

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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American Volunteer.

BY G. SANDERSON & E. CORNMAN.]

"OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG."

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Whole No. 1305.

Carlisle, Pa. Thursday August 1, 1839.

New Series—Vol. 4, No. 7.

AGENTS.

JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newville. JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq. Hopewell township. JOHN WUNDERLICH, Esq. Shippensburg.

CARLISLE SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor respectfully informs the public in general that he is now ready to accommodate a large number of Boarders and Visitors. The Springs are situated 4 1/2 miles north of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa. and 3 miles south of Sterrett's Gap, on the North Mountain, in a fine, healthy and romantic place.

BATHING ESTABLISHMENT

created (both warm and cold.) and every accommodation will be relied on. D. CORNMAN. June 27, 1839.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the following described valuable real estate, situated in Allen township, Cumberland county, containing 114 acres, more or less, of patented land, about 90 acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the residue covered with thriving timber.

STONE HOUSE, And Double Log Barn,

two Apple Orchards, one of which is of choice fruit, a never failing spring of water, and a fountain pump at the door—also, a Tenant House. The above mentioned tract is nearly all limestone land, of a good quality, and is in a healthy neighborhood—within two miles of Mechanicsburg and the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and about one mile from Shepherdstown.

HARDWARE & GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has just received from the city of Baltimore, an extensive assortment of merchandise suitable to the present and approaching season, such as

HARDWARE.

consisting of Case Knives and Forks, Spoons, Locks, Bolts, Hinges and Screws, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Tacks and Nails, Spades & Shovels, Hay and Diving Forks, scythes, stones, rakes, &c. &c. Also, superior American and English Scythes.

LIQUORS.

Wine, Brandy, New England Rum, Harvest Whiskey, Wine and Cider Vinegar, &c. Also, Spanish Cigars. Maccabou, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.

SHOES & BOOTS.

Riding, Gig and Jockey Whips and Lashes. Brushes. Brooms. Painted Buckets, &c. Carpet Chain of all colors.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas, to me directed issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on Friday the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1839, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described real estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in East

Pennsborough township, Cumberland County, containing seventy seven acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Samuel Boyer, John Kessell, Is. ac Longnecker & Jacob Kuntz, having thereon erected a one and a half story Log House, small Stone House, and Log Barn, and other out houses.

Also, a tract of Mountain land

situate in East Pennsborough township, Cumberland County, containing twenty six acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Isaac Kessell, Newcomer, Jacob Kuntz, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Ellenberger.

Also, a lot of ground situate

in Papertown, South Middleton township, Cumberland County, containing 50 feet in breadth, & 200 feet in depth, more or less, adjoining lands of John Hartzell, John McClure, and the Baltimore turnpike road, having thereon erected a one and a half story Log House, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Barber.

Also, a tract of land situate in

South Middleton township, containing fifty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Jacob Barvitz, Elsiea White's heirs, James Noble's devisees, and the Leont Springs, Stone Spring, Houses, a Log Barn and Apple Orchard, and several springs of water are on the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Willis Foulk.

And all to be sold by me,

JOHN MYERS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, July 4, 1839.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Jacob Myers, late of South Middleton township, Cumberland county, have been issued to the subscriber residing in the same township; all persons in any way indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

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GOLDEN BALL HOTEL,

WEST HIGH STREET CARLISLE. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken that well known tavern stand at the West end of High street, in Carlisle, formerly kept by Mr. Henry Rhoads, and that he is now prepared to accommodate Drivers, Wagoners, Travellers, and all others who may favor him with a call, in the very best manner.

His Table will be constantly furnished with the best the country can produce. His Bar is supplied with the choicest liquors, and his Stable which is large and convenient, will be in charge of a careful and attentive ostler.

He flatters himself that, from his experience as an Innkeeper, he will be able to render general satisfaction. GEORGE SHAFER. Carlisle, May 2, 1839.

NOTICE.

