THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1849.

AGENCY.

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

Messrs. Sturgeon and Houston, of the Senate, will accept our thanks for favors received.

WINTER.—Snow to the depth of some four or five inches now covers the ground. It commenced on Monday, and continued to snow during the day and most of the night. The sleighing, however, is not very good yet, owing to the mildness of the weather. Most of our weather-wise people predict a hard winter, plenty of snow, and of course excellent sleighing. Whether or not their predictions are well-founded, time alone will tell.

IN GOOD TASTE.—Our friend Mr. J. V. E. THORNE, has displayed much good taste in the improvement of his splendid property, corner of High and Bedford streets. He has recently erected a beautiful new building, facing on High street, and adjoining his large dwelling on the corner, and both have been painted in the most tasty manner. The fences of his garden, his stables, ice-house, &c., have all been painted the same color—the whole presenting a lively, neat, and clean appearance. We would that Carlisle had a few more men of the liberality and good taste of Mr. Thorne. Our town would soon present a different aspect if all property holders were equally enterprising.

COVERLY'S HOTEL.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Col. WELLS COVERLY, the accommodating proprietor of Coverly's Hotel, Harrisburg. This house is well known to the travelling community, as one of very high character, and kept in the best style. The building has recently been enlarged, papered, painted, and refurnished. During a recent visit to Harrisburg, we were invited by the proprietor to examine the different apartments of this well-conducted hotel, and we are free to say that for elegance, comfort, and convenience it is equal to any public house in the State. Col. C. is a prince of a landlord; kind and accommodating to all who enter his door. His house is in a central part of the town, and we take pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of our friends.

PHILADELPHIA "SPIRIT OF THE TIMES."—This excellent Democratic paper has changed proprietors. E. A. PENNIMAN, Esq., its late proprietor, has sold the establishment to A. H. SMITH, Esq., (late of the Chambersburg "Valley Sentinel,") and CHARLES W. CARRIGAN, Esq., formerly a student of Dickinson College, and well known to most of our citizens. Col. JOHN S. DU SOLLE, Esq., who for the fourteen last years has been the editor of the "Times," also retires. We separate from Du Solle with regret. He is a man of rare talent, and has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a writer. We wish him success in whatever pursuit he may hereafter engage in. To Messrs. SMITH & CARRIGAN we extend the right hand of fellowship. Their combined efforts, in conducting the "Times," will, we doubt not, make it one of the ablest and most zealous Democratic papers in the State.

CONGRESS.

NO ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.—Letters from Washington bring up the proceedings of Congress to Monday evening. On Monday there were three ballotings for Speaker of the House, without a choice being effected. The vote stood —Winthrop (Fed.) 102; Potter (Dem.) 77; scattering 46. The name of Mr. Cobb, who received the nomination of the Democrats for Speaker, has been withdrawn at his own request. His highest vote was 103. We think the Democrats committed an error in not adhering to their nominated candidate, as the Federalists have adhered to theirs. It will be seen that Mr. Potter's vote falls far short of the vote received by Mr. Cobb. From present appearances it would seem that neither party has an actual majority in the House, but yet it is quite certain that there is a majority opposed to the national administration. The Free Soilers and a few "fire-eaters" from South Carolina hold the balance of power, and by voting for each other prevent an organization. This is a small business, and we are sorry to see Mr. WILMOT of this State engage in it. If Mr. Wilmot, and those who act with him consider themselves Democrats, they should yield their individual preferences to the will of the majority. The election of Speaker has little if anything to do with the question of the "Wilmot Proviso."—That question must be settled after the oganization. We sincerely hope that the Democrats may yet succeed in electing their Speaker as well as all other officers of the House.

The President's Message of course will not be delivered until after the organization of the House, and, as it is impossible to predict when that event will take place, we can only promise our readers to publish the Message as soon as possible after we receive it.

COL. BENTON.—This Senator has become so unpopular in Alabama, in consequence of his course on the slave question, that a proposition is before the Legislature to change the name of Benton county, in that State.

THE PARKMAN TRAGEDY.—The Boston papers are filled with further particulars of this melancholy affair. The Coroner's inquest still continued its investigations.

The wife of Professor Webster, of Boston, now under arrest on suspicion of having killed Dr. Parkman, is a niece of Mr. Prescott, the celebrated historian. It is stated that on the morning of Professor Webster's arrest, his daughters had issued invitations for a large party to take place during the present week. They were not at home at the time of the arrest, and were not informed of it until the next morning.

The talented lady editor of the Pittsburg Visitor has a baby. Presents of mugs, rattles, mint-sticks, and such like matters pour in upon her in great profusion. Mrs. S. says: Our baby is a good baby, and we can hold her on one arm, while she looks at the candle, scribble away with the other, faster than two types can convert it into sense and type.

