THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSD'Y, FEB'Y. 1, 1849.

AGENCY.

☞ V. B. PALMER, Esq. is our authorized Agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions and making collections for the *American Volunteer*, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

☞ We are indebted to Messrs. Brady, Brodhead, and Kaufman, of the U. S. House of Representatives, for public documents. We are under renewed obligations also to Mr. Sterret, of the State Senate, and Messrs. Lamberton, Williams, and Packer, of the H. of Representatives, for similar favors.

PUBLIC AUCTIONEER.—WM. MILES, has been appointed by Gov. Johnston, Public Auctioneer for Carlisle Borough.

☞ Our readers cannot expect us to give them much news, when there is none of that commodity to be had. Indeed, for the last few weeks it has been with difficulty that we could fill our paper at all.—Congress is doing nothing but talk, talk, talk—on the same subject too, all the time—slavery. Our State Legislators are doing little—a few private bills are passed each day, for which our readers care nothing. Thus it is. Nothing to write about—not even a murder, nor a run-away match to record—nothing! Oh, it is a horrible state of things for the editor. Well, we must put up with it for the time being, and content ourself with publishing "news from the gold region," until something more interesting turns up.

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—We learn that on Tuesday last Mr. GABRIEL LINE, of South Middleton township, was thrown from his horse, and almost instantly killed. He had been to Carlisle on business, and was returning home, when his horse took fright, about two miles from town, where the accident happened. Mr. L. was advanced in years—was a kind neighbor and good citizen, much respected by those acquainted with him. Singular as it may appear, his only son was also killed by falling from a horse some few years since.

MORE GOODS AT AUCTION.—We direct the attention of our readers to the large sale, by auction, of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., of Myers and Sheaffer, advertised in another column.

☞ The editors of the Hagerstown Torch Light, and the Mail, are on the eve of starting for California. Messrs. H. S. & S. S. Batchel, two wealthy young men of Hagerstown, have shipped 200 barrels of flour to California, and will leave themselves in a few days.

Col. JOHN W. GEARY, of the second regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, has been appointed Postmaster at San Francisco, California, and will leave in a few days. He will sail from New York.

THE MILFORD BARD.—Dr. John Lofland, well known in literary circles as the writer of many fine things in prose and poetry, published over the signature of the "Milford Bard," died at Wilmington, Del. on Monday last.

AN ARTFUL DODGER.—The Hon. Daniel Webster has been absent from his place in Washington, during the whole session. He thus avoids committals on the vexed question of slavery or freedom.

GEN. GAINES.—The N. Orleans Mercury, of the 4th inst., announces the arrival there of Major Gen. Gains and lady, on the steamer Empire that morning. The General will soon take command of the Western Division of the Army. The suit of Mrs. Gaines will take place in April.

CAPT. BRAGG CORRECTING HISTORY.—A dinner was given in Mobile, on the 20th inst. Col. Braxton Bragg was present. On being toasted, the Col. made a neat reply, in which he took occasion to speak modestly of his own individual claims, and eulogized in the highest terms, the material of the army, the rank and file, by whom our battles are won, for which their leaders carry off so exclusively the whole of the glory. In the course of these remarks, Col. B. corrected the popular story which associated his name so much with the political campaign of last summer, during which he figured in so many pictures, with a scroll, upon which was painted, the celebrated order said to have been given him by Gen. Taylor, at Buena Vista—"A little more grape Capt. Bragg." The Col. stated this as a fancy sketch altogether—no such occurrence took place on the field of battle, and the first he heard of this famous order, was by newspapers from the U. States. He added, that many events, and much reputation, as they exist in the popular mind here, had no other origin than this same inventive faculty of the press and its correspondents.

Gov. Johnston's organ, the Harrisburg *Intelligencer*, talks about men being paid to calumniate that worthy functionary.—*Pennsylvanian.*

We never heard of any one being "paid to calumniate" Gov. Johnston, but we *have* heard of gentlemen being paid for their services in his defence—and the editor of the *Intelligencer* is one of them. *He* holds a lucrative office "on the hill." The Federalists have been so much in the habit of attacking "office holders," that they forget when holding office that their writings apply to themselves with more force than to any one else.

☞ The report of the superintendent of common schools, in Pennsylvania, shows that there are, at present in the State, 7,845 schools, which are attended by 360,605 scholars, at an annual cost of $701,732 26.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Congress has only four weeks remaining to transact all its business, and much remains yet to do. It is said that a better feeling prevails in that body, and a disposition to work more and talk less is manifesting itself. Very glad to hear it!

