

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Stratton, Editor and Proprietor. GARRISON, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1849.

AGENCY. V. B. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized Agent for procuring subscriptions, receiving advertisements and making collections for the American Volunteer in office, No. 7, corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

FREDERICK WATTS, Esq., recently appointed by Gov. Johnson to be President Judge of this District, has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

The Pennsylvania Canals were opened on Saturday last, and a number of boats were on that day despatched from Harrisburg to Pittsburg.

The Eclipse of the Moon, on Thursday evening, was a beautiful phenomenon. The sky was perfectly cloudless, and the moon sailing through the blue sky with the dark shadow of the earth thrown upon a portion of her face, looked like some bright angel veiling her charms from the gaze of a too inquisitive and sinful world.

THE LATE CABINET.—Mr. Buchanan will shortly return to Lancaster after having paid a visit to Harrisburg, where he has been cordially invited by every democrat in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with one exception. Governor McCoy returns to Albany, and Judge Mason proposes to locate himself in Richmond. Col. Johnson, the late Postmaster General, remains in Washington for a few weeks longer, when he returns with his family to Tennessee.

A HANDSOME SUZ.—The Inauguration Ball at the City Hall, in Washington, yielded about \$11,000 or \$12,000 above the expenses, which sum will be divided between the two orphan asylums of the city—a most noble and benevolent use to make of the fund.

EX-SENATOR POPE.—This gentleman, and Secretary Walker, were received at Richmond on Tuesday, with considerable eclat. They were welcomed by the Speaker of the House, on the part of the Legislature, and made appropriate replies. They made but a brief stay.

THOROUGH DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

It is expected that every Democrat of Carlisle will be up and doing TO-MORROW! Let there be no scratching this time! We can carry a majority of Councilmen if we but pull together and do our duty. The Federalists of the East ward boast that they can defeat one or more of our candidates. They expect to accomplish this by holding out inducements to Democrats to vote a part of the Federal ticket. Will our friends suffer themselves to be deceived again? Will any man who claims to be a Democrat thus assist the Federalists in their corrupt schemes? We hope not. A Democrat who votes any part of the Federal ticket will be laughed at after the election, by the very man who deceived him. Stand by your colors then, Democrats of the East ward! Let us give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, for the ticket—THE WHOLE TICKET, AND NOTHING BUT THE TICKET!

And to our friends residing in the West ward we would also say—NEVER DESPAIR. Your ticket is composed of men of sterling worth, and by proper exertions you may elect at least a portion of it, if not the whole. Turn out in your strength, and once more grapple with the enemies of Democracy. Let our Democratic friends of the whole Borough be active in support of the ticket placed before them, and we must succeed. Turn out, Democrats, turn out—discharge your whole duty, and the VICTORY will be yours!

The following ticket was agreed upon at the Democratic meeting on Saturday evening last: BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—James Gunningher. Assistant Burgess—Samuel Hunsinger. Assessors—Michael M. McClintock. Assistant Assessors—Henry Myers, Isaac Sheffer. Town Clerk—George L. Koughner.

EAST WARD. School Directors—George Sanderson, Patrick Davidson. Judge—Peter Spahr. Inspector—William Parks. Councilmen—Dr. Jacob Bingham, William Bell, David Spahr, George Z. Benz, James Liggett. Justices of the Peace—Michael Holcomb. Constable—John Taylor (shoemaker).

WEST WARD. School Director—Judge Robert Moore, Esq. Inspector—Abraham DeWolf. Council—James H. Graham, Esq., Andrew Roberts, Jacob Ducey, Samuel Wetzel. Justice of the Peace—Constable—Henry Gould.

FROM WASHINGTON.

REMOVED APPOINTMENTS.—It is rumored that Jasper E. Brady (late member of Congress from this district) is appointed Second Auditor, in place of Gen. McClellan. It is also said that Chas. D. Fenner, Esq., has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Fitzpatrick Warren, of Iowa, has been appointed second assistant Postmaster General in place of Wm. J. Brown. Mr. Goadard, of Ohio, has been selected as Chief Clerk of the Home Department. Go it, come!

