

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Stratton, Editor and Proprietor.
GARDNER, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1849.

AGENCY.

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

The officers who were in pursuit of the two soldiers who participated in the robbery of Miss Polly Fulton—an account of which we gave in our last—have returned, without being able to discover the whereabouts of the villains. We are afraid justice will not overtake these scoundrels.

We publish in another column of to-day's Volunteer, the act recently passed by the legislature of our State, exempting property to the amount of three hundred dollars, from sale for debt. It will go into operation on the 4th of July next, on all contracts made after that time.

Col. Fremont's Letters.—On our first page will be found the concluding letters of that young and ardent explorer, Col. Fremont, detailing the sufferings and misfortunes of himself and his party, in their efforts to cross the Rocky Mountains. These letters will be read with interest.

OUR TABLE.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE.—The May number of this excellent Magazine is already upon our table.—It is a magnificent number. Its numerous and splendid embellishments cannot fail to attract universal admiration. Terms \$3 per annum, or two copies for \$5.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for May is before us. The present number contains four splendid steel engravings, viz: "The Rose and the Lilly," "The Point," "Thirty five," and "Pilgrims to the Shrine," together with a number of wood cuts. Godey is one of the most interesting Magazine publishers in this country. His Book is without a rival, both in appearance and in matter. Terms \$3 per annum.

DOLLAR MAGAZINE.—This cheap but valuable Monthly is on our table. In matter it is equal to any publication we receive, and is highly popular with the reading public. Published in Philadelphia at \$1 per annum.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, for April, has been received. Like all former numbers, it is filled with most valuable reading matter. The Messenger is conducted with great ability, and is well known as one of the best publications of the day. It is published in monthly numbers, averaging sixty-four pages each, at \$3 per annum, in advance, by John R. Thompson, Richmond, Va.

New Militia Law.

The new militia bill which passed both branches of the Legislature, has received the signature of the Governor. It abolishes militia training for the future. Those who are not members of volunteer companies will be considered as delinquent militia men, and be subject to a fine of fifty cents a year, to be collected with the State tax. All the military elections are to be held by the volunteers only, and will take place in their respective armories. The elections for Major Generals will hereafter be made by all the commissioned officers of the division, the first election under the act to be held on the first Monday in July next, at the County Court House in each brigade. The election of Brigadier Generals and Field Officers will take place at the armories of the companies on the first Monday of June, and that of Company officers on the first Monday of August. All these officers will be elected for five years instead of seven, as heretofore.

TRUET.

The Boston Post says a wagon can run without greasing, and business men can do without advertising, but it is slow work. The truth of the above short paragraph, observes an exchange, no one will deny; nor will any active business man fail to profit by it. Nothing, we are convinced, is a better guarantee of success to the tradesman or mechanic than a judicious system of advertising; by this means his stock in trade is constantly kept in market, and his business and where abouts placed before thousands of people. The buyers may here find where he can buy at the cheapest rates; and the seller without his wares or merchandise will command the highest or the lowest price. No man who has a desire to increase his patronage or double his profits, should fail to avail himself of that ever active and powerful agency in affairs of trade—advertising.

DEATH OF JUDGE FOX.—John Fox, Esq., died at his residence in Doylestown, on Sunday morning last, a week. He was for many years a leading member of the Bar, and for several years the President Judge of that Judicial District. His age was about seventy.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.—Col. Charles Frailey is announced in the Potomac Emporium, as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, before the Democratic State Convention which is to assemble at Pittsburgh on the 4th of July next.

CALIFORNIA MOVEMENT AT THE SOUTH.—A Mr. Robert R. Howard, of Georgia, proposes to form an association of from three to five hundred young men to emigrate to California this Spring, each member of the company to take with him at least one and not more than four male slaves. The company are to go prepared to protect themselves against robbery, and provisioned for six months or a year.

LEATH'S APPOINTMENT.—John Leath has appointed John Ingham, Esq., to be his agent in the County of Philadelphia.