A FASHIONABLE COUPLE SEPERATED.—A letter from Boston, announces the separation of young Mr. Lawrence from his wife. He is wealthy, and she was known as "the belle of the west," one of the most beautiful and accomplished women of Kentucky. Many of our readers will remember an account of their magnificent nuptials published within the past year. Their separation is caused by jealousy on the part of the husband.

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

Such were the words of that great and good man, JACKSON, and for all time to come will the sentiment find a response in the breast of every true American and lover of his country. That there will be exciting scenes in the halls of Congress during the present session, there can be little doubt. The question of preventing the further spread of slavery, will of course produce much excitement and anxiety. In discussing this question, our great statesmen—Cass, Webster, Benton, Clay, Houston, and others who may participate in debate—will have an opportunity of proving to the world that they are governed by no selfish motives—and that they appreciate too highly our glorious privileges to suffer the question of slavery or any other question to endanger the peace of the Union. He is a mad-man who talks about a dissolution of the Union. The people are sick and disgusted with this kind of *Southern argument*, and laugh to scorn those who use it.

Much of the excitement produced in regard to this question of slavery, is owing to the inflammatory appeals of hot-headed Southern men. In our opinion they stand in their own light. Their threats, instead of convincing northern men, only make them more stubborn. We would not deprive the South of a single right guaranteed her by the Constitution, but we would not be *forced* into any measure. The Governor of that celebrated State, South Carolina, in his Message to the Legislature, has given us another specimen of "Southern chivalry," or more properly speaking Southern foolery. He says—

"It is, perhaps, unnecessary to assure you that South Carolina must, hereafter, exist as a military people. The history of our country, for the last ten years, affords abundant proof that, as long as the Union endures, there is to be no peace for the slave-holder. An eternal warfare against his right of peace and property, under the associated influence of the people and States of the North, and the central power, has been solemnly and deliberately decreed. For this reason it is essential that the community, of which he is a member, should be prepared, at any moment, for every emergency."

And he recommends that the sum of $50,000 be appropriated for the purchase of munitions of war, &c. We trust, however, that the Legislature contains a sufficient number of sensible men to reject a proposition so pregnant with disastrous consequences. The Governor is too hot-headed, too hasty, too zealous for what he considers "Southern rights." It will be time enough for him to assume a hostile attitude when his State is threatened with attack. The placing of a single State of the Union in military array, might end in terrible consequences. The Governor might lose his head in such an attempt, and few would pity him if he did. That State made one attempt at nullification, and the lesson she then received should teach her a little moderation and sense.

We have no fears of a dissolution of the Union—no fears that the indiscreet threats put forth by the "chivalry of the South" will be put in execution.—Such threats might frighten us if we did not know that our distinguished men of the nation are ready to meet the menaced hurricane. Benton, Houston, Clay, King, Shields, and many others have declared that the "Union must and shall be preserved" at all hazards. We have also the sentiments of General Cass, and these sentiments are so expressive and emphatic, that we are induced to copy them. In a note to several Democrats of New York, who had tendered him the hospitalities of a public dinner, during his stay in that city, a short time since, he wrote as follows:

Placed in a geographical position to exert a powerful influence upon the duration of this confederacy of republics; attached to the Union, and to the whole Union; and attached equally to the principles of freedom and to the Constitution by which these are guarded and secured, should the time ever come—as I trust it will not—and come whence and why it may—when dissolution shall find advocates, and the hand of violence shall attempt to sever the bond that holds us together, the West will rise up as one man, to stay a deed so fatal to the cause of liberty here and throughout the world—aye, and it will be stayed.—Success can never hallow the effort. If we are not struck by judicial blindness, we shall hold on to the Constitution with a tenacity defying time and accident; thanking the God of our fathers, and our own God, for political institutions which have secured to us a greater measure of national prosperity than it has been the lot of any people before us to enjoy.

We have but one danger to fear. As to military power and the general corruption of manners and morals—causes to which history attributes the fall of many republics in ancient and in modern days—I believe, if they are not the last, they are among the last of the evils which we have to apprehend. Our future would be all the patriot could desire, if that future contained no other seeds of danger than these. The prophetic sagacity of Washington foresaw and foretold the true danger which threatens us; the danger of sectional interests and passions arraying one portion of the Union against another.

