THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 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.

Democratic State Central Committee.

The members of the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at BUEHLER's Hotel, in Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 29th January, 1850, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of fixing the time and place for the meeting of the next Democratic State Convention. J. GLANCY JONES, Chairman,

G. G. WESTCOTT, Secretary.

☞ The committees of the U. S. Senate will be found on our first page.

Hon. D. STURGEON, of the U. S. Senate, will accept our thanks for his attentions.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We should like to oblige our unknown friend, "J. W. B." but with all our attempts to "correct mistakes," we cannot make his lines rhyme. Many of the words, too, we are unable to comprehend.

"Q." forgot to comply with our rule, which requires every correspondent to give us his name. His communication cannot appear.

NEW YEAR ADDRESS.—Our carrier requests us to state that he is preparing a choice Address for our patrons residing in town. He will wait upon them bright and early on New Year morn.—Fill his pockets with the "needful," friends, and he will cram your ears with—compliments.

"VOTE YOURSELF A FORTUNE."—Under this head will be found in another column a most excellent article, from the "Journal of Commerce." It is a severe but justly merited rebuke on the high tariff robbers of industry, exposing their hidden designs in misleading the simple minded laborer of the community into the support of their nefarious principles.—The sentiments of the article referred to should be impressed upon the mind of every laborer, and every friend to his country's future freedom and prosperity.

THE NEW YEAR.

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR" to all our readers, male and female, married and single, Democrat and Whig.

The commencement of the New Year is a turning over of another leaf in the life-book of all of us. Let it be a turn for the better—the commencement of some reform, be it great or small. It is the time to make new acquaintances, and renew old ones—to "forgive and forget" all old piques or misunderstandings between friends—a new era of social enjoyment and worldly happiness.

COMMON SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The State Common School Convention will meet in Harrisburg on the third Wednesday in January next, and the friends of education in the several counties in the State are invited to send delegates equal in number to their representatives in the State Legislature. The object of the convention is to adopt such measures as may seem best calculated to promote the cause of general education throughout the State.

GLORIOUS NEWS--DEMOCRATIC SPEAKER ELECTED.

We are pleased to have it in our power to state that on Saturday last on the sixty third ballot, HOWEL COBB, Democrat, of Georgia, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Democrats and Whigs having agreed in caucus that a plurality vote should elect the Speaker, the ballotings were resumed, and resulted as follows:

Cobb,	102
Winthrop,	100
Wilmot,	8
Morehead,	4
Scattering,	9

Mr. Cobb was thereupon declared elected, and was conducted to the chair by Messrs McDOWELL and WINTHROP. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Cobb spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—It would be useless to disguise the fact that I feel deeply embarrassed in taking this chair under the circumstances attending my election. I am conscious of the difficulties by which this position is surrounded at this time. The peculiar organization of this body is exhibited in our proceedings since we first met. The nature and character of the various important and exciting questions of public policy which will engage our attention during the present session of Congress, conspire to render the duties of this office peculiarly embarrassing, onerous and responsible. I may be permitted, therefore, to ask, in advance, your generous aid and support in the effort I shall make, firmly, faithfully, and impartially, to discharge its duties. The country has been looking with anxiety to our effort to effect an organization, and the people will continue to regard with interest every step we take in our legislative course. Our duties will be laborious—our responsibility great.—Let us, then, in view of these considerations, invoke, in the discharge of those duties, a patriotism as broad as the Union, and as comprehensive as the nature and character of her various interests and institutions. Guided by this spirit under the blessings of Heaven, our action will result in the continued prosperity of our common country. Accept gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgements for the honor you have conferred on me, in electing me as your presiding officer during the present Congress.

Great applause followed the above speech, when the House (at six o'clock) adjourned over till Monday.

RESIGNED.—JAMES M. POWER, Esq., the Federal Canal Commissioner of this State, who was recently appointed by General Taylor to the Chargeship to Naples, has resigned, and E. Joy MORRIS, Esq., has been appointed in his place.—His reason for resigning was that the Senate might be saved the trouble of rejecting him. Mr. Cooper, Senator from this State, is bitterly hostile to Power, and it is said that had his name come before the Senate, his rejection was certain by a unanimous vote. Under those circumstances Mr. Power thought it best to save his credit, and resigned. Sensible man. Hurrah for harmonious Federalism.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.—This gentleman, so well known in political circles, says the N. O. Delta, is spending the winter in this city, enjoying our balmy climate, our fine races, and the smiles of our beautiful women, to say nothing of those of a distinguished young star in the theatrical world.

Judge Lewis recently discharged Robert Wilson, who has been confined in the York county jail two years and a half on an imperfect indictment.