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—*Statistics.*—The following are extracted from the report rendered at the annual meeting of the National Division:

Number of Divisions in the United States,	2,651
Number of members initiated during the past year,	88,237
Whole number of members,	149,372
Whole amount of receipts of subordinate Divisions in the U. S.,	$475,987 57
Whole amount of benefits paid out,	140,058 39
" " " Cash on hand,	208,656 68
Number of deaths,	772

THE GOLD FEVER IN NEW YORK.—The gold fever rages as bad as ever in New York, and almost daily a vessel filled with passengers takes her departure for California. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

The fact is, this California fever has increased in intensity very much within a few days. Whether the increase has been caused by the recent "cold snap" or the mild recent thaw, deponent knoweth not, but the fact is every one is going, or trying to go, and among the rest, a band of negro minstrels, calling themselves the "California Minstrels." We have heard of digging and dredging, and washing, and picking, and squatting, and doing every thing else for gold, but the idea of a company of negro minstrels going to California to sing for gold, is certainly new, not to say wonderful.

It may be that the very clay of that delectable region is susceptible to the influence of music, and that the dulcet notes of "Mary Blane," or those of "Carry me back to Ole Virginny," will make the sands of the Sacramento disgorge the stores of the precious metals which they contain, and send them in a stream to the pockets of the minstrels. That California is a wonderful place.

A NATIONAL BANK.

We are in the habit of hearing incorrigible Federalists still whispering that the establishment of a National Bank would be the best measure that could be adopted for the good of the country—forgetful alike of the principles of free government, and the lessons of experience. There are men who believe that such an institution is the only *panacea* for political ills, and who will never yield to the promptings of equal and exact justice, whenever any measure conflicts with their long-standing political prejudices.

It is well to refer such persons, especially on this subject, to the past—to the history of the country as connected with a National Bank. And when we consider that many of the evils and abuses of a "monied monster" were known and appreciated at a comparatively early day in the political history of the nation, it seems almost incredible with what a bold front and frowning mien, its advocates demanded its prolonged existence. Up to the time it encountered JACKSON, it had met no foe worthy of its steel—no enemy that it could not either seduce with its blandishments or intimidate with its menaces.—Had it been re-chartered in 1832 it would have proved too strong for the people, and bound the republic hand and foot. But a kind Providence sent a deliverer, and the truth hath now made the people free.

In looking over a brief synopsis of the proceedings of Congress, as found in the 1st vol. of the "*Philadelphia Register and National Recorder*," page 76, for the year 1819, thirty years ago, soon after the commencement of the second life of this modern harlot, there occurs the following, viz:

"*Jan.* 16.—The committee appointed to investigate the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, made a very perspicuous report. Some of the Directors of this institution appear from the report, to have been deeply engaged in stock-jobbing, and it was believed by the committee, that some of the measures of the board were adopted not with a view to the permanent interest of the institution, but to affect the price of bank stock. The committee considers the charter to have been violated in four instances, and that the bank has neglected, when it was in its power to correct the evils arising from excessive issues of the State banks, and has increased these evils by improper issues of its own notes."

And yet after all this, the bank was white-washed, and when its charter was about expiring by lapse of time, it literally took possession of the government, compassed sea and land, and commenced "revolutions bloodless as yet," to force the American people to renew powers which it had so grossly abused, and which had proved so dangerous to their liberties.

It is a strange, and perhaps a happy coincidence, that at the very time these charges were brought against the bank in Congress, in 1819, General ANDREW JACKSON was censured by some members of that body for his conduct in the Florida campaign, and especially as regarded the trial, by Court Martial, and execution of Arburthmot and Ambrister. The General came on to Washington to meet these charges, and it may have been that circumstance that enabled him to be so well acquainted with the corruptions and mal-practices of such an institution. It is not unimportant to remark that those members of Congress who were exceedingly solicitous about giving Spain the slightest cause of complaint, and strongly advocated the censure of JACKSON for what they termed his "illegal and arbitrary conduct," were equally active in defending the bank in its festering corruptions. How striking the conduct of Federalism then, when stripping with one hand the laurels from the brow of a chieftan who had faithfully and efficiently served his country, and with the other casting the mantle of charity over stealthy and wicked frauds committed by an overgrown and haughty corporation. In a mind like that of JACKSON'S—clear, strong and upright—such conduct and such contrasts must have produced a marked effect. How much may the people of this country owe to the fact of the persecutions visited on the head of the patriot JACKSON, at this particular crisis of his own and his country's history? How much may they *now* be indebted for the arbitrary and tyrannical exhibition of Federalism *then?** To the truthful historian and the faithful delineator of cause and effect, the coincidence we have stated might be a fruitful subject for meditation and enlargement.