A spirit of compromise was necessary to create this confederation, and it is equally necessary to preserve it in its integrity and efficiency. When questions come, deeply affecting the country, and dividing it by geographical lines, then comes the time of trial, which no true American can contemplate without anxiety. It is seldom that such issues can be presented, when mutual forbearance is not dictated alike by duty and by wisdom. If one-half of a great country, abandoning all other differences of opinion, is unanimous in its sentiments upon any measure of internal policy, locally affecting itself, its citizens should meet from their countrymen of the other section kindness, and not denunciation; argument and not recrimination; and a desire to reconcile conflicting opinions, as harmoniously as is compatible with the nature of the controversy. No such views respecting their rights or their position can be so held by an extensive community without the existence of forcible considerations, which call for careful inquiry and for a wise as well as a kind decision. In this spirit should sectional questions be discussed, and if they are so, they will bring with them no danger; but will furnish additional motives for union, and will contribute powerfully to our strength and prosperity.

Arrival of the Europa.

The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on Friday last. Her news in a political point of view, is not important. Ledru Rollin and thirty-three other persons implicated in the June rebellion, had been transported for life. Kossuth and four hundred of his companions had been removed from Widden to Shumla. Nothing further has transpired in relation to the decision of the Emperor of Russia respecting the Turkish affair.—There has been a decline in the Liverpool cotton market, and produce was rather dull.

TREASURY RECEIPTS FOR 1849.—The actual receipts at the State Treasury from the 1st Dec., 1848, to the 1st Dec., 1849, on account of canal and railroad tolls, are $1,628,860 13.
From the same source the preceeding year, $1,550,555 03

Increase for the year 1848-49 over 1847-48, $78,305 10

One by one, the ladies are assuming all the garments of gentlemen. Besides standing collars and black silk cravats, they now wear dresses fitted close to the neck and opening in the breast, like a military coat, to expose a "dickey" with ruffles, or plaits with gold studs. By-and-by we shall not know our sisters from our brothers.

DEATH OF A RELIGIOUS PIONEER.—Rev. Mr. Andrews, of the Presbytery of Ohio, the first who established a religious periodical west of the Alleghenies, has recently deceased at Pittsburg.

Hon. E. Babbit, the Mormon delegate to Congress, has arrived at Washington.

TAYLOR'S ADMINISTRATION CONDEMNED BY THE PEOPLE!

Why is it that the people have so unanimously and so signally repudiated and condemed the administration of Gen. Taylor? Certainly he has been guilty of some great error, some grievous offense, to be entitled to so scorching a rebuke. The people of this country never condemn a public servant without good cause—they never murmur without good reason. Why then, we ask again, has the National Administration been condemned by the people? The Washington *Union* sums up the causes of the people's displeasure thus:

1. A reckless violation of the sacred pledges and promises of Gen. Taylor, and of the leaders and presses of the party who advocated his election. It is now too late to deny that Gen. Taylor pledged himself in the most solemn form against the proscription of any man for his political opinions. Those pledges were made in numerous letters written previously to the election, and substantially repeated in the inaugural address, with the oath of office ascending for perpetual record before a more august than earthly tribunals, and in the presence of the assembled American people. Yet, made with such solemn sanctions and under such imposing circumstances, they have all been ruthlessly and recklessly violated. And the fact stands out, as if written in letters of sunlight upon the azure sky, *that the man who made those solemn promises against proscription has proscribed for opinion's sake more of his fellow-citizens than have been removed for all causes from the foundation of the government to the present time.* It is this political perfidity to the people, into which Gen. Taylor has been inveigled by the unscrupulous men by whom he is surrounded, and who take advantage of his weakness and inexperience, that has been one of the most potent causes of the withdrawal of the popular confidence from his administration.

2. Another cause is the fact that he has virtually and substantially abdicated the duties and functions of the presidential office, and invested the cabinet with their performance and execution. It matters not from what cause this dereliction of official duties on the part of Gen. Taylor proceeds—whether from choice or from necessity, resulting from inability to execute them himself—it is equally fatal to the constitution, which knows no such body as the cabinet, and equally discreditable to himself. The people of this country never anticipated that they were investing such men as Thomas Ewing, John M. Clayton, Jacob Collamer, and their colleagues in office, with the powers and functions of the supreme executive of the nation when they elected Gen. Taylor. They never for once contemplated that Thomas Ewing, or John M. Clayton, or Jacob Collamer, or Wm. M. Meredith, was to exercise the constitutional duties of the President, in the name of the incumbent of the office, the latter doing no more than to give his signature to the rescripts of his cabinet.—This course of conduct on the part of Gen. Taylor and the cabinet has done much to produce a revulsion in the minds of the people against the administration, and to place it in a minority.