COOL, DECIDEDLY.—The Mercer Pa. *Luminary*, an abolition paper, very naively asserts that, "Owing to the *factious opposition* of the Whigs and Democrats, the Free Soil Members have not been able to elect their Speaker!"

EXTENSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The Pennsylvania Railroad is now extended to McVeytown, twelve miles west of Lewistown, and we presume that in a few days the passenger cars will run through to that place. The Lewistown *Democrat* of the 19th informs us that the first locomotive ran over that part of the road on Friday last. This will be a saving of several hours more in the travel from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia.

THE MEXICAN Commission is progressing slowly in its business at Washington.

EFFRONTERY OF FEDERALISM.

The Federal journals—those paragons of decency and honesty—are pouring out a great deal of indignation upon the head of the Hon. William J. Brown, member of Congress from Indiana, because of the blunder he committed in writing a letter to the Free Soilers, at the time he was a candidate for the Speakship of the House. We are free to admit that Mr. Brown acted imprudently in answering Mr. Wilmot by letter. His anxiety to obtain the votes of the Free Soilers led him into error; but it was nothing more than an error; and where is the man who has not committed errors? Mr. Brown, we believe, is an honest, well meaning man, and we doubt not would have made a dignified and impartial Speaker had he been elected.

But, our object in commencing this article was not to vindicate Mr. Brown, but merely to show that it does not become the Federalists to talk about "disgraceful frauds," "shameful plots," and the like.—*They* should be *mute*, for of all the disgraceful frauds ever committed, the greatest of all was the grand one consummated by the Federalist in 1848, when they nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and represented him as "a no party man," and as one who had no "friends to reward nor enemies to punish," and who "loathed proscription." Of all frauds, we say, this capped the climax.

Gen. Taylor himself was not only guilty of fraud but of downright falsehood. After his nomination by the Federalists, he corresponded with men of all parties and of all factions, and in his letters he protested in the most positive and solemn manner, that in case he was elected he would be the "people's President," and act entirely independent of party.—Let us refer, as a proof of what we say, to one of his letters.

On the 22d of April, 1848, a letter dated at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, addressed to Capt. J. S. Allison, and signed "Z. Taylor," appeared, in which we find the following paragraph;

"First. I reiterate what I have said: If elected I WOULD NOT BE THE PRESIDENT OF A PARTY. *I would endeavor to act* INDEPENDENT OF PARTY DOMINATION.—*I should feel bound to administer the government* UNTRAMMELLED BY PARTY SCHEMES."

Now we ask, what was Gen. Taylor's object in writing this letter and causing it to be published?—Why did he give this pledge, that he would not be a party President, and that he would administer the government independent of party, and "untrammelled by party schemes?" His object was deception. He wrote this letter for the purpose of deceiving Democrats into his support. His course since he has occupied the Presidential chair is proof, strong as holy writ, that his professions and pledges were made to deceive the people, for it is notorious that he has shamefully violated every one he ever made. Instead of being the President of the people, as he professed, he is a mere cats paw in the hands of political gamblers. Instead of administering the Government untrammelled by party schemes, he has suffered his cabinet officers to officiate for him, and it is a well known fact that those men are not only adepts in "party schemes," but equally expert in concocting party corruption. Instead of adhering to his promise to proscribe no man because of his political predilections, he has shown a tiger like ferocity in hunting out every Democrat who held a petty office, that he might hurl him from his post. Old men who had served their country in the war of 1812, as well as those who served under him in Mexico, have to a man been removed from office by the corrupt dynasty in power. Such has been the course of Gen. Taylor—the man, who, previous to his election, was all things to all men, and who has since swallowed with a gulp his own words.

And yet the Federalists—those honest, pure, and spotless fellows, who did not hesitate to endorse and reaffirm all the pledges made by Gen. Taylor—these are the men who turn up their eyes in holy horror because Mr. Brown, the Democratic candidate for Speaker, thought proper to write a letter to Mr. Wilmot, in which he promised, in case of his election, to appoint certain committees in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Wilmot and his friends. For this heinous offence Mr. Brown is denounced in the coarse and uncouth language of the lackeys who cluster around the present infamous dynasty at Washington. *They* should be the last to speak of the stratagem of others, for *they* are the very men who have been guilty of deception, fraud, falsehood, and corruption. By fraud they succeeded to power, and by fraud they hope to retain it. But their doom is at hand; the people have sworn in their wrath to be avenged. Gen. Taylor at the end of his term will retire, disgraced and despised by those who were his former defenders. He succeeded in accomplishing his base ends, and crept into power by making professions which he has disregarded. Falsehood triumphed over truth, for a time, but the triumph was of short duration. A lie, well told, may stagger through a brief existence, as a blackguard edges his way, by dint of bullying, through a crowd, but the truth, however abused for a time, will triumph and live forever.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Knowing the anxiety of our readers to receive the first annual Message of President Taylor, we have, at considerable expense, issued it in an Extra, which we send out with our paper of today.