WARD.—Thomas M. Foot, editor of the Buffalo Commercial, has been rewarded for his faithfulness in the case of Taylor Whiggery, by the lucrative appointment of Charge D'Affaires at Bogota.

Gen. J. A. Quitman has been nominated for Governor of Mississippi, by a Democratic meeting in Lowndes county.

CUTTING DOWN.—The city council of Albany, have reduced the salary of the Mayor from \$10,000 to \$4,000.

BEING EARLY.—At the celebration of Henry Clay's birth day in New York, one gentleman, nominated him for the Presidency in 1852.

Secretary Ewing has occupied himself in providing his relative with fat calves, since his appointment in the cabinet. His brother in law, father in law, and son, have been the recipients of his favors. All right: "He that provideth not for his own household, has denied the (whig) faith, and is worse than an infidel."

MAGDALENE AND THE FRIENDS.—It is stated in the London papers, that a deputation from the Quakers had an interview with Mr. Macaulay, upon the subject of his notes of William Penn, thinking that justice was not done to him. After a long conversation the deputation failed in proving any Macaulay's statements incorrect. It is also said that among the authorities of Mr. Macaulay to prove his estimate of William Penn's character was an extract from the proceedings of the Society of Friends where they expel Penn for courtly compliance, and afterwards read him on his submission.

THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Now that the National and State Administrations are in the hands of our Federal opponents, the Democracy should be vigilant and watchful in guarding their camp fires, and burning up their armor for the conflicts of the future. Our principles are in harmony with the genius of our government, and of Republican institutions everywhere. The Democracy sympathize with the cause of oppressed humanity, and their best exertions are required in the present crisis.

But to leave generalities. The national administration is pursuing a course entirely at variance with the pledges of its chief before he was elevated to power. He had "no friends to reward, and no enemies to punish." He disclaimed being "a party President," should he be so fortunate as to be elected to that high office. And yet, in a few short weeks all these illusions have been dissipated. The footprints of the spoiler are visible. So far from being the President of the people, in the sense in which his declarations would warrant, he seems likely to be the most proscriptive President we have ever had.—He has announced that there will be no removals except for cause. Having exercised the privilege of a freeman and voted for Democratic candidates for offices seem to be sufficient "cause" for removal, in the estimation of the President and his Cabinet. If that be not the case, many of the removals would be based on the most unpleasant imputations. The incumbent must be either incompetent, dishonest, or have meddled in elections. The last would be the most obnoxious cause, so far as the feelings of the victim are concerned, and yet is the least untenable for an administration, that has made great pretensions of toleration, and of administering the government after the manner of the "earlier Presidents." If meddling in elections is to be a cause of removal, it should apply to Federalists as well as Democrats. Otherwise it is a cause without meaning. Otherwise it gives the free exercise of opinion to one set of men, which it utterly denies to another, which is the very essence of proscriptive. It is a rule which should be faithfully carried into effect, if it be not a mere subterfuge. It is, however, wrong in principle, as it would have a tendency to stifle all independence of thought and action in every man who happened to be a government official. A man is not presumed to disfranchise himself by accepting office. If he do there are not many offices which a high-minded man would fill.—The degradation would be almost equal to that endured by the Russian Serf.

We conclude, therefore, that Gen. Taylor does not mean what he has said on the subject of removals, and of not being "a party President," &c.—and we are free to acknowledge that he would appear as a man of better sense not to believe them. But then he should never have made the declarations he has unless he really intended to follow them. He should not have repudiated being the President of a party, and rebelled outright against being made instrumental in carrying out "party schemes," and then surrendered so early to the Federal Cabinet whom he called about him as his Constitutional advisers and confidential friends.

