

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1849.

AGENCY.

Our subscribers at Newburg are informed that after this week they will receive their papers at the store of Wherry & Rhoads, in that village.

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Business Men's Almanac.—We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of PALMER'S "Business Men's Almanac" for the year 1850. This Almanac is well got up, and contains, besides the astronomical calculations, much useful information for merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, and business men generally.

We notice that our friend FORNEY, the accomplished editor of the Pennsylvania, is favorably spoken of in many places for Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington. We sincerely hope he may be successful. No better selection could be made, nor could the office be given to one more deserving.

Smile To "Honorable."—The three Senators who refused the constructive privilege last March were Cass, Calhoun, and Benton.

Mr. FENNER.—Hon. Charles B. Fenner, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, intends immediately to resume the practice of the law in Philadelphia.

Charge to Denmark.—Walter Forward, Esq., of Pittsburg, has been appointed Charge to Denmark, in place of Mr. Flenniken, recalled.

True Bill for Libel.—A letter from Pittsburg, dated Nov. 9, says—"The Grand Jury yesterday found a true bill against Lecky Harper, Esq., the editor of the Morning Post, for libel. This prosecution arises out of the report of Gen. Taylor's speech, made during his visit to this city. The speech was reported by P. B. Templeton, and was pronounced by Mr. Harper a caricature and forgery." What a farce is this! Why, we will venture to say that Gen. Taylor himself will admit that the Federal papers of Pittsburg did not publish his speech as he delivered it. And yet, because the editor of the Post pronounced the published speech a fraud and a forgery, he is prosecuted by the Federalists for libel! Perhaps he may be convicted on the ground that "the greater the truth the greater the libel." This prosecution is evidence of the mean and cowardly spirit of Federalism—it is equal in atrocity to the most arbitrary acts of monarchy. Why do not the Federalists at once declare themselves in favor of the alien and sedition law of Adams? We shall have more to say in regard to this villainous prosecution, hereafter.

Genius, like the sun upon the dial gives to the human heart both its shadow and its light.

Ladies, Take Care.—A woman was convicted, last week, in the Berks county court, at Reading, of being scold. The punishment was formerly whipping, but now Congress has stipulated that scolds should be confined in the county jail, and be kept there until they are reformed.

Worm Mill Explosion.—The Potomac Emporium, on Tuesday evening of last week, Mr. Daniel Byerly, a native of Germany, employed in the Power Mill of Messrs. E. and H. Hamner, near Orwigburg, into the Dry House with a Lamp, and the next moment some careless or mismanaged powder, some 600 pounds, was ignited and exploded with terrific effect! The building was torn to atoms, and poor Byerly thrown to a very considerable distance, where his mutilated and lifeless body was found. The victim was a young unmarried man.

Col. Henry Pettaikes, for several years Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governors Porter and Snow, died at Philadelphia, on Friday morning last, in the 52d year of his age.

Gratifying Result.—The toll on the State Works, received at the State Treasury up to Nov. 1, amount to

Table with 2 columns: Amount, Total. 186,346 62, 1,321,032 50.

Excess in favor of 1849, 697,414 12. The fiscal year, in this State, closes on the 1st of November.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on Saturday. Our room will not permit us to publish a full report of the news, nor indeed is it of such a character as to make it necessary for us to do so, as there is little of importance by this arrival.

Russia has signified her disposition to settle the difference with Turkey amicably. The Czar seems unwilling to incur the responsibility of commencing a war with Turkey, sustained as the latter country is by England and France. From other parts of Europe the political intelligence is not very important. The Austrians appear to be growing ashamed of their savage atrocities, or rather of the detestation they have universally excited. Haynau has taken it in high dudgeon that they only shoot the Hungarians, and has resigned. Much dissatisfaction still prevails in the smaller German States, who are jealous of the Austrian and Prussian ascendancy. From Ireland, the usual distressing intelligence. From Great Britain the most interesting item of general intelligence, perhaps, is the intimation, that the government mean to propose, in the ensuing session of parliament, a scheme for extending the franchise, so as to include a large proportion of the operative classes who are at present beyond the pale of the constitution. The commercial news is more important. Cotton has an still further rise, and business generally is active.

Successors Bank-Hungary Defalcation.—The Cashier of the Successors Bank has been committed to jail, in Montreal, in default of \$40,000 ball, on an alleged charge of defalcation. It is reported that \$85,000 of the funds of the bank are unaccounted for.