3. Another cause for the change in popular opinion against Gen. Taylor and the administration is, the bungling manner in which our foreign relations have been managed, and the evident sympathy displayed by Mr. Clayton and the Cabinet for the cause of monarchy in Europe. We shall not now attempt to go into details, leaving them for another and more appropriate occasion. It is sufficient to say that we have had quarrels and difficulties with some six or eight foreign nations under the auspices of Mr. Clayton's diplomacy, from some of which he has been extricated by accident, and others of which are still pending, and likely to involve the country in more or less trouble. And the people of the United States have had the mortification of seeing their own government, under the direction of the cabinet, manifesting its sympathies for the bloody and murderous *conservatism* of Europe, represented by the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia, and lending its active aid to continue the atrocious despotism which now crushes the beautiful island of Cuba. It is such miserable and blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations that has tended, with other causes, to alienate the confidence of the people from the administration.

4. Another cause is the proscription of meritorious soldiers, and the reward of traitors, who opposed the cause of their country in two foreign wars. Gen. Taylor has done his utmost to proscribe, break down and destroy the democratic party, to whose policy and kindness he owes all his military honors, and the presidency itself, and to build up, strengthen, and perpetuate in power the federal party, who opposed the cause of their country in two wars! He has done even more than this. He has removed the old patriots of the war of 1812, and put into their places men who were opposed to that war, and to the war with Mexico. He has even exhibited to the people the disgusting spectacle of proscribing, or permitting to be proscribed in his name, the very men who fought and bled by his side on the sanguinary fields of Mexico. No act which he has himself done, or permitted his cabinet to do, has tended more to withdraw the confidence and support of the people from him than this ungrateful and inexcusable proscription of brave and meritorious men who have risked their lives and shed their blood for the cause of their country.

5. Another cause is the shameless and inhuman removal of poor women who had held humble offices which enabled them to support their indigent and impoverished families. Never before has the spirit of party stooped so low and been guilty of acts so scandalous and revolting as the proscription of poor women. Under this administration those females have been removed from post offices and from the office of light house keepers, in order to make places for unworthy creatures in mail attire, who claimed to have earned them by their services in the cause of Federalism.

6. Another cause is the tamporing with popular elections and the ballot-box, by an irresponsible cable in Washington city, headed and directed by *Truman Smith*, a Senator from Connecticut, and controlling a corruption fund out of which its agents were paid. Never before under any previous administration were such open and profligate attempts made, under the sanction of the cabinet, to influence the elections of the people and to tamper with the ballot box. Mr. Smith, having the unlimited confidence of Gen. Taylor and the cabinet, and striving with all his might and main to save the administration from the fate which was impending over it, did not hesitate to go into the field, offering to the politicians of a sovereign State more offices, if they excited themselves and elected Congressmen to sustain the cabinet. This reprehensible conduct on the part of Truman Smith and his coadjutors could not fail to disgust the people and to arouse their jealousy against the cabinet; and therefore it may be set down as another of the prominent causes of the condemnation of the administration by the people.

7. Another cause is the gross nepotism which has been practised under this administration. We have only to point to the appointment to valuable offices of the relatives and friends of John J. Crittenden, the relatives and friends of Thomas Ewing, the relatives and friends of Gales and Seaton, and the relatives and friends of Mr. Maxwell, collector of New York, for instances in which the spirit of nepotism has been exemplified to a degree absolutely sickening.

We might name other causes of unpopularity, but we have assigned sufficient; and these causes are radical, and show that both Gen. Taylor and the cabinet are unworthy of the confidence of the people, and can never regain it. They involve moral aberration—so far as the breach of pledges is concerned—incompetency and political favoritism, corruption and profligacy, unexampled in the history of any administration.

Now, is there any redemption for Gen. Taylor and the administration? Its organs, in view of the appalling fact that the administration, at the end of the first eight months of its career, stand condemned by the popular judgement, still console themselves with the hope that its *measures* are to redeem it, and again restore it to the confidence of the people. Vain hope indeed. Its measures! What are they, and what are they to be? What *have been* its measures, we have already recapitulated in the causes which we have assigned for its overthrow. And what are to be its future measures? So far as they have been shadowed forth, increased expenditures, increased debt, increased taxes, the resuscitation of the tariff of 1842 for the benefit of the monopolists, and the repeal of the independent treasury for the benefit of the speculators and gamblers of the stock market. Are the affections of the American people to be wooed back by such measures? Are a people, whose high destinies are only to be developed by progression, to be suddenly induced to halt in their majestic career, and retreat to CONSERVATISM for a shelter against the spectral dangers which the sinister or the selfish conjure up from their own wonderful and astounding prosperity? Are such measures as these to lure back the American people again to the embraces of an administration which obtained its power by *false pretences*, and has insolently betrayed the confidence which it thus secured? Never! The fate of this administration is sealed. Like a shattered hulk, which has been reeked in some terrible storm, it will float down the tide of time to its merited oblivion. Its *personnel* will cling to the government until their hands are wrenched from it by the people in 1852, and then they too will pass away from the popular thought and memory. Or, if they shall be remembered, it will be for the moral which points the tale of their singular career and end.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

The following letter from an esteemed young friend, who left Carlisle some four or five weeks since, will be read with interest by his many acquaintances.—We were very glad to hear from him, and to learn that his health is improving.