At an Orphans' Court held on Tuesday the 30th day of April 1839, at Carlisle, in and for Cumberland County, before the Honorable SAMUEL HERRMAN, President, and John Stewart and John Lefever, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Court, &c. the following proceedings were had, to wit:

30th April 1839, upon the petition of George McGinnis, Esq. executor of the last will and testament of Dr. John Ealy, late of the Borough of Shippensburg, deceased, respectfully representing that he settled his final account of the estate of the said deceased, and the same was passed by this Court, on the 3d of September A. D. 1833, and that the balance found at said settlement in the hands of said petitioner, has been fully paid according to law, and that since the passage of said final account, no goods or chattels, rights or credits of the said estate have come to the hands or possession of petitioner, and praying the Court to discharge him from the further administration of the said estate, and from his office of executor, under the will aforesaid, and he will pray &c.

30th April 1839, rule granted on the heirs and legatees of said testator to shew cause at the Orphans' Court to be held on Monday the 12th day of August next, why the said executor shall not be discharged &c. Cumberland County, ss.

Certified copy from the records of the Orphans' Court of said county. WILLIS FOULK, Clk. O. C. Carlisle, July 16, 1839.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

The subscribers have just received a fresh supply (from the importers,) of GERMAN ANCHOR STAMPED B O L T I N G C L O T H S, which they will sell at lower prices than they have ever been sold at in Carlisle or elsewhere.

SAM'L MYERS & CO. Carlisle, July 18, 1839.

5 DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed away from the subscriber residing one mile from Fayetteville, Franklin County, Pa. on the 7th inst., a bay Mare and bay Colt. They were seen on the 9th near Mary Ann Furnace. Any person who will secure said mare & colt, and drop me a line through the Post Office, to Fayetteville, shall receive the above reward.

DANIEL MARKLEY. July 18, 1839.

A CARD.

SARAH E. K. OREAN. Having resigned her situation in the common schools, she is opened on her own account as school teacher, not exceeding thirty scholars, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Bredin, and now occupied by Mr. Andrew Richards, where she will be happy to receive the children of any who may feel disposed to patronize her. For terms apply either at her own residence in Hanover street, at any time between school hours, or at the school room from 9 to 12 A. M. or from 2 to 5 P. M.

REFERENCE. C. B. PENROSE, MRS. L. HIDDLE, W. M. BIDDLE, REV. P. H. GREENLEAF, GEO. A. LYON. June 13, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Abraham Hursh, deceased, late of Allen township, Cumberland county, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM HURSH, CHRISTIAN HURSH, Adm'rs, residing in Allen township. June 13, 1839.

FOR SALE.

Three good young Horses, suitable for saddle or harness. One new Tillyberry. One set of double brass mounted Harness, and one broad wheeled Wagon, and One sulkey. Also, a lot of superior Fly Nets, and driving and riding Whips—all of which will be sold very cheap.

HAMILTON & GRIER. Carlisle, July 4, 1839.

BLACKING! BLACKING!!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the manufacture of boot and shoe BLACKING at Middlesex, Cumberland county, Pa. This blacking is equal to any in the Union, and will be dispensed of wholesale or retail on very moderate terms.

JOHN C. STEVENS. July 11, 1839.

REPORT.

Of the Minority of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the authorship of a speech, delivered in the Senate, by Thomas C. Miller, a Senator from Adams county.

Mr. Stevenson, from the minority of the committee to whom was referred the resolution of inquiry, as to a speech published in a paper called the "Keystone," printed in Harrisburg, of the date of April 10, and purporting to have been a speech delivered by Thomas C. Miller, a Senator from Adams county, whether such speech was delivered on the floor of the Senate; if not, by whom or under whose authority the same was written and published, and how far the privileges of the Senate are affected thereby, and what order ought to be taken in the premises, submitted a counter report to the one submitted by the majority of the committee.

It was suggested by the chairman of the committee at its first organization, that it was due Mr. Miller to be apprised of the fact of the committee having been appointed, and its duties as specified in the resolution authorizing the same; and to carry the same into effect, a copy of the resolution, together with an invitation to attend the meetings of the committee, if he should think proper, was handed to him by the chairman. At a meeting of the committee a letter was received from T. C. Miller, declining any participation in the proceedings of the committee, he not being disposed to enter into an inquiry upon a question in which he, as a Senator, had nothing to do whatever; but, in his opinion was entirely confined to the persons connected with the newspaper in which the said speech was published.