Appointments and Removals.—BY THE "NO PARTY" ADMINISTRATION. John W. Farrelly, of Pennsylvania, to be Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, for the T. O. Department, vice P. G. Washington, removed.

Robert H. Moore, Branch Mint, Dahlonega, Ga., vice D. H. Mason, removed.

Charles W. Long, of Alabama, Indian Agent for the Chickasaws, vice Uphar, removed.

THE INGRATITUDE OF GEN. TAYLOR.

Ingratitude! How marble-hearted fiend, More litigious when apparent in a man Than the sea monster.

The result of the recent elections that have taken place is ominous of the speedy downfall of Federalism. From Maine to Georgia, the people have, by their votes, condemned the men and measures of those who, unfortunately for the country, are in possession of the reins of government. The military popularity of Gen. Taylor—for a time overpowering—could not save him from merited rebuke. True, the people honored him for his noble conduct during our troubles with Mexico. The people of Virginia presented him with a superb and costly sword, as a mark of respect for his bravery, and immediately thereafter elected a solid delegation of his political enemies to Congress, as a mark of their disapprobation of his course as President. They honored him for his bravery, and at the same time showed him because of his treacherous course. This shows the spirit of our people. It is proof that, however well a military General may discharge his duties in war, he is still, like other men, held accountable for his public acts. Gen. Taylor, as commander of the American army in Mexico, covered himself with glory. He was entitled to and received the hearty thanks of every true-hearted American. The Federalists, it is true, abused him in coarse and unbecoming language. They called him a "great throat-cutting, and baby-killing," and expressed the hope that he might find a "respectable grave" in Mexico; but the people in general condemned this treacherous language, and looked upon those who used it as little better than traitors. The men who condemned Gen. Taylor, and spoke of him as being a "murderer" and "great throat," belonged to the same party whose leaders sympathized with the British during our revolutionary struggle, and who, in the war of 1812, created blue lights as a warning to the British to beware of danger! The language applied by the Federalists to Gen. Taylor, therefore, excited little alarm. It was expected as a matter of course, that the Federalists would find fault with their country during her trouble, as they had always done before. Such conduct was a part of their political creed.

The Democratic party of the country, and a large majority of the people, repelled the cowardly assaults aimed at Gen. Taylor. In the United States Senate the Democratic statesmen—Cass, Houston, Allen, Benton, Calhoun, Foote, Dickinson, and others—stood up manfully in defense of Gen. Taylor and the country. The leading Federal members of the Senate—Corwin, Davis, Hale, &c.—who had stigmatized him as a "murderer," and the American soldiers in Mexico as plunderers and robbers, quailed and trembled when their treacherous course was assailed and exposed by Democratic Senators. In the House of Representatives the Federalists were equally vindictive in their opposition to the administration and the war. There it was that Delano, a Federal member, denounced the war as "unholy, unrighteous, and damnable," and those who were engaged in it as "miscreants, deserving the fate of pirates." There, too, the Democratic statement of the country met, and triumphantly answered the slanders of Gen. Taylor—covering them with shame and confusion.

The press of the respective parties—that great engine for good and for evil—pursued the same course. The Federal journals, with scarcely an exception, sustained and applauded the treacherous sentiments uttered in Congress by leading Federal statesmen. On the other hand the Democratic papers of the country sustained the administration and the war. General Taylor, had he been a pick pocket, could not have received more withering sarcasm and abuse than was heaped upon him by Federal presses. Democratic editors, were kept busy in repelling these attacks, and the minds of the people were inflamed by reading week after week, the appeals of the press on their behalf.

But, the people were not to be corrupted by Federal leaders. The war progressed. Battle followed battle, in rapid succession—American arms were victorious—patriotism triumphed over treachery—our brave troops marched in triumph into the capital of the enemy. Peace—a peace honorable alike to both nations—soon followed. The superiority of our arms was acknowledged—our long delayed claims against Mexico were recognized—a large portion of Mexican territory, valuable in soil and mineral wealth, was added to our Union—a new field was opened to American labor and enterprise, to which thousands of our citizens have repaired, and from which great treasure has been reaped. The peace existing between the American and Mexican Republics, is permanent and on a solid basis. It is to be hoped that this good feeling may continue to the end of time.