THE "GOLDOMETER."

The greatest instrument of modern invention is certainly the "Goldometer;" and the greatest book the "Gold Seekers Guide,"—the one invented and the other written, by a certain Signor JOSE DE ALVEAR, of New York. The "Goldometer" is a *magnetic* instrument, and is a *certain* guide to the gold—true as a pointer; and what is more, it finds out the *best* gold mines, for the fortunate owner! This is all *perfectly established*, by Signor Jose De Alvear himself, who has just returned from the gold mines with about $1,000,000—and not of that kind which *evaporates*, when the fire is applied to it, either—at *least* we suppose not, of course. The Signor has been out in California, about two years, and was, *as he declares himself*, the first discoverer of the gold. He has got tired making money so fast, and now wishes to do it on a more moderate scale, by the sale of his little book and instrument. This is certainly commendable in the Signor, and the desire he manifests to point out the rich "placers" to those who have not yet made fortunes, partakes very much of the spirit of philanthrophy. We advise all persons going to California to purchase the Signor's instrument and book, *of course*. By transmitting *only* THREE DOLLARS by letter, (post paid,) to the Signor, New York city, Box 2713, he will send any person the Goldometer, by mail—*of course he will*. He says it is *very* light, and that the mail charge will be *very* small. The book, in addition, (without which the Goldometer is of no use,) costs *only one dollar more*.

The Signor sent us his advertisement, with the request that we publish the same to the amount of $10. By complying with his request, we would be imposing too much upon good nature and *liberality*. We therefore decline the *modest* request of the Signor, but at the same time publish the substance of his advertisement *gratis*, for the benefit of some gentlemen about leaving for Cal-i-for-ni-a. Great instrument, that "Goldometer!"—fact.

THE USURY LAWS.—The committee of the Senate on the Judiciary, have reported a bill relating to the usury laws of the Commonwealth, making it lawful for all persons to pay and receive such rate of interest for the use of money, as the parties may agree upon; but in all cases where a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. is charged or paid, the sum of one mill on each cent of additional interest shall be added to the present tax for State purposes on money at interest, to be returned and collected in the same manner as the present tax; and a failure to return a true statement of all such moneyed operations, shall nullify to the parties the benefits of these provisions, and subject them to the penalties of the laws now in force. No greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. shall be charged on judgments entered in any of our courts, although such judgments, may be founded upon a writing stipulating a higher rate; and no existing contracts, where money is loaned on bonds, mortgages, notes, &c., at the rate of 6 per cent. shall be disturbed. In all cases where no special agreement is made, and in all suits where interest is found to be due the plaintiff, 6 per cent shall continue to be the legal rate of interest.

☞ Six barreled revolvers cannot be had in New York, on any terms. Like the people, they have been seized with the fever, and have gone to California—so says the True Sun.

RAIL ROAD FROM YORK TO HARRISBURG.

We observe by the Baltimore papers that a strenuous effort is being made in that city to raise funds sufficient to insure the speedy completion of a rail road from York to Harrisburg. This important link in the chain of communication between this fertile valley and that city, when finished, will give Baltimore a continuous rail road to Chambersburg and Hagerstown, and at the same time to Pittsburg, by tapping the Central rail road through the medium of the Cumberland Valley road.

The contemplated road runs along the west side of the Susquehanna, and intersects the Cumberland Valley road at the western end of its bridge. The business of our valley alone would justify the making of the road, and render the stock valuable, as it would make Baltimore the market for all our produce, and that city would again be the centre of the Cumberland trade, as it was before the days of rail roads. This route to Baltimore will have these advantages over that to Philadelphia.—1st. The distance will be some 12 or 15 miles shorter. 2nd. There are no bridges to cross, while on the other route there are the Susquehanna and Schuylkill bridges to pass over. 3d. It avoids the inclined planes; and 4th, the tolls and freight on the Maryland roads are much lower than on the Harrisburg and Portsmouth road, or on the Pennsylvania State road.

To show the importance to Baltimore of our valley trade alone, it may be mentioned that with the very imperfect flat bar road belonging to the Cumberland Valley Company, their receipts have been steadily increasing—a few years back they were but from $60,000 to $70,000 per annum; whereas for the last two years they have exceeded $100,000 for each year, and it is but reasonable to suppose that with a substantial iron road their receipts would be very largely increased; and we are pleased to learn the Company intend, during the next summer and fall, laying down in the most substantial manner from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, a Trail of 56 lbs. to the yard.