MEMPHIS, (Tenn.) Nov. 27, 1849.

My Dear Bratton:—I can hardly realize the fact that it is three weeks since I left that good old place, Carlisle, so rapid has time passed. The bright morning I bade farewell to my home shall not soon be forgotten; for he must have a cold heart indeed who could sever, without a feeling of sincere regret, the ties and friendships that hold one to their native place. After one has been gone a little while, and gets among strangers, he begins to feel the reality of the fact, that he has abandoned his home, parted with his friends, and gone to seek a new abode far away. The strong and healthy man can plunge into the busy scenes of life boldly, and forget the past; but far different is it with him who goes in search of that most precious gift, health; compelled to avoid the confusion of active life and spend his time in a quiet and retired way, the recollections of home, its comforts, the familiar faces of friends, all crowd upon his memory and excite emotions of deep regret. Bah! I did'nt intend, my dear Bratton, to start out so sentimentally, but some how, as Sam Weller would say, it was "mater."

My journey hither has not been a pleasant one, owing in great part to the ill humor of the "clerk of the weather," who blessed me with a full complement of the most disagreeable weather imaginable. By way of preparing me for the worst, I presume, I was delayed at the Harrisburg depot exactly three and a half hours, owing to the failure of the Philadelphia train; this gave us the pleasure of a night ride to Lewistown, so that we did not get fairly afloat on the "raging canawl" until midnight, at which romantic hour we sat down to a supper that had been cooking for precisely six hours, and of course had advanced to a very considerable degree of curbonification. The banquet ended, the order was given to repair on deck until the berths could be fixed. All these things were trifles, I had been to sea before, and didn't feel at all afraid but awfully tired; so after the choosing of berths was over, I tumbled into mine and began to observe those gentlemen who were preparing to make an ascent to the third tier. Imagine a score of individuals in their white frock coats and pants, some with red hankerchiefs tied over their heads, mounting like so many monkeys, to their lofty resting places. Now, these berths are remarkably narrow, and if you want to be safe you must lie on your back square and flat, an admirable position for enuring, which delightful music, (to one who can't sleep himself) soon breaks upon the ear in fifty different tones all having a peculiar nasal twang. At last, wearied out, I fell asleep. The next day turned out damp and foggy. We reached Hollidaysburg in the night, and had to "turn out" at four in the morning, in order that breakfast might be got ready for us to start over the plains by six. If there is a bore on earth, it is crossing these planes; the provoking delays, one's life risked some ten distinct times, and add to this a pelting rain and you can judge of the amiable state of my feelings. At last we go down the last plane, when, oh! horror, a locomotive and car have ran off the track and are right in our way; after more than two hours work the passage was cleared, and we proceeded to Johnstown; here, we were too late for dinner and too soon for supper, wet, cold, and hungry. Capt. Birkey, however, soon prepared us a supper dinner, and we once more began to feel a degree of comfort. We "turned in" early, and I fell asleep ruminating on the probable effects of my late exposure upon me. Next morning I was quite ill, but a strict fast during the day and some medicine restored me. It continued raining all day, and we did not reach Pittsburg till nine at night, where a comfortable room and warm fire at the St. Charles soon dispelled my gloomy feelings, and I fell asleep with a sort of revengeful gratification in the thought, that the central railroad would soon knock the packet boats into a cocked hat.

Smoky, smoky, Pittsburg! At all times dingy, but on a gloomy wet day, how dismal! I sent out some cards and soon had the pleasure of seeing some of my friends, with whom I passed the day pleasantly enough; but as I began to feel the ill effects of the impure atmosphere, and was unable to go out on account of the rain, I concluded to go down the river at once, and accordingly took passage for Louisville, (Ky.) on the "Telegraph, No. 1." We left the levee at 11 o'clock, and although it was Sunday it was hard to remember the fact, so much bustle and noise were there. As we pushed off the "colored population" belonging to the crew were gathered on the forward singing negro songs and displaying a small flag; the shore was crowded, and another boat started out at the same time, so that we were in for a race; altogether proving not a little exciting. Its all very well to speculate about collapsed flues, bursting boilers, &c., but get into a race and you will not find it so easy to keep you feelings from becoming enlisted, so that before a half an hour you are as eager as any. The opposing boat finding us getting ahead ran into our side, and the guards locked so that one could step from boat to boat; after a few minutes we got loose and went ahead. We went down with a fine flood of water, and made the run to Wheeling in five hours. The chimneys had to be lowered in order to pass the suspension bridge, which has just been finished; it is sixty seven feet above high water mark, but still too low to let some of the larger boats pass without letting down their chimneys. This bridge is said to be the largest of the kind in the world, and is certainly a noble and graceful structure. We passed on rapidly down, and reached Cincinnati Tuesday forenoon, where the boat stopped a couple of hours, and I took a ramble through the city. I was rather disappointed; the coal smoke gives all these western cities a dingy look. Next morning when I awoke, I found we were at Louisville.