And now for a few words in regard to Gen. Taylor's course. After hostilities had ceased, to which of the two great parties of the country should he have felt thankful? To those men who had held up his hands and cheered him on in the darkest hours of conflict, or to the men who had stigmatized him as a murderer, and who prayed that he might be assassinated by Mexicans? Every man of common feeling can answer this question. Gen. Taylor's lasting friendship was due the Democratic party.—By that party he had been sustained—zealously and ably sustained. To that party he was indebted for all his laurels; and, had he been possessed of feelings common to mankind, he would have remembered with gratitude those who stood by him during this critical crisis in his life. But, what has been his course? Gen. Taylor—by fraud and false promises—was elevated to the Presidency. Here, in his high office, he had an opportunity of proving to the world that he was sincere when he declared that he would not be a "party President," and that he "had no enemies to punish." But, how soon did he forget his promise? Immediately following his inauguration thousands of Democrats were removed from office, for the purpose of giving place to the very men who had been the President's bitterest revilers during his military campaign in Mexico. Old veterans who had battled for their country side by side with General Taylor—men whose bravery assisted him to win all his glory—were removed from office, and their place filled by men named and recommended by Corwin, Delano, and others of like kidney. Even the widows of soldiers were deprived of petty offices, because their deceased husbands had been Democrats. Such has been the course of Gen. Taylor.

Is it all surprising, therefore, that the people should condemn a man who has acted thus? Ingratitude, we are told, is the blot of all ages, and General Taylor has been guilty of the worst kind of ingratitude. He has not only persecuted the men who have befriended him and placed great laurels upon his brow, but he has taken to his bosom those who delighted in slander and condemn him. His ingratitude is on a par with that of King James the II. of England, who, after he had been lifted upon the throne through the influence of those who believed him to be a good and pure man, turned round and persecuted his benefactors—turned them out of office, imprisoned and tortured them. He filled their places with those who had been his bitter revilers, as Gen. Taylor has done. We hope the fall of our "party President" may not be quite as ignominious as was the fall of his great prototype, King James.

Dr. BRANDETH is elected to the Senate from Westchester county, N. Y. A bitter pill for the Whigs, as the Dr. is a first rate Democrat.

THE TARIFF—GEN. TAYLOR.

In our last we gave our views respecting the approaching session of Congress. Since then we have seen an article very much on the same subject in the Philadelphia Daily News. That paper thinks that "all engrossing subjects of the tariff," but fears that the Whig strength will not be sufficient to do much more than agitate it. "The two Houses," remarks that paper, "are so constituted, that neither is likely to become a working body; certainly not such a working body as we could wish—to take up the subject of our revenue laws, and carefully revolving them, adapt them to the wants and requirements of the people, and the state of our manufacturing and producing interest."

It may happen, then, that Mr. Menzies, in collecting his "immense amount of information," will have his labor for his pains! One thing, is certain—return to the high protection policy, during the coming session, is improbable in the last degree. The News confirms another of our remarks. We said that with all Gen. Taylor's anti-Whig epigrams, purporting to contain full positions of his views, we would "defy any Whig to tell us, at this hour, what the President's views on the great question of Government really are." Hear the News: "We have, heretofore, as the Baltimore Patriot well remarks, labored under the disadvantage that there were no declared measures or principles upon which the Whigs could make the opposition array themselves. In one section of the country it has been insisted that the administration was in favor of the tariff measures; while in other sections it has been held to be opposed to them. Then it was contended that it was pledged to do certain things—and then again it was pledged to nothing, and that nobody could be sure what it would do."

Just as we said. The message, however, will put the administration upon an honest expression of its sentiments, and we trust we shall yet find out what the Whigs really believe.

Gen. Taylor—THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN—AND THE CARLISLE VOLUNTEER.—Under this flaming caption the Harrisburg Telegraph, of last week, devotes a column to us, and attempts to justify the President and his organ, the Republic, for the inconsistencies they have been guilty of, and which we have exposed. The Telegraph objects to the assertion we made that "Gen. Taylor has subjected himself to be used as a tool by the men who surround him," and, with an air of cool impudence, asks us to prove the assertion. We shall do so.