GEN. TAYLOR ON ETIQUETTE.

We have heard a good many little things in connection with General Taylor on his way up the river, and since his arrival in Washington, that have amused us no little. It seems the old soldier has a kind word to say to every body, and that he is especially gracious to the Pennsylvanians, to whose noble old State he no doubt feels much indebted for his present elevation.

It must require considerable tact to receive the thousands who have flocked to the seat of government from the most distant nooks and corners of our country. Among the number were not a few from our goodly borough. As the crowd were paying their respects to the General at Willard's, (where the old gentleman was staying previous to the inauguration) there were many persons in the room in groups who had not yet been formally presented. The President stepped forward and made a speech, to the following effect:

"Gentlemen—I hope you will not be backward in coming forward, and introducing yourselves, if there be no one to present you. I am always happy to meet my fellow citizens, and wish to take you all by the hand without ceremony. I would much rather, gentlemen, that you would waive all ceremony."

Among the first who then crowded about "Old Zack" was our townsmen, Dr. J. J. Myers. Extending his hand, he remarked, "I am, Dr. Myers, from Pennsylvania." "Glad to see you, Dr. Myers—where from what part of Pennsylvania?" "From Carlisle, Gen.," "Ah! the Carlisle son of the State!" says the General, as tout de suite as the most experienced master of ceremonies. Our informant then left.

CHIEF APPOINTMENTS FOR 1849.—The Cabinet appointments for 1849, made by the President, prior to the 4th March, embraced the following from Pennsylvania: Lewis H. Pollock, 11th Congressional District; Augustus H. Plumer, 11th do. David F. Hancock, 13th do.; Nelson D. Switzer, XVIIth do., and Milo R. Adams, XXth district. Among the appointments at large, we notice Wm. Kenney, son of the late Gen. Kenney, and Francis John Shunk, son of the late Governor Shunk.

The Hon. John Blanchard, a member of the last Congress, died at Harrisburg, on Friday last, while on his way home from Washington. He represented the Seventeenth Congressional District.

BANK RULE.

It would seem from present appearances, that the good old State of Pennsylvania is to be bound under the manacle of bank rule for another ten years at least. All the reforms in this particular, so successfully begun under the lamented Shunk, are to be rendered of no avail, through the present Federal Governor, the dominance of the Whig party in the Senate, and the treachery of a few recreant Democrats in the House of Representatives. They not only discard the individual liability principle on the part of the stockholders, but go for flooding the State with wild notes, at the very time when the National Government has provided for the coinage of gold dollars, and a larger infusion of the precious metals in the every day business of the people.

Messrs. CARL and GROVE of York, ELLIOTT, of Meigs, FRICK, of Northumberland, GORDON of Greene, TICKLE, of Wyoming, and SCHOONOVER, of Monroe, all represent staunch Democratic constitutions, and yet by their votes they have betrayed their constituents in matters of vital importance, especially towards the application of the wholesome doctrine of the Democratic creed, on the subject of banking, and as we believe seriously affected the interests of our whole people, and the honor of the Commonwealth. When once started on the downward road again, by borrowing from the banks, and selling their privileges, for means to carry on internal improvements, or for any other purpose, we may soon expect to stand again on the verge of repudiation, and witness the scenes over again, which followed the recharter of the United States Bank by Pennsylvania, and the consequent legislation to save it from bankruptcy and ruin. We have no faith in such expedients. Better, far better, make the appropriations desired and levy a tax at once to pay for them, than thus to tamper with the dearest rights of the people. They despise all such pretensions and double dealing. They are willing to pay taxes for honest purposes, but they are not anxious to be robbed first by swindling banking operations, and afterwards ground to the earth to pay the expenses of the delusion, which these very means have superinduced.

We still hope that the Legislature will pass, before they pass the acts that are now in embryo. If the professed Democrats of the lower House will not stand between the people and their enemies, we hope that there are Whigs in that House who are not so utterly lost, to all sense of sound legislation, as to permit the wholesome policy of the State on the subject of banking, to retrograde. All parties have an interest in a sound currency. Let the small note project be defeated, and the bills of a less denomination than five dollars of the banks of the other States be banished from circulation by suitable penalties. Let the greedy, rascally, and unconstitutional policies also be withdrawn, and the people of the Commonwealth will say "well done good and faithful servants."