As to our State administration, we have never expected any good to come out of Nazareth. Our State Executive never made any professions of toleration, and we firmly expected all we have received—a proscriptive and bitter Federal administration—worthy of the palatine days of the high priest of Antimasonry. Governor Johnston is of the minnow school of politicians, and his policy will prove him true to his previous character and standing. What a contrast does our Commonwealth now present, with that which it was when he presented, had Morris Longstreth, Jeremiah S. Black or Wm. Bigler been called to the Governorial chair. How widely different would have been the legislation of the last General Assembly, and how immeasurably superior would be our prospects for the two years and six months to come. All that Pennsylvania now requires to make her the greatest commonwealth in this Union of Sovereign States, is a bold, radical, Democratic policy.—We need not repeat what that policy is. Under its healthful influence Pennsylvania, intellectually, morally, and physically, would be the most powerful community in the world, for the extent of her territory. She has all the elements of greatness, but they have been retarded a half a century, by Federal misrule, and the treason of some pretended Democratic administrations. Let the Democratic party of Pennsylvania be true to itself for a period of twenty years, and her waxy places would blossom as the rose. Her currency would be sound—her public debt diminished, and her public life untrammelled—her citizens enlightened by the genial influence of her common schools and seminaries of learning—her immense resources in mineral productions and agricultural wealth, would return a golden harvest to her hardy citizens and make them the most independent people in the world. She has all the materials by which to acquire greatness if she will but use them.

It is the duty, therefore, of the Democracy to select their best men for office. We should discard the temporizing policy of selecting men for responsible positions who have not the firmness to resist importunity, nor the ability to discharge the duties of their station with credit to themselves. Men are sometimes nominated by Conventions because they are little known, and therefore little can be said about them, and consequently little against them. We would not in our every day business select a linker to mend a watch, nor a blacksmith to make a coat, nor a tailor to show a horse. And yet this is the practical illustration we sometimes see in selecting men to fill public positions.

The State and the Nation, we believe will at length learn wisdom by experience. The present President of the United States is a good soldier, but he does not bid fair to become an enlightened statesman.—He feels his own incompetency, and hence surrenders his constitutional prerogatives (if that term be appropriate in a Republic) to an unscrupulous Cabinet. We think we see a better day coming, when the Democratic policy will have full "verge and scope," and when the equality of man will not be merely a beautiful theory, but will be a thing of animation and life, scattering blessings broadcast among the nations of the earth.

CASE OF KIDNAPPING.—We learn from the Denton (Md.) Journal, that three negro youth, a girl and two boys were kidnapped and taken from that county on Thursday night last, it is supposed by Mr. James T. Wooster, in connection with one Smith W. Corkran, and a Mr. Parker, a slave dealer in Kent county. Steps have been taken to recover the negroes, and bring the offenders to justice.

The Willkibarrs Republican Farmer of last week is clothed in mourning, as a token of respect to the memory of the lamented BLOXACK—whose decease is now fully confirmed by official letters received from Bogota.

APPLICANTS WANTED.—The Eastern Argus has the following advertisement. The townships alluded to Democratic vote:

Wanted.—Good Federalists to take the Post office in Lehman township, Pike county, and Middle Smithfield, Monroe county. Applicants must prove that they are "Whigs, but not old Whigs," condemned by the Mexican war and denounced General Taylor as a Journeyman tradesman. Otherwise their petitions will be disregarded.

Divorce.—The wife of Delaware divorced twelve couple at the instance of the State.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature, much to the relief of the taxpayers of the Commonwealth, adjourned sine die on the 10th inst. The session, says the Lancasterian, which continued one hundred days, was a remarkable one in many respects, and has excited the attention of the people to an ordinary degree. In two things it has been prolific, in granting charters of various kinds, and divorces. The attempt of the Whigs, which commenced with the session, to legislate out of office the democratic incumbents of the Surveyor and Auditor General's offices, and place in the hands of the Federal Executive, the power of appointment, although passed, under the lash, through the Senate, was firmly met in the House by the Democrats and the bill amended so as to give to the people full and every three years thereafter, the election of these officers. This did not suit the Federal Senate. They changed the time to annual elections, in which the House refused to concur, and the bill fell.