When Gen. Taylor's very particular friend, Z. Collins Lee, of Baltimore, made application to be appointed Post Master of that city, he, in his first visit to Washington, waited upon the President, and presented his recommendation and papers. Gen. Taylor, in the simplicity of his heart, said to Lee, "go home, my friend—you shall be appointed—I have made up my mind—go home—in three days you shall receive the appointment." Lee did go home, and that too in high spirit, and immediately commenced making arrangements for entering upon the duties of the office of Post Master. In three days, sure enough, a new Post Master was appointed for Baltimore, but that man was not Gen. Taylor's friend Mr. Lee! Mr. Lee, indignant, disappointed, and annoyed at having been thus fooled, proceeded forthwith to Washington, and made a visit to call on the White House. There he faced Gen. Taylor, and demanded an explanation. The old General, confused and mortified, then made the humiliating confession that "the President was very anxious to fulfill his promise made to Lee, but was overruled by his Cabinet." With this explanation, Lee left the Presidential mansion in disgust, and soon after made an expose of the whole matter. Is there any evidence in this that "the President has subjected himself to be used as a tool by those who surround him?" We might, if we had space, mention a dozen other instances where the President suffered himself to be used in the same way.

Again, the Telegraph thinks we are possessed of a good deal of boldness to assert that Gen. Taylor has violated his pledges. Perhaps so, but the man who can deny this assertion is not only bold, but reckless. After Gen. Taylor's shameful violation of his oft-repeated promises, no man who has not a face of brass can defend him for one moment. We shall not waste time in proving the fact that the President "has violated every promise he ever made to the people previous to his election." It may be denied by those employed to defend the sinking cause of a corrupt administration, but the people laugh at a denial made in the face of facts. Criminals before a court of justice always plead "not guilty" of the offence with which they are charged, no difference how clear the proof may be to the contrary. Gen. Taylor, or his minions for him, may declare him innocent of the charges with which he stands charged, but the highest jury on earth—the sovereign people—have, in a loud and almost unanimous voice, pronounced him "guilty, guilty, guilty!" Look at the result of the recent elections. Are there results no indication of the people's displeasure?—do they furnish no evidence of the weakness and unpopularity of the present administration? And yet in the face of all this the Telegraph would try to make its readers believe that Gen. Taylor is as strong before the people now as he ever was! The editor of that shameless sheet has been "making reckless assertions"—he is "some duphant" too, in the way of low billingsgate—but he should be careful hereafter in asking questions concerning Gen. Taylor's course. We have answered those who put to us, and in doing so we think we have convinced our readers that Gen. Taylor has not only violated his pledges, but that he is a tool in the hands of the men who surround him.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH.—The following table, which has required some labor in preparation, shows how some of the principal national offices have been divided between the North and South, from the commencement of the government to March 4th, 1849. The figures denote the number of years during which these offices have been filled by citizens of each section. The short presidential term of Gen. Harrison, and some fractions of years, have been omitted.

Table with 2 columns: Northern, Southern. President, 22 48; Vice President, 40 20; Chief Justice, 11 49; Secretaries of State, 20 40; Secretary of Treasury, 46 14; Secretary of War, 34 25; Secretary of Navy, 40 19; Postmasters General, 35 25; Attorneys General, 20 29; Speakers of House of Rep., 33 37.

In the sixteen Presidential elections, 3456 electoral votes have been cast, 1945 by Northern States, and 1511 by Southern States; 790 votes have been given by the North for Northern candidates, and 1190 by the South for Southern candidates.—Philadelphia Journal.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN CANADA.—A circular has been addressed by the Adjutant General of militia in Canada to all the commanding officers of the various militia corps in Montreal, desiring that they will ascertain if any of their officers signed the annexation address; and if so, whether it was of their own free will and accord. With those holding her Majesty's commission as Justice of the peace, the Provincial Secretary has done likewise. But they do not stop here. The government announces that they will deprive all those who have signed the address, no matter how high their station, of all offices in the gift of the Crown.

COL. WM. BIGLER.

The following letter from Col. Brozen to a friend in this county, has been handed us, with the request that we publish it. We cheerfully comply with the request. Like everything from the pen of this sterling Democrat, it is sensible and pointed. Col. Bigler is well known to a large portion of the democracy of this State, as a gentleman of sterling worth and inflexible democracy.

CLEARFIELD, Nov. 2, 1849.