The minority of the committee are so fully of the opinion of the correctness of the course pursued by the Senator from Adams, in the whole proceedings, both in the Senate and towards the committee; that it was thought by them almost unnecessary to say further upon the subject, other than to append his reply to the committee; nor can they use language stronger or more to the purpose, than a portion of said letter, in questioning the right of the committee in placing him on trial as a party concerned in the investigation, whatever, to wit:

To Messrs. Ewing, Kingsbury, Stevenson, Sterrett and McClay, Committee of Inquiry, &c. GENTLEMEN—I most respectfully decline participation in the matter of inquiry embraced in the resolution appended to the notice handed me by your chairman. I will briefly assign my reasons for this course.

If I understand the resolution, the committee have been constituted because of the disorderly word, or supposed disorderly words of the speech, published in the newspapers. If I used disorderly words, there are parliamentary rules, recognized by the Senate, which prescribe the time and manner, when and how they should have been noticed. Not having been thus noticed, there is, I humbly conceive, no power in the Senate, in any way, directly or indirectly, by committee or otherwise, to question me upon the subject, or to make me a party to any proceedings that have been or may be commenced in relation thereto. Hence I decline accepting the privilege of being "heard before the committee;" besides, in my place in the Senate I distinctly said that I held myself accountable only for what I did actually say.

That I would neither avow nor disavow any newspaper publication of my speech, for the reason that two or three different versions, in as many different newspapers, had been given to the public, all of them embracing much that I did say, and some of them omitting and some most unquestionably adding thereto. This happens, as every Senator must acknowledge, in the report of almost every speech made in either branch of the Legislature, and I am not aware that heretofore, any member has been or can be held accountable, if, perchance, his language in debate has been misconstrued, misapprehended or misstated. For my own language I hold myself personally accountable, and will I cast around me a constitutional shield to avoid an honorable and just responsibility, if in any thing I have wronged any man, be he member or citizen. Now I most unhesitatingly aver that I did say, amongst other things, in my remarks that no high minded honorable man would be guilty of making a charge so foul and base as the Senator from Allegheny had made against the character and reputation of those who had composed the Committee of Public Safety, of which I had been a member.

Now, why I should be arraigned for other men's understanding or misunderstanding, construction or misconstruction of words spoken or language used, is to me a problem, and one I prefer leaving to the public at large to solve. This much I say; the Senator from Allegheny, as I then thought most grossly insulted me on the floor of the Senate, in the attack made by him on the Committee of Public Safety. I replied to that attack in language becoming the occasion, and the body of which I was a member. To him I owe and offer no apology.

To the Senate I was not offensive or the Chairman would have reminded me of the impropriety. I most emphatically deny that I used any language not justified by parliamentary rules and usages, and therefore concede that to the Senate no apology need be offered. If, however, others think differently, it will give great pleasure at any time to tender my regret.

I repeat, gentlemen, that, meaning no disrespect, I decline personal participation in the matter at issue.

T. C. MILLER. If the intention of the Senate in appointing the committee, was to pass a vote of censure upon one of its members, because the reporter of a newspaper used, in preparing his remarks for publication, language which was not used by him upon the floor of the Senate, why then the adoption of the report

of the committee, together with the resolution, would be right and proper; but if the intention on the part of the Senate was merely a committee of inquiry, and to prove to the people of the Commonwealth that language, such as appeared in the newspapers referred to, was not used in the Senate, then the report ought to be rejected—so far, at least, as the Senator from Adams is concerned; and it be made to apply to the person who voluntarily appeared before the committee, to avow the authorship of the much objected publication about which some Senators appear to be so sensitive. But it seems to the minority of the committee, that a target must be hit, and that an individual or the Senate is not the game looked for. But a Senator must be singled out, and one also, who has taken his seat upon this floor upon an extraordinary occasion, and at a singular crisis of affairs in this Commonwealth, one also who dared to stand up in defence of the Laws and the Constitution; in defiance of threats and menaces from whatever source they might emanate. It is such a man who is about to stand before the people, implicated and condemned by the Senate of Pennsylvania, provided the report and resolution of the committee be adopted. Much more might be said, upon so important a subject, but the facts being laid before the people, they will be able to judge of the justness of the adoption of the report, thereby placing a stain upon the character of so highly honored and respectable a citizen of this Commonwealth.