TILL'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In our last we published the Inaugural Address of Gen. Taylor. The Address is commendable for one thing—its brevity—but for nothing else. Like most of Gen. Taylor's writings, it is non-committal—a perfect milk and water production. In relation to the policy he intends to pursue, he is silent as the grave. He tells us, to be sure, that he will support the Constitution! Well, perhaps he will. He is sworn to support the Constitution, and will be liable to impeachment if he refuses to obey its wise provisions. But, on the other hand, he is pledged against the use of the veto power. If, then, Congress should pass unconstitutional laws—which has happened, and will, no doubt, again happen—will he then use the constitutional power vested in him, and save the Constitution? What a position is Gen. Taylor in! He pledges himself to support the Constitution, and backs that pledge with an oath of office, and yet should Congress violate that sacred instrument, Gen. T. is also pledged against the use of the veto power, and thus will sanction the unconstitutional act of Congress. The fact is the President must violate his word in regard to one or the other of the positions he has assumed. He can't carry out his pledges for and against the Constitution both at the same time.

Gen. Taylor has managed to slip into the Presidential chair, by observing a strict neutrality in regard to the great questions of government. Previous to the election he was all things to all men—he was supported in the South by slaveholders and slave-dealers, because they believed him a man after their own hearts—a friend to the "peculiar institution of the South," and opposed to the so-called Wilnot Proviso. In the northern and New England States, his friends held him up as the friend of the Proviso, and opposed to the extension of slavery. So it was in relation to every other question before the people. Gen. Taylor, according to the pledges of his friends, was both for and against every question agitated. By this kind of trickery, and by a free use of cant phrases, such as "Old Zack never swears," "a little more grape, Capt. Bragg," "old Whitley," &c., was Gen. Taylor elected.

If we may judge from President Taylor's Inaugural Address, he would still no doubt like to add along as quietly as possible, without taking part in any of the great national questions. But, he will soon discover his error in attempting to pursue so pusillanimous a course. He occupies a position now where he will be forced to "show his hand." He must soon be known as the friend or foe to the Wilnot Proviso, the sub-Treasury, National Bank, the Veto Power, and all other important questions. We shall soon know whether he was sincere when he said that in the event of him occupying the Executive chair he would be the "people's President," and would prescribe no man on account of his politics—we shall see!

The Meanness of Federalism—A Kick at the Dead Lion.

The day before the adjournment of Congress, Mr. DENCKEN, (a Federal Member of the House from Kentucky) from a select committee, made a report—that the powers exercised by the President in establishing a tariff of duties at Mexican ports during the war, and appropriating the money in a way not designated by the act of Congress, are not warranted by the constitution and the laws, and are in derogation of both. This report was made just at the close of the President's term of service, and of course that officer could have no opportunity of justifying himself against the charge made. How characteristic of the craven spirit of Federalism. "If the members belonging to Mr. Dencken's party, were convinced that the constitution had been violated by President Polk, it was their duty to have impeached him, that the facts might be presented to the country. That would have been the main course—but to exhibit a charge against him just as he was about to retire from office, has very much the appearance of aiming a kick at the dead lion. But, what is too mean for the Federalists not to be guilty of—say, what?

John W. Forney, Esq., Deputy Surveyor of this port, has resigned his office, to give the Administration a chance to fill it with a person whose views agree with it. Mr. Forney was a decided supporter of Gen. Cass, both in his paper and in his public speeches; but he had the rare merit in political opponents of maintaining his own principles without assailing the character of those he opposed or detracting from their acknowledged merits. The duties of his profession and those of the public office were discharged with equal ability.—Ledger.

CAS IN HARRISBURG.

It is proposed to introduce into Harrisburg,

THE INDIANS WITHIN THE U. S. TERRITORIES.