When it is remembered that the Governor, Canal Commissioners, and all elective State officers, are elected by the people for three years, it is evident that the reduction to one year, of the part of the Federal Senate, was a mere show, to cover up their unrighteous attempt at proscriptive and blind the public to the inequity of their conduct. They did not wish to give the election of such officers to the people, and much as they decried the one man power and assault Executive patronage as corrupting in its influence, yet when they believed that the time was opportune for such procedure, their first act is to place in the hands of a reckless Executive the means of increasing his influence. Had the House amendment prevailed, then the present incumbents would have remained in their stations until the people had declared their disapproval, and hereafter these offices, instead of being filled by Executive appointments, would have been filled by selections made by the people themselves.

Connected with this scheme, and as a part with it in infancy, was the effort to change the organization of the Canal Board, so to make it dependent upon the will and subservient to the views of the Executive. Officers directly responsible to the people, were to be superseded by officers under the power and control of the Executive, and thus the whole line of our public improvements to be placed in the hands of the Executive. This also failed.

The infamous proviso to the Ten Hour Law, fashioned upon that most wise and righteous act of legislation of the last session, by the very man who now is Governor, and who in face of his opposition to that measure, had the hardihood in his annual message to proclaim himself as one of its friends—thanks to a determined Democracy—was repealed at the close of the session, and the laboring classes, the operatives, whose sweat and toil have made the capital of the country, are now protected from the unjust exactions of wealth.

All that the Legislature has done, and all that it has omitted to do, would make more time and space than we can allow, and now we leave it.

The School Law.—The editor of the West Chester Village Record, who was a member of the last Legislature, and is hence familiar with the subject, furnishes the following synopsis of alterations in the School Law.—There are others, but these are the principal.

To keep the Schools open not more than ten months in each year. The Schools are required to be kept open at least four months in each year. The Treasurer of the School fund is made the Collector of School taxes. The Collector is to fix the amount of the tax, and where he will receive the School taxes, and is to receive two per cent. for collecting. If it is not paid at the time designated, the Constable is to collect it.

Sub Districts are not to be interfered with—where the Committee of a sub-district, and the Directors disagree in the employment of a teacher, the people of the sub-district have the right to elect a teacher, who must, however, have been first examined by the Directors.

All monies subject to taxation for State and County purposes, are made subject to School tax.

The State appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars is continued; but it is not made the basis of taxation.

The people do not vote on the question of taxation. The Superintendent is required to furnish to each school a copy of a new Map of the State of Pennsylvania—large size.

The Country Press.—A city contemporary, the Newark Saturday Gazette, has the following just remarks, which we commend to the attention of all:

"Take your country paper by all means, and do not allow the Gazette to interfere with it. There are none of you who are not able to subscribe two dollars for a local journal and two dollars for a good city weekly, nor do we see how you can do without either. The one gives you county and State intelligence; the other general news and literature. It is a mistake for you to neglect your local editor, for those who live in great cities. Of course, the Philadelphia weeklies, with their immense editions, can afford to publish larger papers for the same money; but this is not every thing, as you would find if the local journal in your vicinity should have to stop.—We want no subscribers at the expense of the country papers. But if the fathers will to bring up their children right, and afford them both pleasure and instruction at little cost, they will take the Gazette for themselves and family, in addition to the local paper."

When SANTA ANNA and other Mexican leaders see the appointment to place of such men as COLLEGER, HUNSON, COLLIER, MAGAHERY, and others, and the removal of the DAUSE and CHASTAINS, they will be confirmed in their opinion that the war against their country was indeed, as Mr. Greeley called it, "a war against God!" So says the Pennsylvaniaian.

Gov. Johnston and the Volunteers.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—I herewith transmit a list of the officers of the United States Army, native of Pennsylvania, who distinguished themselves in the late war with Mexico, with the regiment or corps to which they were attached, and the date of their brevet rank.

It is believed that other States have taken honorable notice of their officers in the regular army, who risked their lives and nobly maintained the national honor in the recent contest with Mexico, and their example should remind us that something is due the brave and heroic officers yet living, who in the arduous battles of the late war, dignified themselves by meritorious conduct, and proudly sustained the just renown of our beloved Commonwealth.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, March 20, 1849.