We have not yet had time to give this document a careful reading, and therefore feel unprepared to say much in regard to it. In our next we shall give our views concerning it. In the mean time we subjoin the following remarks of the *Pennsylvanian*. That paper, of yesterday, in speaking of the Message, says:

The Message is a tame paper—shying clear of all the agitating questions of the day, making no decided recommendation upon any mooted point—save that of the tariff—upon which its tone is unmistakeable. Gen. TAYLOR submits to Congress the Independent Treasury, which strangely enough, he misnames the "Sub-treasury," while he is particularly critical in quoting the titles of all other existing laws alluded to by him. The "proviso" dispute is despatched in a sentence—river and harbor improvements, and an increase of the army, are favorably alluded to. The suggestions relating to arranging the rank in the army and forming retiring lists for both army and navy, will meet with general approval; while that of a further reduction of postage is so decidedly the opinion of the mass, that its warm approval is not to be wondered at. The Veto power, if we understand the Message, *is to be exercised*, and the integrity of the Union preserved, at all hazards.

A careful perusal of this state paper, is convincing evidence that the President loves "the smooth waters of precedent," and is determined that the blunders of his cabinet shall not ruffle his temper, or disturb his intercourse with the law making power, if he can avoid it. As ample leisure has been afforded for correction, it is but justice to state, that tame as the Message is, it is well and smoothly written, bearing strong evidence that it has been critically, carefully, and frequently revised.

DR. WATTS IMPROVED.—The Boston *Post* supposes that the disunionists of the present day might read their destiny in the fate of the Hartford convention. ists; but Mr. Tombs, of Georgia, who is ready to dissolve the Union, should, says the Philadelphia Sun, be admonished by the hymn, slightly modified, of the Rev. Doctor Watts, D. D.

"Hark from the Tombs, a doleful sound?
Mine ear attend the cry;
Ye public men come view the ground
Where he must shortly lie."

Appointment by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

Edward Joy Morris, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Charge to Naples, vice James M. Power, resigned.

☞ The news of the barbarous murder of young Barnum, a month or so since, at St. Louis, by a couple drunken Frenchmen, has reached France. The friends of the young bloods have sent despatches to Senators Benton, and Cass, and Mr. Winthrop, stating that they are descendants of a family of great historic fame, distinguished for their virtues—that they are "mild and inoffensive in their manners," and came to the United States for information and recreation, with ample means and credit, &c. The letters proceed in stating that their father destroyed his own life some two years ago, and hence raise the irresistible inference that hereditary insanity must have very suddenly broken out in *both* brothers at the same time, at St. Louis, when they killed young Barnum. The authorities may learn from this what the character of the defence is which these French bloods, descendants of royal ancestry, intend to set up upon their trial.

☞ Daniel Webster must be lionized, any how.—He arrived in New York city some three or four days since, proceeded to the Astor House, was there when the Hungarians arrived, dined with them regularly for two or three days, and at last the Whig papers report a speech given by the godlike, in presence of the exiles, some two or three days after their arrival at the same house with himself. This is an attempt to give notoriety to a man, whom the Whigs never intend to exalt, of the most lucrative character.

SWORD TO COL. SEYMORE.—On Wednesday the 19th inst., at Hartford, Gov. Trumbell of Connecticut, presented a splendid sword to Col. Thomas H. Seymore, which was voted him by the Legislature of that State, in consideration of his valuable services in the late Mexican war. In the Governor's address he stated that a kinsman of Col. Seymore, Col. Wm. Ledyard, was the brave defender of Fort Griswold, in 1781; that Wm. Seymore, and uncle of Col. S., volunteered in that perilous service, and lost a limb, and received nine wounds in the defence of that fort; that another uncle, Capt. Thomas Y. Seymore, commanded a troop of horse in the campaign that terminated in the surrender of Burgoyne in 1777, with great credit to himself, and as a mark of distinction was entrusted with the safe conduct of Gen. B. from Albany through Hartford to Boston.—The laurels obtained by such ancestry in the Revolution, now worthily rest upon the brow of the patriotic Col. Seymour.