Now that the campaign of 1848 is over, and Gen. Taylor fairly seated in the Presidential chair for the next four years, a breathing spell is afforded us, which may not improperly be employed in bringing up some matters not directly connected with politics. By this we do not mean that we shall acquiesce in every measure of the new administration—while we promise to support all that may be good in it, its faults and errors will meet with no connivance in this quarter. But we must wait for events—for acts. The new government has had no opportunity as yet of originating measures, and until it does originate something, we may appropriately return to some features of the notorious past; for we firmly believe that no administration has equaled in splendor and importance that of President Polk. This week we wish to devote a brief space to the Indians within the territories of the United States. For our facts we are indebted to the able Report of W. M. DILL, Esq., Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Remotely as we are situated from the North American tribes, our interest in them seems to diminish with the increase of our distance from them. The growing character of our mighty civilization shuts them almost entirely from our view. Ask almost any business man of our times a question in reference to the present condition of the Indians, and it is likely he will tell you he has never thought of the subject since he left studying his school geography. But is it right that so interesting a portion of our population should be thus overlooked? In the old world the best scholars are exhausting every topic of information, ransacking every record, and incurring vast expense, to develop the manners and history of that mysterious being, the Gipsy; and we are glad that the indifference just mentioned is not universal, for already the Indian traditions are being compared and analyzed; much information is obtained from persons yet living, who have spent the greater portion of a long life among different tribes, and made themselves acquainted with many interesting points in their history, habits, customs and observances," which will be of singular interest to all who have been or may be hereafter led to reflect upon the doctrines of the aborigines of this continent."

It is a melancholy thought that the European and American races can not dwell in proximity to each other. The fact constitutes an anomaly in history. The Northern hordes of Europe, when they poured down upon the South, imparted new vitality to the old enervated stock. The swarthy Bithonian and the pale aristocratic Virginian flourish equally well on the same plantation; and so far as foreign emigrants are concerned, our own country appears a vast theatre of denationalization, where dialects are soon forgotten, and people, like kindred drops mingled into one. Mr. Dill in his report endeavors to account for the exception as to the Indians:

"Stolid and unyielding in his nature, and inveterately wedded to the savage habits, customs, and prejudices in which he has been reared and trained, it is seldom the case that the full blood Indian of our hemisphere can, in immediate juxtaposition with a white population, be brought forth within the pale of civilization than to adopt its vices; and under the corrupting influence of which, too indolent to labor, and too weak to resist, he soon sinks into misery and despair. The inequality of his position in all that secures dignity and respect to us, glories, and the contest he has to make with the superior race with which he is brought into contact, in all the avenues to success and prosperity in life, is too unequal to hope for a better result. The collision is to him a positive evil."

This would seem that the close contiguity of the two races induces desperation in the career of the red man. It then becomes a serious question—How shall the difficulty be met?—and for years Christians and philanthropists have exerted themselves to devise a plan by which at the same time the condition of our Indian tribes for some years beyond the reach of our white population; confining each (tribe) within a small district of country, so that, as the game decreases, the adults will gradually be compelled to resort to agriculture and other kinds of labor, to obtain a subsistence, in which aid may be afforded and facilities furnished them out of the means obtained by the sale of their former possessions.

The plan also embraces a system of manual labor and other schools, in which the youth of both sexes are to be instructed in the mechanic, useful and domestic arts—thus preparing them for the duties of their respective sphere in life. It is pleasant to know that an increasing desire prevails among them for the means of education. Formerly many of the tribes refused to admit schools in their districts; but since they have witnessed the benefits ensuing from intellectual culture, they are now coming forward, soliciting their speedy introduction, and offering part of their means to support them. They the Chickasaws appropriated \$12,000 from the interest of their lands, and the Creeks the entire proceeds arising from the sale of their orphan lands. Among the whole tribes there are 16 manual labor schools, embracing 800 scholars—577 males, and 223 females. There are also 87 boarding schools, containing 2873 pupils of which 2073 are males, and 800 females. They are in a prosperous condition, and supplied with competent instructors who love their situation and their work. The teacher's reports are highly satisfactory; take the following as a specimen. It is addressed to Maj. R. W. Cummins, Indian Agent, Fort Leavenworth Agency:

26th, 9th month, 1848. Friend Cummins.—The following is the report of the school during the past year: "There has been 1100 scholars, during the past year, including regular and irregular scholars, 93 boys, and 95 girls.