We are not surprised at the exertions that have been made to get under contract a road from Portsmouth to Columbia, nor at the communications in the Philadelphia papers adverse to the road from York to Harrisburg. They are intended to *discourage* the Baltimoreans, and prevent their completing a road that is of vital importance to their city—but this very anxiety on the part of the citizens of Philadelphia, furnishes a strong reason to the sagacious Baltimoreans to persevere with and finish this road from York to Harrisburg. The interests of Philadelphia are one, and so too are those of the Harrisburg and Portsmouth road; for if the road from York to Harrisburg is made, not only will they loose a great portion of the trade and travel of Cumberland Valley, but the Central rail road will be tapped by a road in the hands of Baltimoreans and of those having an interest in the city of Baltimore.

On the other hand, if the projected road from York to Harrisburg be abandoned, Baltimore may despair of securing the trade of this valley, even though the road from Portsmouth to Columbia be completed; for the distance to Baltimore by that route will be as great as the distance to Philadelphia, with the disadvantage of crossing the long bridges at Harrisburg and Columbia with horses, and the delays necessarily attendant on this constant shifting from horse to locomotive power, which would occur five times between Baltimore and Carlisle. Whereas by the York and Harrisburg rail road the same engine could, if necessary, take a train of cars from Chambersburg to Baltimore, and the citizens of Baltimore reach the Central rail road by a road in their own control.

Those interested in the Cumberland Valley road know the vast importance the road from their bridge to York would be to this section of the country, and in all probability would embark largely in the enterprize, but they have just laid out about $100,000 in the construction of their new bridge over the Susquehana, and will have to expend some $300,000 more during the ensuing summer and fall, for the new iron track from Harrisburg to Chambersburg. The two together almost equal the amount required for the road from York to Harrisburg. We will, perhaps, recur to this subject again.

OUR NEXT JUDGE.

The *Herald* of last week urges the appointment of FREDERICK WATTS, Esq., to the Judgship for this district, in place of Judge HEPBURN, whose commission expires on the 5th of March next—not on the 27th of FEBRUARY, as stated by the Herald. Mr. W. is a man of large legal attainments, and would honor the bench. The Herald truly remarks that the appointment of Mr. Watts "is asked for by the people of both parties, with scarcely a dissenting voice."—We presume Mr. Johnston will not hesitate a moment, when the proper time arrives, to grant the wishes of the bar as well as the people, of this Judicial district. The Herald also pays the following well merited compliment to Judge HEPBURN'S legal acquirements—a compliment as just as it is honorable:

"Judge Hepburn's judicial career has been attended with honorable distinction. Entering upon the difficult and responsible duties of the Bench at an early age, and with a comparatively limited legal experience, we think the public opinion will sustain us in saying, that he has shown that he possesses in a large degree those qualifications which belong to the most respectable rank of Judges in the State.—To knowledge of the law, he united an energy and promptitude in the despatch of business, which has won for him the highest praise, not only in his own district, but in neighboring districts to which he has been occasionally called. Among the younger Judges of the State we believe he has no superior."

Homestead Exemption.

Weare rejoiced to learn that the spirit of progress has at length began to show itself in our staid old Commonwealth. Mr. Small, the intelligent and industrious Senator from Philadelphia county, has introduced a bill to exempt the homestead of a family from forced sale. We print the bill for the benefit of all who take an interest in this subject:

An Act to exempt the Homestead of Insolvent Debtors from levy and sale

Whereas, It is the duty of a free and enlightened Commonwealth to provide by law for the relief of insolvent debtors; to prevent or mitigate, extreme social inequalities arising from an uneven distribution of property, and to secure its citizens alike from the exactions of avarice and humiliation of pauperism, therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the 4th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, the real estate of every citizen, *feme sole* trader, or widow, residing within this Commonwealth, which shall be owned and occupied by him, her, or them, as a family residence or homestead, shall be exempt from levy and sale, lieu and sequestration, for any debt contracted by him her or them, subsequent to the purchase or erection thereof. Provided that such real estate shall not exceed in clear yearly value, the sum of $300—and provided further, that this act shall not be so construed as to divest or impair any existing lieu or mortgage.

INAUGURATION BALL.—The price of the tickets to the ball to be tendered to Gen. Taylor, at Washington, on the evening of his inauguration, has been fixed at ten dollars. The grand pavilion, one hundred and sixty feet long and fifty wide, adjoining the City Hall, and taking in part of that building for dressing rooms, has already commenced.