THE REY HUMBUG EXPLODED.—Late New Orleans papers announce the explosion of the Rey conspiracy. The Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court, of New Orleans, ignored the bill of indictment against the Spanish Minister, Carlos de Espana, and Rey who has been since his return from Havana, confined in the parish prison, until his testimony should be given, was ordered to be discharged. This is what we expected and predicted would be the end of a matter which made a terrible uproar in the newspapers at the time. The whole story appeared to be too inconsistent in itself to be believed, and Rey made so many different representations that his testimony was entirely discredited. From all the circumstances, we think it not improbable that this story of an abduction was invented to aid the purposes of the Round Islanders, who were preparing an expedition at that time against Cuba, and wished to enlist the feelings of the numerous "sympathizers" against foreign tyranny, and involve the United States in the quarrel. The expedition proved a failure, and as a natural consequence, the Rey excitement speedily died away, and the indignation raised against Don Carlos de Espana died with it.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.—The Indiana Legislature met on Monday, the 3d inst., at Indianapolis. The Governors message commences with an illusion to the general prosperity of the country, and the permanency of this condition of things is considered as indespensibly connected with the present revenue system. He says:

"The adoption of a low rate of tariff duties in 1846, at home, and a corresponding relaxation of the stringent restrictions upon commerce abroad, have not only had the effect to bring into the U. S. Treasury a greater amount of revenue, but also to increase greatly the profits of the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial classes of the community. Should this beneficent system, by which the millions engaged in agriculture are enabled to procure a wider and more favorable market for the surplus products of their labor be suffered to continue, it is confidently believed that the permanent prosperity of the toiling millions of our population will be placed upon a durable basis."

The Governor also refers to the slavery question, and expresses an unwillingness to interfere with slavery where already established, but resists its introduction into new territory. He suggests that the people of the State express themselves upon this subject by a joint resolution of the General Assembly.

MR. COBB.—Mr. Greeley, in a letter from Washington, pays the following just tribute to the character and qualifications of the present able Democratic Speaker:

"And let me say here that Mr. Howell Cobb is also a man of decided capacity, tact and energy.—Personally, I barely know him; but in parliamentary tactics he has no superior, and as presiding officer (in committee of the whole) he ever evinced courtesy with energy, decision with impartiality. His politics, general and sectional, are of the stump I cannot see the beauty of; but I know of no man holding like opinions respecting slavery extension, the tariff, &c., whom I would sooner see chosen."

PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—Hon. Franklin Dexter has ceased his visits upon Professor Webster. It is rumored that the Hon. Rufus Choate will be employed as senior counsel. Mrs. Webster, with three of her daughters, visited her husband a few days since, for the first and only time since his imprisonment. The scene was a most interesting and affecting one.—Yesterday, Judge Fay, of Cambridge, visited the Professor, and was for some time under lock and key in private consultation with him. The Professor has been making arrangements to have the series of lectures continued at the College, which he commenced before the unhappy circumstances occurred which resulted in his imprisonment. His cell is on the same floor with those prisoners who are committed for offences of a similar character. He is lively and free to chat, and seems very much interested in the perusal of books devoted to the science of which he is Professor. Many individuals have been admitted to see him and converse with him in private as well as public.—*Boston Times*, Dec. 20.

The Boston papers state that the trial will not take place earlier than May next. We conceive this to be a judicious decision; for by that time the excitement will have calmed, and the question of guilt or innocence can be much better discussed and determined.

DEATH BY FISTICUFFS.—A feud has existed for some time between two men named Wm. Pollock and Thompson Lauderbach, living in Carroll township, Washington county, Pa., which no attempt at reconciliation could settle.

On Wednesday last they agreed to settle it by a pitched battle at fisticuffs, between themselves. They accordingly adjourned to a field, and on the first blow from Pollock, Lauderbach fell dead. The blow struck him just under the ear, and broke his neck.—Pollock immediately gave himself up to the authorities.

Music has been introduced as a branch of study in the public schools of Vermont. A good idea.

From the Journal of Commerce.

"VOTE YOURSELF A FORTUNE."

By the annexed outline of the proceedings of a convention of iron-masters, at Pittsburg, Pa., it will be seen that they have resolved that $10 a ton on pig iron, $20 on bar, and in the same proportion for other qualities, are necessary "to protect the American market." As the average price of pig iron in England for the six months ensuing 1st September last was less than $30, it follows that a duty of more than 66⅔ per cent. on the foreign or dutiable value, is necessary "to protect the American market." In addition to this, about 15 per cent. must be added for the various charges of importation; so that the actual protection asked by these modest Pennsylvania ironmen, is more than 80 per cent. on the dutiable value. In regard to a large part of the country, our manufacturers enjoy a still further protection, equal to the expense of carrying imported iron from the sea board into the interior. This expense to Pittsburg is estimated at $8 a ton, and for half the distance $4. If the iron-masters could have their way, they would vote themselves a protection, of one kind and another, equal to 84 to 88 per cent.