If evidence of the truth of this statement is necessary the Senate have only to refer to the evidence of Mr. Dimock; to bear the minority of the committee out in concluding this report. Upon a reference to the testimony, it will be perceived that Mr. Dimock, the then reporter for the Keystone, in which the speech first appeared; voluntarily appeared before the committee and assumed the authorship of the said speech; and upon oath declared that the Senator from Adams did not participate in preparing the same for publication, but on the contrary, remonstrated with him after seeing the speech in print, in consequence of language having been made use of by the witness which was not used by him on the floor of the Senate on that or any other occasion, thereby showing a disposition at once, if possible, to disabuse the public mind upon the subject, requiring an alteration to be made, and the offensive words stricken therefrom, before it was copied into the other political papers of this place and elsewhere.

If more was wanting to convince the committee before them, in which Mr. Miller is entirely exonerated of using language discourteous to the Senate or its members. All the witnesses examined, agreeing that no language, such as is objected to in the printed speech, was made use of upon the floor of the Senate, but to the contrary. This being the fact, and it will be presumed that no one will deny it, upon an examination of the evidence as taken before the committee and submitted to the Senate; then why is it that the majority of the committee have made their report to bear upon the author of the production—the speech referred to.

The natural conclusions of the minority of the committee and the public when they understand the question, must be that the Senator from Adams is entirely innocent of the charge alleged against him in the report, and that he has behaved throughout the whole proceedings with that dignity becoming a gentleman and a member of this body. If, however, he is to be made the victim against whom the committee is to direct its venomous shaft, and thereby, in some measure, destroy the peace and quiet of him, and those who cling to him for protection and support; may further, we may say, to satisfy a hungry disposition for revenge.

Why go on?—It may answer for a time, but an enlightened people will soon frown upon such proceedings, which in a single blow could blast the reputation of so respectable a citizen and from so respectable a district as that which the Senator, in part, represents.

This may be strong language to make use of by a committee of the Senate; but considering the relation between the Senator implicated and the Senate, it becomes the duty of those who have been entrusted with the examination of this important subject, to stand before the people as before the Senate, in such form as cannot be mistaken by any.—It is this that we, as a minority of the committee, have presented our views in this manner believing that if the resolution attached to the report be passed, that the editors or reporters of public newspapers, will have it in their power at any time they may be disposed, to blast the fair character of any member of the Senate, by a publication similar to the one now in dispute. The minority of the committee might stop at this point of the question, but the Senate will perceive by referring to the resolution attached to the report made by the majority, that it states what in the opinion of the minority, is not the fact, part of which is as follows: "That Thomas C. Miller, a member from the county of Adams, having authorized a publication under the color of a speech delivered by him, on the Senate floor, of a gross libel upon this body and some of its individual members," &c. The minority of the committee are at a loss to know from what part of the evidence, the majority of the committee could possibly draw such conclusions; none, surely, which has been submitted to the Senate, and we are not aware of any other having been given before the committee.

For the purpose of bearing us out in the position we have taken, we refer Senators to the evidence itself, and upon a careful examination of the same, they must be of the same opinion with the minority of the committee, in pronouncing the resolution, (that part, at least, which is before referred to) instead of being a libel upon the Senate, a gross libel upon the Senator from Adams, one which cannot be explained away, with

all the talent and ingenuity of the honorable chairman of the committee. However much the minority of the committee, or the Senator from Adams, might have desired this investigation, it is not to be presumed that, in such desire, they believed it was the intention of the Senate to condemn, whether guilty or not; but if the passage of the resolution is to be persisted in by the Senate, it having already been passed and reported by a committee, such must evidently be the construction put upon the proceedings, from its very commencement, by every candid minded man in this Commonwealth.

Having stated our views thus brief, the minority of the committee beg leave to state that they differ entirely with the majority of the committee, and offer their protest against the passage of a resolution censuring any member of this Senate without a just and sufficient cause—which is the case in the proceedings had in relation to Thomas C. Miller, Senator from Adams county, so far as the undersigned are able to judge of the facts as stated before the committee, and in the Senate. They having the most unbounded confidence in the honesty, integrity, and gentlemanly deportment while having the honor of an acquaintance with him, feel assured, that whenever the occasion requires an apology for any misconstruction saying on his part, he will be ready to give to the Senate, or any of its members, at the same time having that respect for his own honor and dignity which every man is required to have occupying so dignified a station in life.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, E. KINGSBURY, JR.