FATHER AND SON.—A. C. Dodge, of Iowa, is the son of Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin. They are both members of the United States Senate, or will be at the next session. Father and son in the Senate of the United States at the same time, seems strange enough, and is believed not to have happened before.

MR. CALHOUN'S ADDRESS TO THE SOUTH.

Mr. CALHOUN'S address to the South appeared in the Washington Union of Monday last. It makes four columns, and opens with a history of the wrongs of the South, which, it is asserted, she has sustained relative to her fugitive slaves, is defiance of the guarantees of the Constitution. Then follows a history of the aggressions on the Southern institutions attempted in the time of the Missouri Compromise. He then describes the gross inequalities and injuries invoked by the Wilmot proviso, and calls the attention of the people to other unwarranted measures which have been agitated during the present session of Congress, and concludes as follows:

"With such a prospect before us, the greatest and most solemn that ever claimed the attention of a people; the question for us to consider at present is what is to be done to prevent it. It is a question belonging to you to decide. All we propose is to give you our opinion. We then are of opinion that the first and indispensable step, without which nothing can be done, and with which every thing can be done, is union among yourselves in this great and most vital question. The want of union and concert in reference to that question has brought the Southern portion of our Union and our system of government into their present perilous condition.—If you become united and prove yourselves in earnest, the North will be brought to a pause and to a calculation of the consequences, and that may lead to a change of measures, and the adoption of a course of policy that may quietly and peaceably terminate this long conflict between the two sections. If it should not, nothing would remain for you but to stand up immovably in defence of rights involving all our property, prosperity, equality, liberty and safety. As the assailed, you would stand justified by all law, human and divine, in repelling the dangerous blow without looking to the consequences, and to resort to all means necessary for that purpose.—Your assailants and not you would be responsible for the consequences that might ensue.

Entertaining these opinions, we earnestly entreat you to be united, and for that purpose adopt all necessary measures. Beyond this we think it would not be proper to go at present. We hope, if you should unite with anything like unanimity, it may of itself apply a remedy to this deep-seated and dangerous disease; but if such should not be the case, the time will then have come for you to decide what course to adopt."

The vote for the address was 42 to 17. The following are the nays: Messrs. Berrien, Metcalf, Underwood, Johnson of Lousiana, Rusk of Texas, Houston of Texas, Pendleton of N. C., Preston, Clingham, Toombs, Stephens, Hilliard, Morehead, Cocke, Cabell, Roman and Chapman.

The address of Mr. Berrien is similar to the above in the rehearsal of grievances sustained by the South, only rather more moderate in its tone, and is addressed to the people of the United States, whilst that of Mr. Calhoun is addressed to the South exclusively. The concluding portion of Mr. Berrien's address is, of course, altogether different from the extract above given.

THE CONSPIRACY OF THE GIRLS.

Many of our readers have heard of the trial of the factory girls of Pittsburg for *conspiracy*. Col. S. W. BLACK was one of the counsel for the defence, and acquitted himself with his usual ability. The Pittsburg *Post* gives the following extracts from his speech:

It appears from the testimony that one Thomas Love was originally a defendant with those now on trial. He has not been in Court at this term. Nor has the proof, in its amplified anxiety to gratify a convicting desire, once mentioned his name in connexion with the scenes of that eventful day. All men, all women, all children, seen through a glass darkly, or indentified by indirect observation, are given out by name. Whether charged in the bill of indictment or not, we have had them here in testimony. Early in August, Thomas Love was arrested on the oath of the prosecutor, and being friendless, was imprisoned. In prison he lingered and lingering did languish. In November he was brought from jail into court and discharged without security. By the help of one or two who were present, he tottered from the Court House to a prepared shelter. In five days he died of a blasted body and broken spirit—he died of the prosecutor's oath!

I will not linger in the suburbs of his grave, nor ask you, in fancy, to look into the tomb of the first victim. The counsel who is to follow might repeat that this is a part of the game of sympathy to be played off in the cause. I but mention it as a touching incident in the history of the present matter—a scene from the drama in which, by quick shifting, there is a life and a death!

Col. BLACK concluded his address as follows:

All this refers to the past; let us now, in conclusion, look to the future. The chief of sinners here and the first object of vengence, appears to be the young girl Miranda Hollander. She whom the witnesses say has lived a virtuous, peaceable and hard working life. The same from whose industry her mother, a widow, and three little children, derive their food and raiment. She pays the house rent, too, at the end of every month. When she is once convicted sentence is to follow. Prisoner, stand up. You have been found guilty of a riot in attempting to assert the law of the legislature passed for the protection of labor. For this crime the sentence of the Court is, that you pay a fine of fifty dollars to the Commonwealth, that you undergo an imprisonment in the jail of Allegheny county for and during the term of three calendar months, that you pay the costs of prosecution and stand committed till this sentence be complied with. The costs are heavy; the witnesses have all filed their bills—Logan and Kennedy amongst the rest. Sixty two and a half cents a day and mileage from Allegheny to Pittsburgh. All, all of it taken from the destitution of the desolate to increase a multitude of riches.