It is estimated that 700,000 tons of American iron are produced per annum. Unless the iron-masters design that the proposed duties shall be prohibitory, the price of this whole mass of domestic iron must be equal to the dutiable value of the foreign, (average say $30 a ton,) with $20 added for duty, and 15 for costs of importation; making an average of $65 per ton. Now let us see what will be the effect upon consumers.—Twenty dollars a ton, multiplied by the number of tons of American iron supposed to be made, gives a quotient of $14,000,000. This is the tribute which the farmers and other consumers of iron are expected to pay *annually to the iron-makers*. The duty on the imported iron goes to the treasury; but the corresponding tax, or enchancement of price on the domestic article, goes to the iron-makers.

If any gentleman undertakes to say that the price of iron will not be enhanced to any extent equal to 66⅔ per cent. on the dutiable value, we will not split hairs about it, but will deduct $4,000,000 on account of such abatement. This would leave $10,000,000 per annum, to be paid by consumers to the iron-makers; a sum which the latter no doubt deem entirely reasonable and proper. But if the consumers think so, and act accordingly, they deserve to be made pack horses for ever. Let it ever be remembered that one citizen has no more right to protection than another; and that when protection is granted to a particular class, not for the sake of revenue, but to enrich them at the expense of many, it is *rank robbery*, and none the less so because perpetrated by law. No duty can be said to be laid for revenue, which is in effect prohibitory, or which, it is known, will produce a less revenue than a lower duty would.

The advantage of cheap iron to the country can scarcely be conceived. Not only does it enter largely into our railroads, steamboats, ships, houses, telegraph lines, machinery, &c., but every farmer, every family in the whole country, requires more or less of it continually. It is a necessary of life, almost as much as bread or the common air. We exempt tea and coffee from duty because they are in such general use, and have become necessary to the comfort of the masses But they are scarcely less necessary than iron, and perhaps not more generally used. Give us cheap iron, and the country may be expected to prosper; but burden it with taxes and you make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

It is now evident that the Protectionists intend to make a general onset upon the present Tariff at the present session of Congress. When the duties are enormously high, they urge the importance of stability; but when a moderate tariff exists, it losses its charms, and they clamor for a change. We trust that no change will be made, except to adopt a sliding scale in the case of iron, agreeable to the plans which we presented the other day. Other things are well enough, and it is best to let well enough alone.

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.—Adjutant General Irwin, of this State, who was wounded in one of his hands by a ball during the campaign against Mexico, had it extracted on Thursday, by Dr. H. T. Child and Prof. Mutter, of Phila., and Dr. Vonvolza, of Lewistown. The ball had penetrated between the bones of the hand, and was so firmly wedged that the operation was rendered both difficult and protracted. It was, however, successful, and we are gratified to state that the General's condition is greatly improved, and strong hopes entertained that he will experience very little or no inconvenience from the painful infliction he has been subjected to.

FEEDING POULTRY.—Professor Gregory of Aberdeen, Scotland, in an epistle to one of his friends remarks on this subject as follows:

"I suppose you keep poultry. I may tell you that it has been ascertained that if you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of egg shells or common chalk, which they will eat greedily, they will lay twice or thrice as many eggs as before. A well fed fowl is disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials for the shells, however nourishing in other respects may be her food. Indeed, a fowl fed on food and water, free from carbonate of lime, and not finding any in the soil, or in the shape of mortar, which they often eat off the walls, would lay no eggs at all with the best will in the world."

MAIL ROBBERY.—Some time between five and seven o'clock yesterday morning, says the New York Tribune, the New York mail bag, on board the Hendric Hudson, was cut open by a young man, and the valuables abstracted from several letters. There was found $1,000 in drafts on his person. He has been arrested and taken to the Police office.

BURNING OF THE CAPITOL IN ALABAMA.—From the Montgomery *Advertiser and Gazette* we learn that the State Capitol in that city was consumed by fire on the 14th instant, and nought is left of that once beautiful building but the crumbling walls. Every possible provision was to be immediately made for the convenience of the Legislature and the State officers. The clerks of the two houses saved all their papers; and the archives of the State, in the offices of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Controller, were also all saved. Most all the furniture, and the larger portion of the different libraries, were likewise preserved from the flames, so that the great loss was the building.

☞ The Senate of Ohio still remains unorganized, on account of the contest in regard to the member from Hamilton county. "Verily, the time is out of joint."

ARREST FOR MURDER.—We learn from the Hagerstown Herald, that a man named Gettings, was arrested on Wednesday last, in the vicinity of Hancock, and lodged in the jail of Washington county, charged with the murder of George Johnson, formerly of Easton, Pa.