A PASSENGER IN AN AWKWARD PRECIPITANT. A gentleman, Mr. R. who went out in the Erie steamer last week, from Buffalo, had taken a berth in one of the state rooms on deck, the state room next to his having been secured by a gentleman and his wife. Mr. R. wishing to retire early, went by mistake into the married gentleman's state room, and thinking it to be his own, stowed himself away very snugly in the upper berth, and was in a short time sound asleep. The lady, who had been reading in the cabin, wishing to go to bed, and not seeing her husband at hand, went to her state room, and was surprised to find him (as she supposed) asleep in his berth. Not wishing to awake him, she undressed herself, and was just on the point of getting into her berth, when the supposed husband sprang up and exclaimed,—"who's there!" As may naturally be supposed, the lady screamed and crouched in one corner of the small room, and it happened just at that moment that the husband made his appearance. Being rather a testy gentleman, and perhaps withal occasionally haunted by the "greeneyed monster," he did not wait for an explanation; but seizing the trespasser by the shirt collar, pulled him from his berth, and without even stopping to venture a remark upon his questionable situation, attempted to thrust him upon deck. Mr. R. on the other hand, having too great a respect for decency to greet all his fellow passengers sans culotte, was compelled to defend himself against being thus summarily disposed of—and while endeavoring to push him through the door, the married man was himself forced upon the deck, and locked out of his own room. The Captain and a crowd of passengers immediately assembled—Mr. R. threw open the window—tendered an explanation—it was accepted, and he permitted to dress and retire. The chagrin of the testy gentleman cannot be described. He had not only made a fool of himself before all the passengers, but had very impolitely exposed a stranger in the very face of his own wife, who like a virtuous woman, sat passive during the whole ridiculous scene.

A lady of Philadelphia, whose servant was in the habit of "tasting" every thing tasteable about the house, after having bought a jar of raspberry syrup, placed in the cupboard, and said—"Betty, mind that you don't touch that, it's poison; if you do you will certainly come to harm." Indeed, ma'am!" answered Betty; "I shan't touch it—you know I don't touch any thing." Hardly had the figure of the mistress disappeared before Betty, who was employed in reaching a fine turkey, thought that she ought to taste "just a little of the skin," to see if it was sufficiently salty. Betty did taste "a little bit," but with the "little bit," came the uncontrollable desire of tasting more—and Betty tasted and tasted, 'till she had tasted all the skin off the turkey. Now, what was to be done?—the skinned turkey struck horror to the heart—what would her mistress say—what could she say? In the horror of her soul, she paced to and fro in the kitchen—but in every nook, in every corner, the figure of the skinned turkey pressed came to her vision. In her despair, she well did as incur the anger of her mistress, and recollecting the jar and drained it of its contents; lying on the floor, she cried and sobbed, until her mistress, aroused at her cries, came running in.

"For mercy's sake, what's the matter, Betty?" exclaimed she. "Oh, I'm a gone case! I'm agoin' to die! Sen-sen-sen-d f-f-f-for a minister!" "Tell me what's the matter, do Betty, for gracious sake." "I e-e-ate all th-th-the skin off the t-turkey, and swallered th-the poison!" pointing to the empty jar which had contained the syrup.

An uncontrollable burst of laughter from her mistress, and a subsequent explanation, got Betty on her feet again; but this adventure ever since has acted a check on her desire of "tasting."—Phila. Ledger.

LONG WINTER.—There was a heavy fall of snow in England as early as the thirteenth of October, and another on the thirteenth of May; making an actual winter of seven months.

DEEPLY AFFECTING SCENE.

The New York correspondent of the U. States Gazette tells the following affecting story of the fatal effects of an indulgence in the worst of all vices—habitual drunkenness.