The children's capacities for learning are about like those of the whites, but they are not so perfect. They have to labor under not having as perfect knowledge of the English language as white children. It is truly astonishing to see the rapidity with which they acquire knowledge. The boys work on the farm part of the time, and soon learn how to do what they are set at. The girls spend a part of their time in doing house work, sewing, &c. Many of them do the sewing part of their own, and some of the objects of the other children.

ELIZABETH HARVEY, Sup't. Our space will not allow us to follow this subject farther at present. We shall, if time and room permit, resume our remarks in next week's paper.

SHOCKING STRAMBATI DISASTER.—By the New Orleans papers of the 4th inst., we learn that, on the evening of the 2d inst. a terrible explosion took place on board the steamboat Woodman, on her passage from New Orleans to the Red River, as she was leaving Bayou Sara. Both sides of the boiler bulged and collapsed; and the steam passed entirely through the main deck, which was crowded with deck passengers. Three were killed outright, and several others were maimed, amongst the latter one of the engineers of the boat. Twenty-five others were dreadfully scalded, some of whom must die from their injuries—four or five of them certainly. The scene is described as most heart-rending. Husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters and other near relations were crying piteously, and willing to do anything in the most agonizing shrieks. In many instances, when these poor wretches were brought together, so scalded and maimed were they, it was impossible to recognize each other. The steamboat Hecla, Capt. Peter Delmar, was rounded to, and officers were tendered to take the sufferers and their friends back to New Orleans; but as it was deemed more practicable to nurse the wounded on shore than on the boat, this humane offer was declined. The citizens of Bayou Sara gave every attention to alleviate the pains of the suffering and dying.

TRAITORS IN THE CAMP!

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, the bill extending the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Philadelphia, passed that body by a vote of yeas 53, nays 39—five professed Democrats voting with the Federalists. The bill, as passed, is in accordance with the wishes of those interested—it contains no individual liability clause, and indeed no restrictions of any consequence whatever.

It is not often that we have occasion to find fault with the public acts of men known as Democrats. But when there are traitors in the camp, it is the duty of every Democratic editor to expose them, and point out the guilty.

When our State Legislature assembled, the fifty Democrats, members of the lower House acted in concert—union and harmony appeared to prevail in all their councils. By thus acting together they secured the election of a Democratic Speaker, as well as all other officers of the House. For many weeks every thing went well—the "glorious fifty" continued true to themselves, true to their constituents, and true to the great principles of the Democratic party. For their fidelity they received the congratulations of every true Democrat within the borders of the State—the Democratic press, with unanimous voice, were loud in applauding their noble efforts to sustain the honor and the principles of the Democratic party.

But, alas, what a change! The temper, with stealthy step, at length appeared within the halls of the Legislature. Bank robbers and bank minions flocked to Harrisburg, and, with falsehood on their lips and treason in their hearts, approached those members who were most likely to listen to their corrupt and dangerous propositions. Still the fifty Democratic members appeared to stand firm, and it was hoped and believed that "bank influence" could not sway their minds or corrupt their hearts. But, in these dangerous expectations the people have again been deceived. Five members of the lower House have been seduced from their political faith, and in the hour of danger joined the enemy! In another article we give their names. We hope to see every infidel Democratic member of the State speak out in bold denunciation of these traitors, venal, corrupt, and self-damned traitors. They have disgraced themselves and their constituents—and the finger of scorn will point them out, as those deserving the contempt of all honest men. They may consider themselves amply rewarded for their treachery and black-hearted hypocrisy, but their consciences will upbraid them to the last hour of life. We envy not the feelings of the five representatives alluded to—they will be similar to those experienced by Burr, Arnold, and other traitors.

Foreign News.

