Eliza |
| Hocker Mary | Witmer Abraham |
| Hoffer Elizabeth | Wilson Goodrich |
| Hosler Benjamin | Willhoure John |
| Hoffman Daniel | Williams Samuel |
| Hunter M C Miss | Winrod Sarah |
| Hunter Susan | Williams Mary Ann |
| Hughes J M | Wickard John |
| Hursh Susan | Williams Henry |
| Jackson Joseph | Wolf Amanda |
| Jacobs Henry 2 | Woller Thomas |
| Kapady Andrew | Wynekoop John |
| Kerns Isaac 2 | Zimmerman Henry. |
| Kerns Susanna | |

JOHN B. BRATTON, P. M.

## Tavern License.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Cumberland county, at April Sessions, 1854.

The petition of Jacob Redsecker, respectfully represents that your petitioner is provided with the necessary requisites for keeping a house of public entertainment, in the house he now occupies as such in Dickinson township. Your petitioner therefore prays your Honors to grant him a license for the same the ensuing year, commencing on the second Monday of April next. As in duty bound he will ever pray, &c.

JACOB REDSECKER.

March 2, 1854—3t*

We the undersigned citizens of the township of Dickinson, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Jacob Redsecker, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

John Sword, John Moore, George Swanger, A B Busman, John Morrison, Benj Peffer, jr. Jos Galbraith, Henry Barnitz, Geo Emmarick, Adam Hollinger, Andrew Hoffman, Philip Spangler, Geo Kissinger, Saml Myers, J G Hutchison.

## Tavern License.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Cumberland county, at April Sessions, 1854.

The petition of John Hocker, respectfully represents that your petitioner is provided with the necessary requisites for keeping a house of public entertainment, in the house he now occupies as such in Dickinson township. Your petitioner therefore prays your Honors to grant him a license for the same the ensuing year, commencing on the 2d Monday of April next. As in duty bound he will ever pray, &c.

JOHN HOCKER.

March 2, 1854—3t*

We the undersigned citizens of the township of Dickinson, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named John Hocker, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

Solomon Brindle, Wm N Russell, Saml Newcumer, A G Miller, Henry Crokley, John Mehaffie, Geo Hoveter, Joseph Shultz, John Kissinger, James Moore, Wilson Hubley, John Spence, S P Harper, John W Faust, Wm Forbes.

## Tavern License.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Cumberland county, at April Sessions, 1854.

The petition of Adam Wareham, respectfully represents that your petitioner is provided with the necessary requisites for keeping a house of public entertainment in the house he now occupies as such in South Middleton township. Your petitioner therefore prays your Honors to grant him a license for the same the ensuing year commencing on the 2d Monday of April next. As in duty bound he will ever pray.

ADAM WAREHAM.

March 2, 1854—3t

We the undersigned citizens of the township of South Middleton, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Adam Wareham, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

Saml Gleim, John Hemminger, jr. Thos Bradley, Jos Alexander, James Coyle, Hugh Stuart, Saml Hemminger, Wm Moore, John Stuart, jr. Adam Poffer, Benj Hoffman, Gilbert Searight.

## Tavern License.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Cumberland county, at April Sessions, 1854.

The petition of John C. Peaslee, respectfully represents, that your petitioner is provided with the necessary requisites for keeping a house of public entertainment, in the house now occupied as such by G W Lovelace, in the borough of New Cumberland. Your petitioner, therefore, prays your Honors to grant him a license for the same the ensuing year, commencing on the 2d Monday of April next. As in duty bound he will ever pray, &c.

JOHN C. PEASLEE.

March 2, 1854.

We the undersigned citizens of the borough of New Cumberland, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named J. C. Peaslee; that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

John G. Miller, V. Feeman, J. Switzer, Lewis Young, Wm J Powell, Lewis Willet, J. F. Lee, G W Lovelace, John Ringland, Charles Oyster, Samuel Crull, John Rife, John Gustner.

## Tavern License.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Cumberland county, at April Sessions, 1854.

The petition of George L. Sponsler, respectfully represents, that your petitioner is provided with the necessary requisites for keeping a house of public entertainment in the house now occupied as such by Adam Sierer, in the borough of Mechanicsburg. Your petitioner, therefore, prays your Honors to grant him a license for the same the ensuing year, commencing on the second Monday of April next. As in duty bound he will ever pray, &c.

GEO. L. SPONSLER.

March 2, 1854—3t.

We the undersigned citizens of the borough of Mechanicsburg, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named George L. Sponsler; that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers.

Samuel Eckels, sr., Simon Arnold, John Hoover, George Steinouer, John Bashore, sr., John Zimmerman, Adam Siever, Robt. Wilson, Martin Rupp, Peter Gantz, Isaac N. Hyers, Geo. Vance, Joel Berlin.

## Tavern License.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Cumberland county, at April Sessions, A. D. 1854.

The petition of Isaac Parsons, respectfully represents, That your petitioner is provided with the necessary requisites for keeping a house of public entertainment, in the house he now occupies as such, in Carlisle (West Ward.) Your petitioner, therefore, prays your Honors to grant him a license for the same the ensuing year, commencing on the 2d Monday of April next. As in duty bound he will ever pray, &c.

ISAAC PARSONS.

March 2, 1854—3t

We the undersigned citizens of the borough of Carlisle, West Ward, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Isaac Par