A crowd had gathered near the gate at the southern extremity of the Battery, and several voices rose at the same moment upon the air, crying for vengeance upon a fallen form, that reeled into the enclosure, in a beastly state of intoxication. He was apparently about fifty years of age, and was followed by a young, beautiful, and interesting girl, not out of her teens. A moment before I saw him he had raised his arm, and struck this lovely being to the earth. For this the crowd was pursuing him, and would doubtless have committed some summary upon the inebriated wretch, had not the delicate form interposed to prevent the summation of the deed. She approached timidly, and fondly begged the monster go home. He swore by the living God that he would never return. Little did he know he had uttered the oath, that the vengeance that God his sacrilegious lips profaned, and that moment hanging over him, and the angel of Death was waiting upon waters to bear him, with all his sins upon his head, into the presence of the Creator had mocked.

He shook the fair girl from him with curse, and staggered to the railing. A cluster of boats was at some distance from shore, and a few voices were singing one Russell's excellent songs. The drunk contrived to clamber on the uppermost rail, and having seated himself, called to the sinners to perform something lively, or dance eyes, he would come out there and sing himself."—These were the last words he uttered.

In endeavoring to change his position, his foot slipped, and he fell into the water. The boats to render him assistance, and more than one daring fellow plunged into the sea, but all in vain—his body has not yet been recovered. The tide was running strong the time, and we may hear of his body being washed upon the opposite shore in a few days.

The poor girl was almost frantic—she rushed to the water's edge, crying, "Father dear, dear father!—For Heaven's sake, save my father!" It was, indeed, her father. He had once enjoyed a handsome property, but liquor ruined him. He sold his house for it, and at last his garments. His wife had died from want, and his daughter had supported him and three brothers by the labor of her hands. He swore he would never again enter her house, because she would give him liquor—he cursed her, and died while a cure against himself, yet hung upon her lips. The daughter did not leave a spot before midnight, and her cries appealed the stoutest hearts around her. Twenty dollars were raised among the spectators, but when handed to her, she exclaimed,—"No! no! give me my father!"

Poor girl, she called in vain. The father was in an etherial presence. She was borne free the place by some friends, and when I let the spot, the lightness of heart which I drew me to the scene, had departed and felt it almost a sin to be happy amid the wretchedness man makes for himself.

The attention of farmers is called to the following from the Baltimore Chronicle. MACHINE FOR CUTTING GRAIN.

The agricultural parts of the state are in a condition of great excitement in consequence of the introduction of a machine for the cutting of grain, which promises to supersede, to a great extent, both the cradle and the sickle. This machine consists of a frame, not unlike that of a cart, which is placed upon wheels, whose axes revolve like those of the railroad cars, and are connected with various cog-wheels, so as to communicate a rapid lateral motion to a set of knives which are attached to another frame on the right of the principal body. The machine is moved by one or more horses, at a swift pace, and the grain, as fast as cut, is removed by a hand who occupies a seat on the left portion of the frame. The grain is cut so rapidly by this contrivance as to require the constant attendance of eight or nine hands to bind the sheaves which it leaves behind it. If properly managed, it will cut from fifteen to twenty acres of grain per day; and we speak from actual observation, when we say that the work is done in a more perfect and cleanly mode than either by the cradle or reep hook. In many sections of the country where harvest hands are scarce, it will be found an implement of the utmost advantage to farmers.

THE TOUR OF THE PRESIDENT.

It is amusing beyond measure, to witness the manner in which the Opposition Press regard the tour of Mr. Van Buren. So great has been the effect on that army of Munchausens, that, frightened with the reception he has met with everywhere, they forget everything in endeavors to excel in disparaging the object which induced him to take the journey. Although the President, during the whole period of his administration, has not been once, before the present time, in the State of New York, we are gravely informed, by one of this truth-telling clan, that "he neglects the public business!" Another, not less purlind, declares that he is electioneering, and at the same time vows that he has seen, but few citizens on his route! It has moved the Rivals Messrs. Clay and Harrison, to visit their friends. Mr. C. is now on his way to the Canadas, we presume to make the acquaintance of Sir George Arthur, while Harrison is grinding up his loins for a regular crusade.—When Mr. Van Buren started for the home of his nativity, we are very sure that he did not expect to be the source of all this turmoil.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

A lazy man.

—There is a man in New Orleans so lazy that he carries a kitten under each arm to breathe for himself.