Travellers are proverbial for telling tales, and the consequence is, we have such exalted notions of things abroad, that when we come to see for ourselves we are generally disappointed. A trip down the Ohio is not, I think, decidedly interesting; it is true there are some pretty views above Wheeling, but further down there is nothing but a dull line of woody hills along the bank, shutting out all view of the interior, and never themselves rising into any thing sublime or picturesque. But few of the towns present anything to interest the eye. Blannerhasset Island and North Bend are places full of interest, but only calculated to call up feelings of regret, for the former is in complete ruins, the latter only interesting as the home of Gen. Harrison, the grounds possessing little of beauty, and the house a simple, I might say a rude structure.

Everything must come to an end, and such proves to be the case with this sheet of paper; so good bye for the present.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

SENATE met and adjourned.

HOUSE.—The members assembled at 12 o'clock.—The Clerk read the journal of Saturday.

On motion, the balloting for Speaker *viva voce* was resumed:

BALLOTS.	29th.	30th.	31st.
Winthrop, of Mass., Whig,	102	103	101
Potter, of Ohio, Dem.,	76	77	78
Wilmot of Pa., F. S.,	6	6	6
Boyd, of Ky., Dem.,	5	4	5
Richardson, of Ill., Dem.,	1	1	0
Green, of Mo., Dem.,	10	12	10
Gentry, of Tenn., Whig,	5	5	5
Miller, of Ohio, Dem.,	3	4	3
Brown, of Indian, Dem.,	2	2	2
M'Willie, of Miss., Dem.,	1	0	0
Staunton, of Tenn.,	1	1	1
Durkee,	1	1	1
Bowden,	1	0	0
M'Lean, of Md., Dem.,	1	0	0
Harris, of Ala., Dem.,	1	0	1
Meade, of Virginia, Dem.,	1	1	1
Kaufman,	1	0	1
Bayly, of Va., Dem.,	1	1	2
Cobb, of Geo., Dem.,		5	5
M'Queen,		1	0
Colcock,			1
Horace Mann,			1
Total,	219	224	224

There being no choice, the House adjourned.

The Body of Dr. Parkman Identified

BOSTON, Dec. 4.

The teeth and jaw found in Professor Webster's grate have been identified by Dr. Keep the dentist who operated on Dr. Parkman's mouth a short time since. The jaw also fits the mould taken at that time.

The family of Dr. Parkman have claimed the body for interment, and have had the same encased in a leaden box, preparatory to burial. The body has a stab in the ribs, through into the cavity of the chest.

Prof. Webster is still in prison, and remains perfectly calm.

From the Pennsylvanian.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

One remarkable feature of the present administration is the uniform absence of the President—the head of the nation—whenever allusion is made, officially or otherwise, to any great question. A baby king or queen, lording it over the nursery, or playing with mimic subjects in the toy room, could not be more completely unknown to the masses of a despotism or a monarchy, who might be as they have often been, governed in their name. All that we know of Gen. Taylor is through some anecdote, or wise remark, illustrative of his painful inexperience. He speaks as the President through seven ministers who surround him; and it is no longer a matter of doubt that when called upon to give his opinion upon any of the subjects committed to these ministers, his ignorance and his awkwardness are pitiable beyond expression.

In the elevated position which Gen. Taylor occupies, his military glory has been of no service to him. Unaccompanied by any of those sterling acquirements which are the very elements of the Executive, as contemplated by the immortal framers of the constitution, the halo of victory only reveals the vacuum created by the absence of these great elements, the more startling to the public eye. In a country like this, it is as important to have an able and experienced President, as it is unimportant in Europe to have an able and experienced King. The idea of a nullity at the head of our government, is to insult the republic, and to dishonor the reputation which has been gained during the administrations of the wise and sagacious men of other days. The idea of a regency is to sublimate insult and to refine outrage. The course of things under the present administration, proves that the people of this country, at the November election, voted not to put Gen. Taylor into office, but Clayton, Collamer, and Ewing; for these are the administration—these the power—these the President. Such is the consequence of the last successful effort to establish in this country the system under which the people of Europe have suffered so often and so cruelly. Imagine the result of the last contest, if the people had been called upon to vote for the members of this regency, instead of for Gen. Taylor; if the game since, played off upon the country had been frankly avowed; if the utterly inferior and subordinate part cast to Gen. Taylor had been known! And yet there are those living who do not hesitate to declare that if General Taylor is again presented to the country, he will be triumphantly sustained! What a bitter libel upon the honest pride and the common sense of the voter, is this weak and shallow boast.