Be it so. The widow suffers. What of that? It is a widow's business to suffer. Let her take a crust the less and drink water instead of milk, or if need be, let her drink of the abundance of her tears. The children can go shoeless to the street and supperless to bed. Frost and famine for the orphan is a goodly portion. Who dare wag his tongue when justice meets thus haply the exigency of the times?

GRAND FANCY BALL.—Some of our exchange papers contain descriptions of the various dresses worn by the Ladies who attended the Grand Fancy ball lately given in New York. Among others present was Mrs. N. P. Willis, who wore the costume of a Peasant girl of Jalapa, consisting of a "*satin vest* and SHIRT *of striped silk, over which was thrown a mantle of black lace.*"

Besides being nonsense, who ever heard of or saw a *Peasant* girl wearing such a dress?

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.—The Maysville Eagle publishes the following project as that which meets the views of most of those in Kentucky, who desire the emancipation of their slaves:

First—All slaves now in existence, or born in Kentucky before the first of January, 1860, remain slaves for life.

Second—Let all male slaves born after January, 1860, be free at twenty five, and all females born after the same period, be free at twenty one—provided, that upon reaching that age, they shall be hired out, for two years, or longer, if necessary, until a fund shall be accumulated sufficient to transport them to Liberia, and give them a start in the colony.

Third—No slave thus emancipated shall remain in Kentucky as a freeman.

☞ Henry B. Anthony, Esq., editor of the Providence Journal, has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor of Rhode Island.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY.—A terrible affair took place near Nashville, Tenn. last week. The Banner says:

It appears that a man, named George A. Wills, had become enamored of the sister of another named Henry A. Rice, the parties all occupying one house. She having repulsed his advances, he had been heard to threaten her life in the event of her persisting in her determination. Having packed up his clothes with the avowed intention of going down the river, he suddenly made an attack upon her, in the presence of her brother, with a large knife. The latter rushed to the rescue, with a knife also, and received from the desperado a stab through the hand; but in the scuffle, after sundry passes had been made, Wills had his knife knocked from his hand, and then fell, having received *thirteen wounds* from his antagonist, almost any of which would have proved fatal.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

After all the argument and contention, the Democratic members from Hamilton county, Ohio, get their seats in the Legislature of that State. The whole difficulty originated in the opposition of the Federalists to the rights of the Democrats to their seats, and the State has accordingly been compelled to pay the expense of a long, riotous and contentious session. The Democrats, by their firmness, secured the triumph of a just and righteous cause.

Pennsylvanian.

PROGRESS OF THE FEVER.—Some *eighty* vessels are up for California in New York alone. That last report of the twenty-five pound lump has done the business. The class of citizens now enrolling themselves are well educated, industrious men; the first who went being broken down adventurers.

☞ Even the Church has caught the "Delirium Tremendous," for a joint stock company of 100 is now forming in New York, to consist of members of the M. E. Church, to go to California.

☞ John Randolph predicted that "the time would come in Virginia, when the masters would run away from their negroes, and their negroes would advertise them in the newspapers."

☞ Hon. John M. Niles has been nominated for Governor by the Abolitionists of Connecticut.

☞ A bill to prohibit the sale of spiritous liquors in the mines and coleries of Pennsylvania, is being urged at Horrisburg.

☞ The Small Pox prevails to a considerable extent in Pottsville.

A HOME ARGUMENT.—We believe it is the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, while commenting upon Gen. Taylor's threat to remove all Democrats who have *electioneered*, that says this good thing:

Well, if the *officer* who has properly exercised the right of an American citizen, and sustained the principles he honestly believed to be essential to the welfare of his country, by his talents, is to be removed as an *electioneerer*, certainly the *applicant* who was guilty of the same offence will stand no chance whatever of an appointment. If the principle is correct in one case, it is equally so in the other.

Great Battle in Yucatan—The Americans Victorious!

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.

By an arrival at this port we have intelligence of a great battle fought in Yucatan, in which the American volunteers—principally fitted out in this city—were completely successful. There were eight thousands Indians and 500 Americans engaged in the battle.

The Indians were driven back with great loss.—Forty three Americans were killed.