The news by the America is of the most favorable character, especially in a commercial light. The advance in cotton promises well for our great Southern interest, and indeed for the whole country; while the activity in the manufacturing districts of England assures us that this rise in our great staple is not a mere affair of the moment. Everything abroad looks favorable to trade and finance. How different the present aspect of things in Europe from what they were a year ago, when each successive steamer brought gloomy pictures of the condition of business, and the horizon loomed threateningly!

Nor is the political intelligence less pleasing.—Order is gradually being restored to the continent, and confidence as a result is reigning. The French Assembly has been dissolved. The popularity and power of Louis Napoleon is consolidating. The effect of these appearances of stability in the great centre of revolution is to soothe and quiet agitation over the entire continent. The desire of a rational, constitutional and practical liberty is everywhere succeeding the wild visions of the socialists. The only speck on this brightening horizon is the attitude of Russia.

OFFICE BECOMING EXTRA.—Several ladies in the State fulfil the duties of postmaster or mistress, whichever the readers choose. They are generally the widows of former postmasters, who performed their duties faithfully or rendered services to their country. We see that in Shellsburg and Bloody Run, Bedford county, some public spirited officers beggars have applied to Gen. Taylor to have these ladies turned out and themselves appointed in their stead. We imagine, however, that they have made their applications to the wrong person. Gen. Taylor is too much of a life himself to turn out of office the widows of the old soldiers and faithful public servants. The applicants who ask him to do such a mean trick, are just the men that he would have had drummed out of his camp as most worthless and insignificant scamps. So says the Public Ledger.

FOR THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

MR. DALLAS. It is impossible for us to express the profound respect in which this distinguished man, retired from the chair of the Vice President of the United States, is held by the patriotic friends of the Union. It is a privilege to have the solution of the Silesia bears testimony to the ability and impartiality with which he has discharged for four years his elevated duties. The valdatory speech with which he took leave of the Senate on Friday night, bears the impress of the noble mind from which it emanates. It is admirable in every respect, and in nothing more than the noble devotion which it breathes to our sacred Union, and to the fundamental equality of the States. We regret to lose Mr. Dallas from the public service; but he carries with him into retirement the praise of his fellow citizens, and the blessings of the good. Most faithfully he has discharged all the important duties of his high office; and never more remarkably than when, in the crisis of the free trade system, he stood up like a man of strength, and gave a masterly and fearless exposition of the true principles of the constitution. Few men have had such an opportunity to distinguish themselves, and none could have improved it more nobly than George M. Dallas.—Wash. Union.

"The Independent Taylor Men." A Washington correspondent of a city paper, in speaking of the chances for office of the "original Taylor men," mentions the following circumstance: "The President received (on Tuesday) a large number of visitors, who called to pay their respects to him—among the first a company of the original Rough and Ready of Philadelphia—who addressed him through their spokesman General Diller. The President replied briefly and to the point, and pretty much in the same strain which you have seen reported in the papers. Speaking of the obligations of the United States to the strong arms and brave hearts of his gallant troops for all the services he had been able to render to the nation, he spoke of those troops as comprising whigs, democrats, and free-soilers, and said he knew no difference between them, and that no honest, capable, and faithful" democratic officer-holder need fear prescription. Perhaps it will turn out that the application of the above test will afford a chance for a fair division of the offices between the parties."

ASSEMBLING OF CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS IN ARKANSAS.—The emigration to California overland is enormous. The Union has a letter from Fort Smith, dated Feb. 13, which says that all that place and Van Buren, 10,000 emigrants will muster.

Soldiers is all the rage now. One Mr. Van Buren, (not John nor Martin), blew his head completely off in New York on Thursday, making himself a complete trunk for his wife and three helpless children.

DIED.

On the 18th ult., John Jago, son of Henry Wire, of South Middleton township, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 5 days.

On the 23d ult., John Frederick, son of Frederick Wire, of South Middleton township, aged 3 years, 3 months, and 27 days.

I take these little lambs said I'll And lay them in My breast, And pray they shall find in Me, In No one ever bleat.