Gen. Taylor's ignorance of public affairs is unhappily sustained by too many circumstances to make it a doubtful matter. His cabinet Minister's fool him to the top of his bent. Up to this day he is said still to believe that very few persons are turned out of office, and he prattles as garulously about the Allison letter, and other antiquated expressions to which he signed his name, as if they had not long ago become practically obsolete. Queen Victoria herself could not be more surprised and confounded if any body were to step up to her and ask her what she thought of the navigation act, than would Gen. Taylor be if requested to elucidate the simplest questions in political economy. His answer to his cabinet ministers, when they are perplexed, is doubtless that of the old King to his counsellors: "A pretty piece of business is this! Why do you annoy me? *Did I not employ you to think for me?*"

And so everything is thrown into the hands of seven unscrupulous politicians—John M. Clayton, whose mistakes have already become historical, at the head; and Jacob Collamer, all of whose fame grows out of an insane opposition to a just war, at the tail—with proscriptive Ewing, to hunt out victims for the axe, and Meredith, a lawyer all his life, to educate the country in the science of taxation, revenues and finances generally.

THREAT TO ASSASSINATE HENRY CLAY.—An individual from Baltimore, who gave his name as Robinson, was arrested on Thursday morning in the Senate Chamber, while threatening to assassinate the Hon. Henry Clay. Robinson, who is supposed to be insane, was committed to jail.

WHERE ARE THE SMITHS?—In looking over the list of the members of the House of Representatives, we observe there are six Kings, four Thompsons, three Johnsons, three Harrises, two Caldwells, two Butlers, and two Browns, but not a single Smith.

☞ Gen. Taylor's three hundred slaves are to be called together to their daily toil by a plantation bell presented to the General by a bell manufacturer of West Troy, N. J.

THE SOUTHERN MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

The ominous misgivings of the Washington letter-writers, respecting the contemplated movement of the southern members of Congress, incoherent and improbable as they may be, are not without effect here. Most people are looking forward to a crisis, but none yet are bold enough to look at disunion straight in the face. The rumor that seven of the slave States had resolved to secede, in the event of the passage of the proviso, has been repeated so often, within a few days past, and by men who are in a position to know what they are talking about, that the public mind is made uneasy and excited. Who dares to calculate the mighty revolution our trade and commerce would have to undergo, in the event of such a calamity? This is the first consequence considered by men who deal in cotton and corn—its political results are considered by the masses, less under the influence of dollars and cents.

The editor of the Georgia Messenger received a mess of green cucumbers and plumbs the other day.

Explosion of the Louisiana.

The New Orleans Delta gives a full history of the explosion of the Louisiana, with a list of the dead, concluding as follows:

"From the above it appears that the number of dead, discovered and recognized, and of the missing who are given up as dead, is seventy-one, and the wounded, many of whom will die—nearly all of whom are mutilated and deformed for life—is twenty-nine.

This is a fearful list of mortality, and yet, we believe it falls short, by 50, of the real number killed by the disaster. The large number of unknown and poor people, who were on the boiler deck of the boat—the deck hands, the poor fruiterers, who were crowded about her bought—among these, the mortality must have been very great. If so many of our citizens, well known, and when bodies have been so earnestly sought after, have not been found, how many must there be of the friendless strangers, in relation to whom no information is possessed? Nearly one half of those whose bodies have been recovered, were killed on the wharf, or on the adjoining steamboats. Those who were sitting in the saloons, just over the boilers, have not been heard of."

The Mayor of New Orleans, as a mark of sorrow for the dead, and an expression of sympathy for the relatives of the unfortunate yi time of the awful catastrophe on board the steamer Louisiana, invited the captains and masters of all vessels in harbor, and the owners of public houses, to hoist their flags at half mast, on the 17th ultimo. The request was gladly complied with.

In 1886, General Washington imported two ploughs from England, because he found our own too inferior for good husbandry.

Washington Republic.

In 1849, General Taylor imported 500 yards of Brussels carpet from England, because he found our own too inferior for an American President to walk upon. This is another proof that General Taylor is a *Second Washington!*—*Louisville Dem.*

MARRIED.