Officers of the Regular Army! They are nearly all Whigs! Not a word, says the Bedford Gazette, about the officers of the Volunteers, or the humble soldiers!!! They are nearly all Democrats. This is the little, among all the little moths, of little Bill Johnston. To cast a spiteful, implied censure, upon our Volunteers, because of their political "The officers of the regular army" are well enough cared for—they were occupied in their business when engaged in the war with Mexico—they received heavy pay, and enjoy high consideration. But how is this picture reversed, when applied to the officers and men of the Volunteers? They left their regular pursuits and business—suffered great injuries—endured equal perils—animated by no motive but to serve their country in its need, and at the end of the war were thrown upon their own industry and resources for a subsistence. If as between the regular officers and the Volunteers, either is deserving of special praise and consideration at the hands of the people, the Executive and the Legislature, it is unquestionably the latter. With as much propriety might you bestow special commendation upon the followers of any other pursuit in the country, for their skill and fidelity, as upon the officers of the regular army. But the case of the Volunteers is different, because they sacrificed everything in assuming the unaccustomed duties of a soldier at the bidding of their country's need, and laid it down again when that need had passed. Here is the difference. But for these men, these real heroes—deserving of all consideration, which the country has a motive in commending, for it may be in a like pinch again,—for these men, we repeat, the Governor has not a word, but on the contrary, casts upon them implied censure in especially referring in a special message to the "regular officers." Such a man is worthy to be the inmate of the Banks in spewing upon the country a reptile cloud of counterfeit simulators.

THE CLAY FESTIVAL IN NEW YORK.

That portion of the Federal party in the city of New York who have not as yet fraternized with the "butchers" of the Philadelphia "slaughter house," had a justification a few evenings since, at the Apollo Saloon, in honor of the birth day of their late political leader, Henry Clay. We learn from the New York Globe that the usual accompaniment on such occasions, "sparkling champagne," produced an array of ludicrous appearances. The sentiments recorded in the columns of the several Clay Federal papers of that city, exhibit anything but a friendly feeling to the present occupant of the White House. We copy a few of the sentiments:—

The Memory of Washington.—Men blush there was but one.—

The Whigs ought to "blush" at the reckless attempt which they made, in ascribing to Gen. Taylor a quality similar to the early President.

The Judas Iscariots of our Day and Generation.—They will not all receive the price of their betrayal. Vengeance—Vengeance! The Philadelphia "butchers" who defiled Harry, are here punished with an unmerciful—

The best of America—Freedom.—To preserve its consistency, the soil of newly acquired territory should not be marked by the footsteps of involuntary servitude.

This is sheer hypocrisy. Before Gen. Taylor is in office a year, he'll teach you better manners. He has already threatened to "frown" upon any such attempt. You'll all take the back track.

By a Guest.—The consistent, long tried, and faithful friend of Henry Clay, M. L. Davidson, Esq.—"The old boy in specs, came to the last."

By a Guest.—The notorious old enemy of Aaron Burr, Matthew L. Davis, the instigator of the murder of Cilley, and one of the Federal leaders, has been appointed Deputy Agent, at New York, in place of Mr. Wood, removed. Davis is so old and infirm as to be totally incapable of performing the duties of the office, for which he will get \$1,800 a year; but he helped to give the vote of New York to Taylor, and he must have his pay.

By an Office seeker.—If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well that it were done quickly.—

That's right—jog the old General's memory, this everlasting suspense, after having been suspended for twenty years is intolerable. "Hurry up them cakes."

By a Clergyman.—The Whig Victories of '48 and '49. "Their glories are diminished and their triumphs embittered" by the regret that they are not associated with the election of Henry Clay to the chief place in the National Government.

Give us the hyperbole's name, in order that his reverence may be fully exposed. Any clergyman who will so far degrade the sacred profession to which he pretends to be attached, as to mingle with political rowdies and champagne bibbers, deserves the severest reprehension. We should like to "unwound" the reverend gentleman. A "clergyman" indeed!