Dear Sir:—I have your favor of the 27th ult., reminding me of predictions which I made in November, 1848, and which have already been verified. Had then, as I have now, an unfavouring confidence in the strength of the great Democratic party of this country; the truthfulness and justice of its principles must give it a controlling influence in our Government. It may occasionally, as we have seen, through some misguided impulse of the people, receive a temporary check or prostration; but the "abor second thought" reinstates it in power again. It is the party of progress, and the only party that keeps pace with the advances of civilization—that properly appreciates and concedes to man his true position on earth. Under its influence our country has grown and prospered in a ratio approximated by no other country on the face of the earth. Ours is truly the "model republic," and its influence and the influences of the Democratic party are being felt the world over. The seeds of Republicanism are being sown in all Europe, and sooner or later will shall see the good fruits. Our own truly Republican government, founded and perfected by the American Democracy, is the "cloud by day and pillar of fire by night" that leads on the friends of human liberty in all Europe.

Our late victory, in many respects, was one of the most important as well as one of the most brilliant that we have achieved in many years. Our opponents in some parts of the Union were really beginning to regard Pennsylvania as a Whig State. Our late triumph will make them sensible of this delusion. It is a well timed rebuke to arrogant Federalism. The regency at Washington will begin to think that their day of destruction is already at hand. They cannot misunderstand such admissions from the people. Yours truly, WM. BIGLER.

JAMES MACMANUS, OF CENTRE. Below we publish, with much pleasure, a communication recommending James Macmanus, Esq., of Centre, as a suitable candidate for State Treasurer.

We have known Mr. M. long and well, and can endorse every word said of him by our correspondent "Jefferson." Whether Mr. Macmanus would accept of the office for which he has been named, we cannot tell. He is a lawyer by profession, and enjoys a good practice. As a Democrat and a man his character is unimpeachable. From our knowledge of him we hesitate not to say that should he be selected for the office of State Treasurer, he will fill the place with credit to himself and advantage to the people.

For the Volunteer. STATE TREASURER. Mr. Editor:—In addition to those gentlemen already spoken of for the responsible office of State Treasurer, permit me to mention the name of that excellent man and sterling Democrat, James Macmanus, Esq., of Centre county. Mr. M. has represented his county in the Legislature for two or three sessions, with distinguished ability. He is a Democrat of the radical school, no able speaker, and is well versed in the details of the democracy that James Macmanus, and no one else, can be named, better qualified for the office of State Treasurer. This office is an exceedingly responsible one, and should be filled by a man who is familiar with the affairs of the State, and who can bring to his aid quick business habits and a well balanced mind. Such a man is James Macmanus, of Centre. At home he is deservedly popular, and when I say that he is esteemed as a gentleman of unblemished reputation and high standing, I but state what every one who is acquainted with him will admit. He is a Democrat, too, every inch of him—a zealous, ardent, working Democrat—who never yet refused to take the stamp in defense of our glorious cause when called on. I therefore hope the representatives of the people may elect this true-hearted Democrat to the office of State Treasurer. He will make a faithful, obliging, and efficient officer. JEFFERSON.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—LETTER TO THE EDITOR. The following letter from California, written by our esteemed young friend, Mr. Robert W. McCord, of the Carlisle company, will be read with interest by his many friends and acquaintances in this county:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20, 1849. Mr. Bratton—I arrived in this city a few days since. I have been here, however, since the 19th of August, making the trip across the country in just five months from the time we left Carlisle. We were very happy to see some of our countrymen, who came across the isthmus, and to learn what had passed in the States since we had parted. Nothing from the time we left the States! We had rather a hard time, owing in part to the nature of the country and the length of the journey. We left the States, (eight of us,) with two wagons, but the wagons were unmanageable, and the horses were injured, so that three of us were forced to pack from Fort Kearney, 350 miles out. At this place, Mr. Wm. Keller contrived to return to the States again—so advised by us all—as we feared he would not be able to get through. There we parted, the remaining ten went on, while Mr. Keller, Mr. Gen. Keller and myself, prepared our packs. I am happy to inform the friends of the party, that they have not all well, or were so when we passed the wagon near the Desert. Since then we have not heard any thing definite from them, as they took a different road across the California mountains, and no doubt have stopped a short time to recruit themselves, but we are sure they are all well, and will return again to the mines to-day. The emigrants are flocking in by hundreds, no less than 3,000 have landed in this city from ships and steamers, which arrived within the country and mines, and I hardly know what to say of either. Most persons in the mines make from \$10 to \$16 a day, some make even more, according as their bar may be better than that of their neighbors. I can compare it to nothing I know of so well as the "Lead Mines." A miner may work several days at \$10 per day, when at a lucky moment he may find a "pocket," as the miners call it, containing from \$50 even as high as \$500 or \$700, then may work for several months again at his former gain. There are parties making their fortunes, but most persons dispose that must be endured. The best location for mining is on the Colorado or Canada, which run very rapid in some places and the sand and gold contained in it into bars which are washed by the miners when the water falls to within its banks again. These streams run through deep canons where the sun is very hot, but with little air, with cool nights, which are quite more or less pleasant. Many are returning to the States again by the Steamer, others have been discouraged from sickness, and thousands will return during the winter. Provisions and clothing are very cheap in this city, as the market is overstocked with goods. I could not advise a young man, unaccustomed to hard labor and exposure, to come to this country, yet a hard working man used to such fare as is received by a laborer on some of our Texas or Canada, may do very well. I must now close, as the boat will leave in a short time, and when I learn more of the mines I will inform you. Yours, very respectfully, R. W. McCORD.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