ORLANDO.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.—The Ohio Legislature has under consideration a law establishing ten hours as the legal duration of a day's labor.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence between the Democratic members of the present Legislature and Hon. James Buchanan will be read with pleasure by every Democrat. The compliment thus paid to our distinguished fellow-citizen, has been well earned by a brilliant career of more than a quarter of a century, of which no page will shine brighter than that which records his connection with the administration of Mr. Polk. His reply is in the best spirit. "Who will fail to applaud his noble and encouraging sentiments while speaking of the Democratic creed—and its importance to our national prosperity—and the certainty of the speedy ascendancy of its supporters? Both letters, however, speak for themselves:

HARRISBURG, February 28th, 1849.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN: Dear Sir—Upon the review of your official duties at Washington, and your retirement from the arduous field of public labor, which you have filled for the last quarter of a century, with such high honor to yourself, your native State and the Union at large, the undersigned, Democratic Representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, now assembled at Harrisburg, many of whom have never had the pleasure of making your acquaintance personally, would be highly gratified to meet you at the seat of government, and to give to you a personal and tender to you the expression of their undiminished confidence in your integrity, ability and sound statesmanship.

With sentiments of respect,

- We are your friends, Wm. F. Packer, M. C. Callahan, J. Porter Brewley, Timothy Ives, Augustus Drum, John Pottinger, A. J. Wilcox, John Soudler, Jas. W. Long, Peter D. Bloom, Geo. Waterer, E. Nicholson, Hugh M'Kee, John Smyth, Robert Klotz, Robert Hunsinger, Jacob M'Cartney, J. S. M'Callon, S. Pearce, Arunah Waitles, Samuel Taggart, J. W. George, Wm. Henry, Wm. T. Morrison, Sam'l. Marx, C. A. Lushbough, Wm. Redick, J. B. Meek, J. B. Gordon, Geo. F. Carl, Thos. Grove, John Hastings.

WASHINGTON, 5th March, 1849.

Gentlemen: I have been honored by the receipt of your note of the 28th ultimo; inviting me to visit the seat of government, at Harrisburg, after my retirement from the office of Secretary of State. In accepting this invitation, from the Democratic Representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, with the most grateful emotions. Indeed, before its receipt, I had determined to visit Harrisburg during your present term of office, for the pleasure of meeting old friends, but for the privilege of making new ones, among the members of the Legislature.

Having been in the public service, almost without intermission, for more than a quarter of a century, I should be unreasonable in the extreme, if I were not satisfied with official honors. The strongest desire which I now feel, is to return to the bosom of my native State and the society of friends to whom I am indebted, under Heaven, for all the political elevation which I have ever attained, there to enjoy the quietude of my remaining days in peace and tranquility. Still, I shall always remember with profound gratitude the uniform support which I have received from the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and, as a private citizen, shall never cease to maintain those great principles of Democratic policy, to the advocacy of which, the best years of my life have been devoted. After long experience and close observation, I feel the deepest conviction that the prevalence of these principles, in the administration of the Federal Government, is essential, not only to the welfare, but the permanency of our glorious Union. It is to their ascendancy that we are indebted, under Providence, for the exampled prosperity which we have enjoyed at home, and for the high rank we have attained among the nations of the earth.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from thanking you, with all my heart, for the seat of approbation which you have affixed to my public career up to its very close. The value of this testimonial is greatly enhanced by the fact, that the Democratic members of the present Legislature, in the midst of pecuniary difficulties, have sustained the principles of their party with an ability, firmness, and union, which have never been surpassed by any of their predecessors.

Very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN. Wm. F. Packer, J. Porter Brewley, Timothy Ives, Augustus Drum, John Pottinger, Wm. F. Small, and Robert C. Sterrett, Engra, and others.

MR. DALLAS.

It is impossible for us to express the profound respect in which this distinguished man, retired from the chair of the Vice President of the United States, is held by the patriotic friends of the Union. It is a privilege to have the solution of the Silesia bears testimony to the ability and impartiality with which he has discharged for four years his elevated duties. The valdatory speech with which he took leave of the Senate on Friday night, bears the impress of the noble mind from which it emanates. It is admirable in every respect, and in nothing more than the noble devotion which it breathes to our sacred Union, and to the fundamental equality of the States. We regret to lose Mr. Dallas from the public service; but he carries with him into retirement the praise of his fellow citizens, and the blessings of the good. Most faithfully he has discharged all the important duties of his high office; and never more remarkably than when, in the crisis of the free trade system, he stood up like a man of strength, and gave a masterly and fearless exposition of the true principles of the constitution. Few men have had such an opportunity to distinguish themselves, and none could have improved it more nobly than George M. Dallas.—Wash. Union.