EX-PRESIDENT POLK AT NASHVILLE.—The Nashville Whig, of the 3d instant, gives the following account of the reception of Ex-President Polk at Nashville, Tenn:—

The Ex-President and lady arrived in this city yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, on board the yearner Countess. His arrival was announced by firing cannon from Capitol Hill, and the ringing of the City Hall bell. It was met at the landing by a large assemblage of his fellow citizens, by whom he was escorted, as he rode in an open carriage, through the principal streets of the city, to the Public Square in front of the Nashville Inn, where he was greeted with a very cordial and complimentary address, on behalf of those present, by Ex-Governor A. V. Brown. The Ex-President replied, in a neat and animated address, in the course of which he expressed his heartfelt gratitude for the honors which had been showered upon him by the people of Tennessee, as well as of the whole Union. He said he would not so much as allude to the great questions which had arisen in the course of his administration. They had now become matters of history, and if his fellow-citizens should pass favorably upon his efforts to promote the honor, glory, and prosperity, of his country, their approbation would be his highest reward."

The New York Herald, an independent Taylor sheet, contains the following true and candid confession, which we earnestly recommend to the attention of our croaking neighbor of the Herald:—

"This country never, at any former period of our history since the days of the immortal Washington, attained a position which redounds so much to our honor, our happiness, and our glory, both at home and abroad, as during the period Mr. Polk occupied the White House."

A good story is told of a gentleman at San Francisco, who called on a working man to carry his trunk up from the boat, when the fellow shook a bag of gold at him which he held in his hand, saying: "Do you take me for a horse!"

FREE SOILERS, LOOK HERE!

The following is the announcement of Gen. Taylor's determination, in his official organ, the National Intelligencer, March 27, 1849:—

"Should the free soil party, or any portion of it, hereafter be detected in any act, evincing a deliberate purpose to prevent the formation of any civil government in California or New Mexico, so as to keep up the agitation between the north and the south for sectional party objects, the President may find it to be his solemn duty to frown indignantly on that, as not merely the first drawing, but the perfect day of an attempt to alienate one portion of the Union from another."

The N. York Journal of Commerce, one of the most ardent Taylor papers in the country, says of this announcement:—

"It discloses the country from the long uncontradicted allegation, that Gen. Taylor would sanction the efforts of the free soil faction or approve of the Wilmot Proviso."

"With what a military air this 'Order No. 11' is written—if any free citizen be 'DETECTED' in exercising his political rights according to his own judgment and pleasure, 'the President may find it to be his solemn duty to frown indignantly' upon him."

Now we have no more sympathy with the free soil party movement than with any other man, but when the President of the United States threatens to frown upon any portion of our citizens for constitutionally exercising their political rights, however erroneous or mischievous we may conceive their opinions and actions to be, we think it proper to remind General Taylor that he cannot ride his office as he would "old Whitley," just as he pleases; and govern the people of the United States simply by his will, as he would an army of soldiers. The people have "enlightened" him under the articles of the constitution, which his heresies and powers are at length defined, and if he transcends them he is subject to be dealt with by the people, whose servant he is, not master, according to their sovereign judgment, in such case made and provided. What a comment is this upon the "non-interference with the will of the people" which the whigs promised for their candidate before the election! To carry out their views, as expressed through their representatives, was all he would seek to do, they said. But now, we are informed, if the expression of that will do not agree with his interpretation of propriety, he "may find it to be his solemn duty to frown indignantly"—in other words, punish to the extent of his power, those who do not act as he judges proper! If this be not coming pretty near to "drum head law," we do not understand that code.—Boston Post.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Gold Stories.—The reasons for the exaggerations.

There has been no authentic information from San Francisco since about the last of December or the first of January, though pretended letters as late as the middle of February have been published in some of the papers. The following letter from the New Orleans Picayune, which appears to be authentic, is six weeks later than the last news from that region. The writer gives as a reason why there has been so much exaggeration, that some persons in that vicinity had lands for sale. Here is his letter:—

From an occasional Correspondent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18, 1849.

Elas, Picayune.—Supposing a few lines from these diggings may prove interesting to you, if not to the public, I avail myself of the opportunity of the departure for Mazatlan of the schooner Swallow, one of the fastest sailing vessels in the Pacific, to send you this.