Our friends of the Empire State have, under all the circumstances, performed their duty nobly.— True, we cannot boast of a complete victory, but when we compare the result with that of last year, we have good cause for rejoicing. We never for a moment expected to be victorious in New York; indeed we are agreeably disappointed with the result. The Democrats have, considering the many disadvantages they labored under, succeeded much better than we expected. With the patronage of the State and General Governments to contend with, and our friends being only partially united, we had every reason to look for a total defeat. Had the two branches of the Democratic party—the Hunkers and Free Soilers—been completely united, not a vestige of Federalism would have remained in that State. But the union was not cordial—not complete. Bickerings and heart-burnings still prevailed to a considerable extent. We hope, however, our friends in that State will persevere in their efforts to unite as a band of brothers, fighting for a glorious cause. The result of the election just over is evidence that a thorough and perfect union will speedily take place. By the next Presidential election, at farthest, New York will be herself again, and take her former proud position alongside of Pennsylvania.

From the returns received we conclude that the Democrats have elected one-half of the State officers—one-half of the House of Representatives, and have only lost the Senate by two votes.—Last year the Senate stood Federalists 24, Democrats 2—in the House 100 Federalists to 28 Democrats.—Truly this may be regarded as a good day's work, and is another emphatic rebuke to Taylor's administration.

WELL DONE, NEW JERSEY! The "Jersey Blues" have come out of the contest with great credit, carrying a handsome majority of the popular vote, and reducing the Whig majority of 23 on joint ballot in the Legislature (last year) to 71 notwithstanding the infamous manner in which that State has been appointed for years. Thus has this strong hold of Federal Whiggery been made to tremble, and another verdict rendered by the people against the Regency at Washington.

HURRAH FOR MICHIGAN! In Michigan we have flogged the Federalists out of their boots—notwithstanding the union of the Federalists and Free Soilers upon one ticket, BARRY, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by a most unanimous majority. The coon is dead in Michigan.

MISSISSIPPI TOO! We have received but partial returns from this State, and cannot say how much our majority is, but, certain it is that the gallant QUINN has been elected by a sweeping majority. We have also elected every member of Congress (four in all), and a large majority in both branches of the State Legislature. That will do! Another rebuke to Taylorism!

AND LOUISIANA! In this State we have elected the Democratic Governor by a handsome majority, also three of the four members to Congress! Glorious! Another rebuke to Taylorism!

MASSACHUSETTS. Massachusetts has been carried by the Federalists, as usual. Even here, however, they have lost several Senators and Representatives.

The Editorial State Convention, Which was to have "come off" at Harrisburg, on Thursday last, was rather a failure.—Only some eight or ten editors being in attendance. We are sorry for this, but not disappointed. Having approved of the object of the Convention, we felt in honor bound to attend, and we did attend.— There are a great many editors in this State, indeed we believe nearly all of them—who approved, or pretended to approve, of the call for holding a Convention, and most of them depicted in glowing language the advantages to be derived by such a meeting. They would be there—every one of them—so they said. But when the day arrived, their zeal forsook them—they did not attend. Even those who had been most conspicuous in the movement—those who had taken the responsibility upon themselves to publish the call for the holding of the Convention—were not there. Those who were present, however, organized themselves into a meeting, the proceedings of which we give below, as we find them in the Harrisburg Telegraph.