Johnson was murdered on the 2d of June last, a short distance above Dam No. 6, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in Washington county. When found his head was literally mashed into pieces and life totally extinct. The Grand Jury found a bill against Gettings before its dismissal.

EARTHQUAKE IN KENTUCKY.—The Henderson Kentuckian of the 1st instant, says:

On Monday night, at about half past nine o'clock, an earthquake was very sensibly felt at this place, which was of about half a minute's duration, accompanied by a heavy, rumbling sound. Houses were shaken to their very foundation, causing windows, spoons, and crockery to rattle so as to be heard in any part of the house.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

SENATE.—A message was received from the House, announcing its organization, and its action relative to the usual committee appointed to wait upon the President.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, submitted the usual resolution for the appointment of a committee on the part of the Senate, to act in conjunction with a like committee from the House, to wait upon the President, and inform him of the organization of the two Houses, and their readiness to receive any communication he might have to make.

The Vice President then appointed Senators Davis, of Mississippi, and Greene, of Rhoad Island, said committee on the part of the Senate. Thereupon the committee proceeded at once to the discharge of its duty.

Mr. Cass submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations, to inquire into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with the government of Austria. The resolution lies over under the rule.

Mr. Cass gave notice that he would not call up the resolution until after the holydays.

Mr. Foote gave notice of a bill to provide for the organization of the Territories of California, New Mexico, and Deseret, their subsequent erection into States, and for other purposes. This bill provides for passing these several countries rapidly through the form of Territorial governments before admitting them as States.

Mr. Bradbury, (Dem.) of Maine, submitted the following resolution, which lies over under the rule:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate all the charges which have been preferred or filed in any of the departments, against any individual who may have been removed from office since the fourth day of March last, with the specified time of the cases, if any, in which the officers charged have had an opportunity to be heard; and a statement of the number of removals made under each department.

Mr. Davis, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President proposed to transmit his annual message to Congress immediately.

Major Bliss at this moment appeared in the aisle, and delivered to the Vice President the message and accompanying documents. After the reading of the Message the Senate adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE.—The House met at 12 o'clock. Journal read by the Clerk.

The members from the different States, and the delegates from Territories, were called *Seriatim*, and sworn at the Clerk's desk, by Howell Cobb, the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, Dem., of Mississippi:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, informing them that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business,

On motion of Mr. Thompson, Dem., of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, in conjunction with a similar committee appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President, and inform him that both Houses are organized and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

A message was received from the Senate stating that that body had appointed a committee to wait upon the President in conjunction with a similar committee from the House.

Mr. Thompson, (Dem.) of Pennsylvania, from the Committee appointed by the House, consisting of himself, Mr. Vinton and Mr. Holmes, to act in conjunction with a committee appointed by the Senate, reported that they had discharged their duty, and that the President would immediately send in his message.

At ten minutes before 3 o'clock the message of the President was received by the hands of his private Secretary, Major Bliss

The Clerk having finished the reading of the message—

Mr. Toombs, (Whig) of Georgia, moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; and that fifteen thousand extra copies, with the accompanying documents, be printed for the use of the House. Agreed to.

Here the Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, W. M. Meredith.

On motion of M. Burt, of South Carolina, the House adjourned until Thursday.

RECEPTION OF THE HUNGARIANS—AFFECTING SPEECH. The Hungarian refugees have been welcomed to New York by the City Councils, in a series of well worded resolutions. They were also waited on by a number of their own countrymen, and in reply to the address of welcome, Gov. Ujhazy said:

It is indeed heart-rending to think of the fate of our country, to think of her ancient Constitution subverted, her villages sacked, her fields desolated, so many of her noblest defenders lying in graves marked only by the gallows on which each perished, or the rude pile of earth heaped by the hostile soldiers whose bullets hurried to their death. It is even more heart-rending to think of the great and good Kossuth and his gallant companions languishing in a Turkish fortress, cut off not alone from the world but from the country and the nation to whose freedom and development he had given all his glorious energies, and from all action for those immortal principles of liberty and humanity of which he is the inspired prophet and apostle! (Here every eye was moistened and tears trickled down many cheeks.) To the dead there are the consolations that could not but follow lives of honor and devotion to the best good of their fellows: to the exiles there are the excitements of new lands, of new circumstance, and of a new life to be begun; but to those immured in the walls of Shumla there is only the memory of misfortune and the chafing of the soul within a cage from which there seems to be no outlet. But let us not despair even for them. Let us hope that the free nations of the world will intercede in their behalf with such power that their dungeon doors shall fly open, and they go forth once more freely among the gushing sympathies of men!