In Harrisburg, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Hodgeson, Mr. McKINNEY SMITH, to Miss MARY ANN MORRETT, both of South Middleton township, Cumberland Co.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. George Morris, FRANCIS ECKELS, Esq., to Miss JANE REED, all of Silver Spring township.

On Thursday, the 13th inst., by the Rev. Oliver O. McLane, Mr. JAMES T. STUART, of South Middleton township, to Miss MARTHA J. WOUDF, of West Pennsborough township.

[With the above notice we received a large slice of wedding cake, for which our young friends will receive our sincere thanks. May a long, happy, and prosperous life attend them.]

DIED.

On Thursday, the 6th instant, of Croup, WILLIAM S., son of James M. and Elizabeth B. Allun, aged 7 months.

COMMUNICATED.

It is said, with truth, afflictions come not single-handed. Scarcely had the cold and silent grave hid the remains of one child, until the spoiler set his seal upon another. Why, some may ask, this frightful sacrifice of infant life? Apart from physical causes, we may suppose many reasons of a benevolent nature. Their removal from a world of sin and suffering, to a world of holiness and exemption from sorrow, can surely involve no malevolence in Deity.—The desire to have children in heaven, for its ornament and variety, and the wish to save a larger number than might otherwise enter there, may certainly have operated on God in the removal. And what striking and important lessons are connected with their departure! The spectacle of a little child affords an instructive example of man's feebleness, but the sight of a dead infant, with all its developements of body and mind, arrested in their earliest growth, by the untimely blast, is humiliating in the extreme. Man's hopes are, perhaps, no where more touchingly displayed, as lighter than vanity, than at the grave of childhood. But too often children are indulged by fond parents, and the Creator, in such cases, withdraws them from the scene, that *himself* may be adored. The heart needs to be taken away from the fascinations of the world and placed upon things unseen and eternal. But, however such things may be, we must never, for a moment, accuse the wisdom, benevolence, and faithfulness of God, in these inflictions of his providence, nor murmur at allotments so severe, since all that we have is His, and he will hereafter make it plain to our apprehension, the excellence of his ways, even in the ordeal of suffering. M.

Elastic Doll Heads.

A NEW and beautiful article, believed to be superior to anything of the kind ever before manufactured. Being elastic will not break by falling, and being painted in oil it may be washed with soap and water when soiled, and readily restored to their original beauty. For sale at the cheap store of P. MONYER.

December 13, 1849.

For Rent.

THAT elegant and commodious two story Brick House, on the south side of East High street, Carlisle, now in the occupancy of W. H. Miller, Esq. There is every convenience attached to the house to make it a desirable residence; having a Cistern, a Garden full of choice fruit trees, Stabling, &c. For terms apply to LEM'L. TODD, Ag't.

December 13, 1849—3t

For Rent.

WILL be offered for rent, at public outcry, at Orth's hotel, in this Borough, on Saturday the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the HOUSE and LOT at present occupied by the subscriber, on the corner of North and Hanover streets, Carlisle. In addition to the house there is a back building, stable, &c., on said lot. Possession given on the 1st of January, 1850. DAVID GRIER.

December 13, 1849—2t

For Rent.

ONE amongst the best stands in the Borough; a large and commodious house, having 13 apartments and a cellar under the whole, near the Centre Square, situate on High Street, nearly opposite Burkholder's hotel, and at present occupied by W. T. Phaler.

Also, a Frame House and Stone Kitchen, having six rooms and two cellars, situate in Church alley. Possession given on the 1st of April next. ISAAC TODD.

December 13, 1849—6t

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor appointed by the court to marshall and distribute the assets in the hands of Samuel Woodburn, Sequestrator of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company, will attend for that purpose at the Arbitrators Chamber, in the Court House, in Carlisle, on Thursday, the 3d day of January, 1850.

W. S. COBEAN, Auditor.

December 13, 1849—3t

Estate Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Mary Harlin, deceased, late of Newton township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, have been granted to the subscriber residing in the same township. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

JOHN HIGHLANDS, Ex'r.

December 13, 1849—6t

In the Court of Common Pleas
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Catharine Myers, late Catharine Heavinger, by her father and next friend, John Heavinger,
vs.
George W. Myers.

No. 84, August Term, 1849. Subpœna sur divorce.—12th Nov. 1849; on motion of Mr. Todd, proof having been made that the said George W. Myers, could not be found. Notice is hereby given to the said George W. Myers, to appear on the 14th day of January, 1850, to answer the complaint of the said Catharine Myers.

DAVID SMITH, Sh'ff.

December 13, 1849—4t