The Indian town of Tcia was captured and burnt. The Americans then marched towards Bassalas, where it was anticipated a decisive battle would be fought.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 25th inst., by the Rev. C. P. Wing, LEMUEL TODD, Esq., to Miss SARAH, youngest daughter of the late John Wilson, all of this place.

DIED.

At the residence of his Aunt, in Mifflin township, on Friday night, the 19th inst., after a short illness, Mr. JOHN WALLACE, in the 19th year of his age.

Suddenly, in this borough, yesterday morning, Mrs. DIPPLE, wife of Mr. Michael Dipple—at an advanced age.

In this borough, on Monday morning last, after a long sickness, Mr. GEORGE ALSPAUGH, aged 29 years.

At his residence in Eastpennsborough township, on Saturday the 20th ult., Mr. ALEXANDER ERB, (clock-maker,) aged 64 years.

NOTICE.

THE Jurors who have been summoned to attend the Special Court on the 19th day of February next, are hereby notified that they will not be required to attend.

JAMES HOFFER, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Carlisle, Feb. 1, 1849.

LOST.

A WHITE Leather Memorandum Book, was lost by the subscriber somewhere in Carlisle. The book contained promisory notes and due-bills to the amount of about forty or fifty dollars, together with several receipts. The finder shall be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

J. B. BRATTON.

Carlisle, Feb. 1, 1849.

Mill Property for Rent.

THE FARM AND MILL known as the property of William C. Chambers, situate in Dickinson township, near Hoffman's tavern, is offered for rent for three years from the 1st of April next. The farm contains

400 Acres,

of which about 150 is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The MILL is in good condition, and its location is in a section of country to render it profitable. For information respecting said property, enquire of F. Watts, Esq. Carlisle, or of the undersigned, residing near Plainfield.

JOHN CAROTHERS,
Admr. of Benjamin Myers, dec'd.

February 1, 1849.—3t

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent from the 1st of April next, the two story plastered House, in West Pomfret st., and at present occupied by John Weakley. The House is in good condition, with a kitchen and other out-buildings attached to it, all in good order. Enquire of

SOPHIA STURM.

February 1, 1849.

BARK! BARK!

500 CORDS of good Black Oak Bark wanted at Middlesex Mills, for which $3 per cord for the rough bark, or 40 cts per 100 lbs. if shaved clear of the ross will be paid, if delivered before the 1st of August next. Pieces not to be shorter than 18 inches in length.

HOLLIDAY & PENROSE.

February 1, 1849.—2m

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION!

Sale to commence on Monday, February 19,

THE subscribers, intending to relinquish business, will offer at auction, on Monday the 19th day of February, their entire stock of

Merchandize,

at their store-room in North Hanover street, three doors north of the Carlisle Deposit Bank. Their stock consists of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware,

&c. Sale to continue from day to day till the whole stock is sold. They would respectfully invite their customers and the public in general to attend and get bargains, as they intend to sell without reserve.

MYERS & SHEAFER.

February 1, 1849.—3t

FRESH GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS, just received and for sale at Dr. Rawlins' Drug and Fancy store, West Main street, Carlisle.

February 1, 1849.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, just received and for sale at Dr. Rawlins' Drug and Fancy store, West Main street, Carlisle.

February 1, 1849.

BARBER'S EMBROCATION, just received and for sale at Dr. Rawlins' Drug and Fancy store, Carlisle.

February 1, 1849.

Wood Wanted

AT THIS OFFICE IMMEDIATELY.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership hitherto existing between the subscribers, in carrying on the Coach-making Business in the borough of Carlisle, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 29th ult. All persons indebted to the late firm will call on Robert Allison, without delay, and make settlement, and all having accounts against the firm will present them for settlement.

ADAM SENSEMAN,
ROBERT ALLISON.

February 1, 1849.—3t

N. B. The subscriber will continue to carry on the *Coach-making Business* at the old stand, and will be happy to receive orders for all articles in his line.

ROBERT ALLISON.

Cabinet Making.

Extensive Furniture Rooms.

JACOB FETTER & SON, corner of North Hanover and Louther streets, Carlisle, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand, and are constantly manufacturing, every description of work pertaining to the above business, embracing in part,

SIDEBOARDS,	SOFAS,
BUREAUS,	BEDSTEADS,
TABLES,	WASH-STANDS,
SECRETARIES,	MAHOGANY CHAIRS, and
WARDROBES,	WORK-STANDS.

Their Furniture being made out of the best material, by their own hands, they fell no hesitation in warranting its durability. Being always apprized of the very latest city fashions, they are enabled to turn out the most

Fashionable Work

in the country, and at prices too which shall correspond with the "tightness of the money market."