"The Independent Taylor Men."

A Washington correspondent of a city paper, in speaking of the chances for office of the "original Taylor men," mentions the following circumstance: "The President received (on Tuesday) a large number of visitors, who called to pay their respects to him—among the first a company of the original Rough and Ready of Philadelphia—who addressed him through their spokesman General Diller. The President replied briefly and to the point, and pretty much in the same strain which you have seen reported in the papers. Speaking of the obligations of the United States to the strong arms and brave hearts of his gallant troops for all the services he had been able to render to the nation, he spoke of those troops as comprising whigs, democrats, and free-soilers, and said he knew no difference between them, and that no honest, capable, and faithful" democratic officer-holder need fear prescription. Perhaps it will turn out that the application of the above test will afford a chance for a fair division of the offices between the parties."

ASSEMBLING OF CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS IN ARKANSAS.—The emigration to California overland is enormous. The Union has a letter from Fort Smith, dated Feb. 13, which says that all that place and Van Buren, 10,000 emigrants will muster.

Soldiers is all the rage now. One Mr. Van Buren, (not John nor Martin), blew his head completely off in New York on Thursday, making himself a complete trunk for his wife and three helpless children.

DIED.

On the 18th ult., John Jago, son of Henry Wire, of South Middleton township, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 5 days.

On the 23d ult., John Frederick, son of Frederick Wire, of South Middleton township, aged 3 years, 3 months, and 27 days.

I take these little lambs said I'll And lay them in My breast, And pray they shall find in Me, In No one ever bleat.

Proposals.

W. H. L. received at the office of William Dratton, Treasurer of the Newcastle School District, up to the 5th April next, for the other half of a Penna. School House, 56 by 22 feet, two stories high, of Brick. Materials to be furnished by contract, and to be completed by 15th August next. A plan and specifications of the work may be seen on application to the Treasurer. By order of the Board, JOHN WAGGONER, Treasr.

W. BARR, Secty. March 15, 1849—3t.

Assignment Account.

THE account of Joseph M. Means, Esq., Assignee of the estate of the late John H. Linn, Esq., of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, said court appointed the 1st day of April Term, 1849, for the final passage of said account, and rule on all persons interested to appear and show cause why the same shall not be allowed and confirmed by said court. JAS. F. LAMBERTON, Prothy, Carlisle, March 15, 1849.

Household Furniture at Auction.

THE undersigned will sell without reserve, at public sale, on Wednesday the 28th of March, inst., at the dwelling of Mrs. R. C. Caldwell, in West College, Carlisle, the furniture of a family retiring from housekeeping, consisting of a

Mahogany Sideboard.

Mahogany Dining and Breakfast Tables, Sofa, Rocking Chairs, Parlor and Dining Chairs, Piano Stool, Mahogany and Common Bedsteads,

Feather Beds, Carpets,

Mantel and Chamber Looking Glasses, Flowing Blue Dinner Suits, (nearly new) Gilt China Tea Set, Shower Bath, Apparatus, High Desk, Hat Stand, large Map of the U. S. States and a large assortment of Groceries, Hatway Cooking Stove and Apparatus, and a great variety of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, too numerous to specify. Also a small lot of Groceries. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., when attendance will be given on such conditions as may be known. WM. H. ALLEN, March 15, 1849—2t.

New Spring Goods!

THE subscribers have just returned from the city with a large and general assortment of Spring Goods, consisting in part of blue, brown, green, and blue black

CLOTHS,

from \$1.50 to \$5 per yard, a beautiful French cloth for \$3.00; a very cheap and handsome lot of all wool Casimeres, from 12 1/2 to \$1.00 per yard, a bargain.—A great variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

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