To commence, therefore, I will inform you that I received here on board the Ohio flag ship yesterday, twenty eight days from San Blas, a noble ship, a noble crew, and a very gentlemanly set of officers.

The accounts from the gold region are both favorable and unfavorable. And while region has been since November about two feet under snow. The real Durango has not consequently been found, though it is expected to be stumbled upon every moment.—The supplies of everything are abundant; indeed it does not require much to supply the wants of 4,000 men. The only thing that is scarce is the gold, which is in the valley of the Sacramento. A considerable quantity of gold has been found in the ravines of the Sierra Nevada. It has been picked up, and now that the people have a dig for it, they begin to back out. There is a great deal of romance in all you hear from California.

The valley of the Sacramento has been claimed by about twenty eight individuals, who have run out the lands upon imaginary lines based upon false grants obtained from Governor Michelony. The war was ended. These lands cannot be worth anything without population, and the bubble of the gold region has been got up more to attract attention and draw immigrants on this side of the rocky mountains than for any other purpose. There have been two prospectors from the army and navy, who laid way with the prospect of making a fortune, have found the elephant, and have written in, wishing to compound debts and return to duty. This has been refused, and the result has been that they have been driven to death by hunger between heaven and earth for robbery and assassinations. Thus you have the Durango of California, or a picture of it.—Since I have gone so far I will tell you one which I think will give anything you heard of during the war, not excepting the elephant.

A Howler purchased in this place a few days ago \$5 worth of pins and needles; he carried them to Sutter's Fort, and there sold \$500, worth and wrote back to a friend that he had \$300,000 worth on hand.

Gov. Lane passed through this city a short time ago on his way to Oregon. The M. J. Clark had just anchored, eight days from Columbia river. She reports that the Governor had not arrived, and that all was quiet in the country.

The gold diggers, as they are called, are pretty much like the game "heads I win, tails you lose." If a man finds an ounce of gold, he urges him to give it for a moral to eat; so as one told me the other day, there is no mining here. There is no gold. There is nothing like civil government here, nor do I believe there is a man of sense enough in him in all California to form a code of laws. Every body does as he pleases, and Gen. Taylor will not do one thing to put things in rights now. By this time California ought to be a territory, and a civil Governor appointed.

I believe I have given you all the news of the day. I shall myself return to Mazatlan very shortly, and hope to have given you a little more news by the next steamer. I am tired of being tossed about.

Midshipman Reale, who left Washington with the duplicate despatches brought out by me, has not arrived, nor has he been heard from. He may be bloated up in the snow in the Sierra Madre. (At the late accounts, Lieut. Doole had reached Santa Fe in safety, and was on his way to California by Col. Cooke's route.) I have heard much of the climate of California, but never tried it. At the present time it is cold, rainy and disagreeable—noting like the Mexican sky—and if possible more changeable than in the United States of the same latitude. This they say has been an extraordinary year.

THE THREE ORGANS.

There will be three Whig or Taylor organs in Washington—the Intelligencer, the National Whig, and the Republic, just being erected by some experimenting musicians, BUZZARD and SARGENT. This is an array of official harmonics. We presume these instruments will play their respective parts with great skill. The Republic will be a mellifluous and oily concern—its air liquid with praise—its notes gentle and non-committal—its certures frequent and original—and its pleadings in favor of "a covenant broken," quite natural. The Whig, being more temporary in its structure, and less identified with the personal fortunes of the administration, will play out any under the window of the White House, and General Taylor sends out Colonel Biss to buy it off with some of the new gold dollars. The Intelligencer is one of the antique school of music—grand and solemn—full of darkness and dust. It will come down with an awful crash upon ZACHTMAN, with some old regimen everworn with throats, and terrible with reproaches, unless he should come to terms in the handsomest and speediest manner. The music of this aged instrument is occasionally altered to its deepest sympathy by the most fearful CLAXES.