But still less ought we to despair for the cause of Liberty, of National Independence, of Hungary.—The day of regeneration cannot be distant, and the fury of our conquerors only hasten its dawn. Hope, which always remains with Truth and Justice, remains above all with her. Beside, the whole fabric of Despotism in Europe now stands on foundations of sand, worn ever more away by the rushing flood of Democratic ideas. And when it falls, it will crush only kings and appressors, and from its crumbling remains the liberated nations will rise young and vigorous for a new and happy career, and Hungary will rise with them.

SENTENCED.—Franklin Lewis, who was convicted of murder in the second degree, some ten days ago, before Washington county court, has been sentenced to twelve years and six months confinement in the penitentiary. Strong efforts, however, are making to have him pardoned, on account of his youth.

COUNTERFEIT QUARTERS.—The Philadelphia Bulletin has been shown several counterfeit American Quarter Dollars, so well executed that every body should be on their guard against them. They are all dated 1847, and are perfect imitations of the genuine.

PUNISHMENT OF MUTINEERS.—We learn from the Norfolk Herald, that the sentence of the Naval Court Martial, in regard to the mutineers on board the U. S. ship Germantown, was carried into effect on Monday at noon, on board the U. S. ship Pennsylvania. The prisoners were sentenced to receive 50 lashes each, but the number was reduced to 30, and then to be discharged from the Naval service.

A GOOD IDEA.—A Legislative Agricultural Club has been formed by some 60 or 70 members of the Virginia Legislature, for the purpose of improving the members in agricultural knowledge during the sessions of the Legislature.

An Irishman writing from the west, says pork is so plenty that "every third man you meet is a hog."

Quite an excitement exists in Marshall, Mich., on account of the trial of a lawyer, for arson—firing his own house, which it seems by the evidence, was insured for more than twice its real value. Two other indictments, are hanging over him—one for altering a justice's docket, and for perjury. Some forty to fifty witnesses are subpœnaed.

For the Volunteer.

EDUCATION CONVENTION.

At a meeting of Delegates, Directors, Teachers, and Friends of Education, convened in the Court House, in Carlisle, on Wednesday, the 19th of December, 1849, pursuant to the invitation published in the papers, WM. H. MILLER, Esq., was appointed chairman, and *P. Quigly*, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the chair to choose Delegates to a State Convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 16th of January next, and adopt such measures as may best promote the cause of Education, it was, on motion of James Hamilton, seconded by Rev. J. N. Hoffman,

Resolved, That we approve of the holding of a State Convention, in the hope that it will bring together able and judicious men, of practical information, to recommend to the Legislature such measures as will mature our general system of instruction and also to stimulate the friends of Common Schools to greater efforts in their behalf.

On motion of the Rev. J. N. Hoffman,

Resolved, That in view of the obvious defects existing in our free school system, it is recommended to hold an Annual County Convention of School Directors and friends of Education, to excite greater interest in the cause and promote the general system of Common Schools.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Rev. J. N. Hoffman, William B. Mullen, and James Hamilton, be a committee to nominate to the meeting gentlemen as Delegates to the State Convention. The committee having retired, returned and reported as

Delegates.	*Alternates.*
Joseph Mosser,	Thomas Craighead,
John. J. Hemphill,	J. R. Irvine,
Wm. H. Miller, Esq.,	James Hamilton,
Rev. J. N. Hoffman,	Rev. James A. Devinney.

Which report was accepted and adopted by the meeting.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Delegates to the State Convention be instructed to propose for the consideration of said Convention the following objects.

1st The publishing of a Common School Library for the school districts in this State.

2nd The establishment of a record in the Secretary's office at Harrisburg, where teachers who wish employment may record their names and file their recommendations, and where Directors may obtain this information on payment of a small fee to the clerk.

3d To recommend to the Legislature the most suitable age at which scholars should be admitted into the schools of this State, having regard to their health and physical development, as also the maturity of the mind to receive instruction.

4th To recommend whether Webster or Walker should be the standard in Orthography in the schools of this State.

On motion,

Resolved, That Rev. James A. Devinney, Thomas H. Skiles, Andrew Blair, Professor Sudler and Jacob Shrom, be the Standing Committee of Cumberland County, and instructed to make all the necessary arrangements for the meeting of the next Annual Convention, to be held on the third Tuesday in April, 1850.

On motion of Mr. Mosser,

Resolved, That the Delegates from this Convention be instructed to advocate in the State Convention a recommendation to the Legislature, to amend the School law with reference to the examination of the Teachers, so that in future the Court of Quarter Sessions should appoint three competent individuals to examine all Teachers who may present themselves for that purpose; and no Teachers to be employed who have not certificates from some one Board of County examiners within three years.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the different papers of this Borough. And the Convention, on motion, adjourned.