Editorial Convention. Agreeable to previous notice a number of the country editors of Pennsylvania met at Buelter's Hotel, on Friday the 9th inst., and organized by appointing the Hon. NATHAN STRICKLAND, editor of the West Chester Republican, President; M. D. Lohr, editor of the Lancasterian, and C. K. McClure, editor of the Juniata Sentinel, Vice Presidents; George Fryinger, editor of the Lewisburg Gazette, and J. M. Cooper, editor of the Valley Spirit, Secretaries.

On motion, Messrs. Tice, Fern, of the Pa. Telegraph, P. S. Dechert, of the Valley Spirit, Wm. P. Cooper, of the Juniata Register, H. S. Evans, of the Valley Record, J. B. Bratton, of the Carlisle Volunteer, W. M. Braslin, of the Lebanon Advertiser, were appointed to report a course of action to the Convention. After consultation by the Committee, they made the following report to the Convention which was adopted: Resolved, That an adjourned convention of the editors and publishers of newspapers within the State of Pa. be held in the borough of Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 1st day of January next, (1850), to memorialize Congress on the subject of such an alteration of the postage laws as will allow newspapers to be sent in the mails, within the counties and congressional districts in which they are published. FREE OF POSTAGE; also to memorialize the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the subject of having the laws of a public nature published in the newspapers of the Commonwealth; and to adopt such other measures as will be calculated to protect and advance the interests of the public and of the publishers of newspapers of the interior, as they may deem proper and important. Resolved, That the editors and publishers of newspapers in Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, be requested and expected to attend said convention, and to be present in person, or by their proxies, and published in all the papers of the Commonwealth; and that this convention adjourn to meet on said day. [Signed by the officers.]

HENRY CLAY ON SOUTHERN.—Henry Clay's opinions have been quoted upon many subjects; those upon southern are quite as decided as anything he has uttered, if the following story be true: Henry Clay dined recently with ex-President Martin Van Buren, at Lindenwald. The dessert consisted of Crullers, omelets, suckle-balls, sweetmeats, &c. Mr. Clay expressed a wish to see that "wolverine acre reclaimed long land," so much talked of during the election, which Mr. Van Buren took great pleasure in showing him. On their return, a letter filled to the brim with assurances was set before him. Clay put his handkerchief to his nose, and with a "whew," said—"Van, I've lived long, and encountered as strong opposition as any other man, but to be frank with you, I never encountered any thing quite so strong as this."

It is far better to improve the present than to mourn over the past.

Democrats! Support your press!

The late Democratic victory in Georgia was achieved after a warm and energetic canvass. Reader! who did the work? Who toiled and labored for the support of the Democratic principle, and the discrimination of moral truths? Who were the most efficient and untiring advocates of the cause of Democracy and its candidates? and by whose energies and unflinching exertions was the glorious result achieved? Who but the editors—the hard working, untiring, sleeplessly vigilant editors of the Democratic press? It is well known to all that there was no stultifying speaking this year—there was no political discussions, and all the leading politicians have had a comparatively easy time of it.

Remember, then, Democrats, in the hour of your triumph and exultation, the services of the newspaper press—remember to whom it is your own, in a large measure, the victory that has been won, and remember that it is your true policy and your duty as Democrats to sustain those who sustain your cause. Every Democrat in Georgia, who can afford it, should take at least one Democratic paper. The interests of the press he should take warmly to heart, and should promote its welfare by his own subscription, promptly paid—by his influence and his exertions among his friends and neighbors. It is this sort of support that makes a party press, in return efficient and energetic, and stimulates it to renewed exertions.—Augusta Constitutionalist. The above contains some sound advice, which is as applicable to Cumberland county as to Georgia, and we hope the scores and hundreds of Cumberland County Democrats who can well afford to buy do not take a county paper, will ponder it well, and act upon it.

REBELLION IN THE FEDERAL CAMP.