This aged instrument is occasionally altered to its deepest sympathy by the most fearful CLAXES. There can be no harmony between these organs. You might as well expect the organs of the street, the parlor, and the church to accord. They are got up by different artists—on different plans—and with different designs.—Pennsylvaniaian.

Another Horrible Outrage at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 29, 1849.

Dear Sir—Last night at a late hour, three young men, about 19 or 20 years of age, prowling about the lower end of the town, in pursuit, it is supposed, of a girl of doubtful character, stopped at the house of a Mr. Neip, and raised a disturbance in front of Mr. Neip's son, a returned volunteer from Mexico, desired them to go away from the premises, which they resisting, and insulting him at the same time, he struck one of them, named Kemble, the son of a merchant tailor of this place, who in response drew a dirk knife, and repeatedly stabbed him in the region of the heart. His wounds are severe, and at this time are said to be mortal. While the affray was going on, Mr. Neip came out of the house to the rescue of his son, when he also was set upon and stabbed by another of the party, a son of Mr. Bomgardner, the keeper of a tavern at the railroad depot. The other young man named Seiler, took no part in the homicide, but endeavored to separate the parties, and prevent injury to either of them. The whole town is in a state of excitement at this bloody outrage, especially as the public mind had hardly recovered from the murder of Mr. Knepley, by his crazy son, a week ago. Bomgardner has fled and Kemble is a wreck.—Ledger.

ANWIL TRAGEDY IN WILMINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—A correspondent of the Boston Mail gives the following particulars of a cold blooded murder which was committed in Wilmington on the 11th inst.:

"Yesterday morning, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, the bodies of Mrs. H. D. Pierson and her twin daughters, a year old, were found horribly mangled and hidden in the house they occupied at Wilmington, about half a mile from Andover line. The neighbors were in on the evening previous and discovered nothing unusual, until Mrs. P. was quite cheerful and in remarkable good spirits. The fact that the curtain remained closed so late in the hour in the morning, excited the apprehension of the people in the immediate vicinity, and led to the discovery of the bloody scene. The children were found in the bed, and their mother lying beside it, all lying on their right sides and apparently having died in the most peaceful manner. From the manner in which the gashes, stabs and cuts were inflicted upon the neck, stomach, hands and other parts of the body, it was evident that there can be scarcely a doubt that the cause of her original death, was the hands of another person as yet unknown. This supposition seems to be strengthened by the fact that the back door and one of the windows were found to be unfastened. A difficulty has arisen as to the fact that Mrs. Pierson for a considerable time past, and negotiations were going on for a divorce. She had not lived with her of late, but had been employed in some gentleman's family in Boston, as a servant.—Report says that he left his place in the city the day before the murder, and has not since been seen."

The murdered mother, is said to have been remarkably affectionate to her children, and sustained an irreproachable character among the entire community with whom she resided. A Coroner's inquest was held on the bodies, the result of which investigation was a verdict that the three persons deceased, were wilfully murdered by some person or persons unknown.

SPARKING RIGHT OUT IN CHURCH.—A young lady of New York, who is engaged, and will shortly be united to a gallant son of Neptune, visited the Marine's Church on Sunday last. During the sermon, the pastor discoursed eloquently, and with much earnestness of manner on the trials, dangers, and temptations of the profession of a sailor. He concluded by asking the following question: "Is there one who thinks any thing of him who wears a turban, hat, a blue jacket, or a pair of trousers made of duck—in short, is there any one who ever sought for the poor sailor?" A little girl, a sister of this young lady, who was sitting by her, immediately jumped up and looking archly at her sister, said in a tone loud enough for every one to hear: "Yes sir, Deck does." The audience were convulsed with laughter.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES Of the School District of the Borough of Carlisle, for the School year ending the 31st of May, 1849.

The citizens of Carlisle will be called on to decide by ballot what additional amount shall be raised for the support of the Schools for the ensuing year, and the following Exhibit is submitted for their information:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance in Treasury on June 1st, 1848,	8574 75
State appropriation,	419 00
Receipts from H. and W. py. Scholars,	124 75
School tax of 18	