WM. H. MILLER, *President*.

P. QUIGLY, Secretary.

"Miss, will you take my arm?"

"La, yes, and you too."

"Can't spare but the arm, Miss," hastily replied the old bachelor.

"Then," said Miss, "I can't take it, as my motto is to go the *whole hog* or none."

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 20th inst., by the Rev. C. F. Wing, Mr. DAVID RALSTON, to Miss EMMA E. WASHMOOD, both of Dickinson township.

DIED.

In Davenport, Iowa, on the 30th ult., Miss ELIZABETH CRIPPEN, daughter of Samuel Guy, formerly of Cumberland co., in the 29th year of her age.

APPEALS FOR 1850.

THE Commissioners of Cumberland county, have fixed upon the following times and places, for holding the Appeals on the Triennial Assessment for the years 1850–1–2, for the several townships and boroughs in said county, to wit:

Boro's & Townships	*Time when held.*	*Places where held.*
Newville,	28th Jan'y	S. Rupley's, Newville.
Newton,	28th Jan'y	Do do
Mifflin,	29th Jan'y	Do do
Frankford,	29th Jan'y	Do do
Hopewell,	30th Jan'y	D. Mowry's, Newburg.
Shippensburg Bo.	31st Jan'y	C. Zug's, Shippensburg.
Shippensburg Tp.	31st Jan'y	Do do
Southampton,	1st Feb'y	Do do
Westpennsborough	2d Feb'y	J. Hoover's, Mount Rock.
Monroe,	4th Feb'y	J. Paul's, Churchtown.
Silver Spring,	5th Feb'y	G. Duey's, Hogestown.
Eastpennsborough	6th Feb'y	S. Renninger's, Bridgeport.
New Cumberland,	6th Feb'y	Do do
Hampden,	7th Feb'y	J. Reaser's, Sporting Hill.
Mechanicsburg,	8th Feb'y	J. Black's, Mechanicsburg.
Allen,	9th Feb'y	D. Sheaffer, Shiphirstown.
Dickinson,	11th Feb'y	C. Hoffman's, Stone Tavern.
North Middleton,	12th Feb'y	Commissioner's Office, Carlisle
South Middleton,	13th Feb'y	Do do
Carlisle, { E Ward	14th Feb'y	Do do
Carlisle, { W Ward	15th Feb'y	Do do

County Rates—Dollar rate, 2½ mills.
State Rates—Dollar rate, 3 mills.

The return to be made by the respective Assessors at the times and places determined upon for holding Appeals for their respective township or borough, at which time the Assessors will return the names of two respectable citizens of his borough or township for the appointment of a collector.

By order of the Commissioners.

Attest: W. RILEY, Clk.

Com'rs. Office, Carlisle, Dec. 27, 1849—4t

Property in Kingstown, for Rent.

THE two story Brick Dwelling House and Store Room, situate on Main street, in the village of Kingstown, is offered for rent. Possession given on the 1st of April. For terms, &c., enquire of

HENRY W. IRVIN.

December 27, 1849—4t*

For Rent.

THE two story plastered house, situated in East High street, Carlisle, and at present occupied by Sheriff Hoffer, is offered for rent. There is every convenience attached to this house to make it a desirable residence, having a good garden, fruit trees, stable, &c. Possession given on the 1st of April.

For terms apply to

JOHN GOODYEAR.

December 27, 1849.

CALIFORNIA may be the place to get Gold, but if you want to buy CHEAP LUMBER, and a good deal of it for a little money, call at the old established Lumber Yard of

H. Church & Co.,

at the west end of the Harrish'g Bridge, Cumberland side.

WHERE you can buy cheaper and better Lumber than at any other Yard on the Susquehanna river.

Dry common boards at $11, $12 & $13.
Boards of superior quality at $8 & 10.
Shingles best quality at $12.
Do second quality at $10.
Do Hemlock at $7 50.

Poplar Plank, Scantling, and half inch Boards, Yellow Pine Flooring Boards, ½ Siding and Fence Board, Ash Plank and Boards, Panuel and 1st common Lumber 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inches thick—dry.

Having also a steam Saw mill in operation, we are prepared to saw bills to order at short notice, either oak or white pine. Joice, Scantling, and Plank, always on hand.

The subscribers hope by strict attention to business, and a determination of selling lower than any other Yard at the river, that the public generally will call and see their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

HENRY CHURCH & CO.

Bridgeport, Dec 27, 1849