We have believed, from the beginning, that the election of Gen. Taylor would result in the total disorganization and dissolution of the Federal party. Who would imagine, that the aggrieved and dissatisfied members of that party are coming down in thousands to pray a Democratic Senate to reject the appointments made by the "Second Washington," whom they so inconsiderately elevated to power? If we may credit the following extract from a letter written by one of the Swiss corps in this city, and published in the New York Tribune, over the signature of "Alpha," it seems that such is the fact. "We trust the Senate will gratify them; for they stand no better chance to be satisfied with a second appointment.—Union. There has been a good deal of stir here, by several officials of Philadelphia custom-house, who visited Washington, a day or two since. Mr. Lewis's course has given great dissatisfaction, (whether justly or not, I do not pretend to venture even an opinion,) to a large portion of the Whigs of the city of Philadelphia; and to-day I was informed by a Whig of that city, who had signed the renunciations, that an application would be made to the Senate, for his re-appointment as Collector, that it now had upwards of three thousand Whig signatures to it. Unless there is the strongest reason for such an effort, I trust the matter will not be carried into execution; but that such is now the design of many prominent Whigs, of the city and county of Philadelphia, does not admit of a doubt.

Jenny Lind.—We learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer, that Mr. Barnum, of that city, has made the most tempting and liberal offers to the Swedish Nightingale. He is endeavoring to secure her services for two hundred nights, and is willing to make a deposit of \$50,000 in London, for the faithful discharge of his part of the engagement. Jenny will scarcely be able to resist the terms proposed.

Thomas Jefferson Gross, Esq., for many years Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, died at his residence near the Trappe, Montgomery county, on Sunday, the 29th ult., in the 46th year of his age.

"Hallow, hallow," exclaimed a fellow in one of the steamboats on leaving Carlisle for this city, "bring me some more of that good stuff, I want to see if I can't get some more of it before I turn out."

REPORT OF THE HOUSE VISITORS.

The undersigned having been appointed by your honorable body, a committee to visit and inquire into the condition of the Poor House of this county, beg leave to report.

The undersigned having been appointed by your honorable body, a committee to visit and inquire into the condition of the Poor House of this county, beg leave to report. The inmates of the House appear to be as comfortable and happy, as the circumstances of the case will admit. Their clothing is neat and abundant, their food nutritious and healthful, and indeed every thing that is possible, seems to be done to contribute to their comfort. All who can perform labor are provided with work either in the house, or in the business of the farm, and the committee thinks, contributes no little to their health and happiness.

Which, they have the prompt attention of the regular physicians of the establishment, and the services of careful and kind nurses.

Children born in the House, or who are brought there in infancy, after having arrived at a certain age, are taught to read; and a portion of their time employed in light work adapted to their strength and when adult, are bound out by the Directors of the Institution to suitable persons, who engage to instruct them in some useful trade or employment.

The number of paupers registered on the books of the Institution on the 1st of November, 1848, was 106; admitted since then, 268, making the whole number provided for during the year, 374. Of these 374 have been relieved and discharged, or have absconded, leaving in the House on the 1st of November, 1849, 126.

In addition to the above, the registry contains a list of the names of 165 transient paupers, who have been received without regular orders from Justices of the peace, and who have been supported at the Institution, for one, two, or three days.

The undersigned are of opinion, that the suggestion made in the last annual report of the Board of Visitors, that a suitable building be erected to be used for hospital purposes, and especially for those who may be laboring under contagious diseases, is wise and proper, and should receive the attention of those having authority in the matter.

The amount of good which the Institution has done to the community, the number it has saved from want, penury, and perhaps crime, resting to society as useful citizens, many who have been relieved, must strongly commend it to the good feelings of every philanthropist; and although the Institution for its support may in some seem onerous, yet your committee are confident, that if the whole are dissatisfied would visit the House, see its good order and neatness, and look upon the cheerful and happy faces of the paupers who are enjoying its benefits, they would be convinced that the annual appropriation for its support may in some seem onerous, yet your committee are confident, that if the whole are dissatisfied would visit the House, see its good order and neatness, and look upon the cheerful and happy faces of the paupers who are enjoying its benefits, they would be convinced that the annual appropriation for its support may in some seem onerous, yet your committee are confident, that if the whole are dissatisfied would visit the House, see its good order and neatness, and look upon the cheerful and happy faces of the paupers who are enjoying its benefits, they would be convinced that the annual appropriation for its support may in some seem onerous, yet your committee are confident, that if the whole are dissatisfied would visit the House, see its good order and neatness, and look upon the cheerful and happy faces of the paupers who are enjoying its benefits, they would be convinced that the annual appropriation for its support may in some seem onerous, yet your committee are confident, that if the whole are dissatisfied would visit the House, see its good order and neatness, and look upon the cheerful and happy faces of