They would earnestly invite persons who are about to commence housekeeping to call and examine their present elegant stock, to which they will constantly make addition of the newest and most modern styles.

The UNDERTAKER'S branch of business receives especial attention.

January 18, 1849.

DRUG AND FANCY STORE!

DR. RAWLINS

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to his

DRUG AND FANCY STORE,

in West Main street, Carlisle, where he has just received a fresh assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Jewelry and Fancy Goods. Among his extensive variety may be found all the most approved

Patent Medicines.

All kinds of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Quinine, Opium, Castor and Sweet Oil, White Lead, Indigo, Spices, fresh ground, Glass, Putty, Chloroform, Chandeliers, Lamps, Wicks, Sperm Candles, Shaving and Toilet Soaps, Cologne, Rose, Lavender and Orange Flower Water, Bears oil, Ox Marrow and Hair Dye, Nail, Tooth, Hair, and Shaving Brushes, Fine Ivory, Horn and Shell Combs, Finger rings, Braselets, and Breast Pins, Bead Bags and Purses, Porte Monnairs, Silver Spectacles and Pencils, Gold Pens, Ink and Inkstands, Fine Writing and Note Paper Envelopes, Motto Wafers, Seals and Paper Weights, Mirrors and Fancy Boxes, Musicel and Surgical Instruments, Fine Knives, and Missors, Carriage and Riding Whip, Umbrellas, Canes, Clocks, Trunks, &c. &c.

Country Physicians, Merchants, Pedlars and others may hear something to their advantage by calling.

☞ Ethereal and Pine Oil received fresh every week.

Medical aid and advice gratis to the poor.

January 25, 1849.

BURRALL'S CORN SHELLER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the farming community that he has purchased the right to BURRALS CELEBRATED CORN SHELLER, for the counties of Cumberland and Franklin. Farmers who have used this Corn Sheller, pronounce it a most invaluable invention. It is simple in its construction and not liable to get out of order. It separates the corn from the cob, without breaking either, and delivers the corn clean and fit for market. It shells from ten to twenty bushels per hour. Eight hundred of them have been sold the past season by the inventor, all of which were highly approved.

Persons wishing to see the above Corn Sheller, can do so by calling at the shop of the subscriber, corner of North Hanover and Louther streets, Carlisle, where he will keep constantly on hand a large number for sale. Every farmer and miller should have the above cheap but Valuable Corn Sheller.

DAVID F. FETTER.

Carlisle, Jan. 25, 1849.—2m.

JAMES FLEMING.

N. W. CORNER OF PITT AND HIGH STREETS, CARLISLE, PA.

OFFERS for sale on the most reasonable terms, a large assortment of choice Drugs and Medicines, chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.; with the most useful of the Patent Medicins. Also, an elegant assortment of Perfumery, Toilet, and Shaving Soaps, shaving Creams, Hair Dye, Hair Oils in great variety, Hair, Nail, Tooth, Hat, Flesh and Cloth Brushes. Whips in great variety. Umbrellas, canes, Pocket Books, Combs, Ink and Inkstands, Motto wafers and Seals. Fine writing and note paper envelopes. Razors, Fine Knives and Scissors. Razor strops, Fancy ware, Card cases, Fancy boxes. Cornelius' Patent Lard Lamps, Globes and wicks, Lard Oil, Sperm candles. An extensive assortment of Imported and Domestic Segars, Tobacco and Snuff.

Call and examine the stock—he is prepared to offer inducements to purchasers for cash.

January 25, 1849.

A WORD TO THE AFFLICTED!

5000 PERSONS in Philadelphia alone have witnessed with astonishment the wonderful efficacy of THOMSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR AND WOOD NAPHTHA, in curing consumption, Asthma, bronchitis, obstinate coughs, pains in the side or breast, liver complaint, &c.

This preparation is entirely a Vegetable remedy, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most feeble adult or child. Its power as an expectorant is admirably adapted to relieve the oppression in pulmonary diseases, and while it assists nature in throwing off the vitiated matter which collects to the injury of the system, it acts as a general tonic or strengthener.

The testimony of Physicians, and others, to the value of this great remedy, has been of the most satisfactory kind, and has given it a character and standard as a Family medicine, that has placed it beyond competition for the various diseases for which it is employed.

Prepared only at the N. E. corner of Fifth and Spruce sts., Phila.

Sold in Carlisle by J. & W. B. Fleming, at 50 cents per bottle, or five bottles for $2.