ment alleging that by the erection of a bridge over the Ohio river, at or near Wheeling, Va., great obstruction to the navigation of that highway has been produced. In times of high water in the river, the largest class of steamboats are unable to pass under the bridge, and serious injury to the commerce of the western part of the State, must result from this nuisance. Connected as is the Ohio, with the line of internal improvements through Pennsylvania, and furnishing to our canals and railroads, a large amount of merchandize for the Atlantic market, an obstruction of this nature will have a direct tendency to diminish the trade on our public works: to affect the eastern market; and materially to decrease the revenue of the State. Results of a character so important should warn the Legislature that speedy and energetic action is required; and that measures dictated by justice and policy, should be resorted to with a view to the removal of the evil.

The expression of our opinions on questions more directly belonging to the National Government, is a right arising from the nature of our institutions, and where they are intimately connected with the interests of the people, becomes a duty not to be disregarded. The representatives in Congress of the State and the citizens, aware of the tendency of measures on the prosperity of their constituents, and knowing the responsibility of their exalted position, must regard with becoming favor, a deliberate declaration of public sentiment from the State they represent. Entertaining these views, and persuaded that questions of vital importance to the well-being of our beloved Commonwealth will claim the attention of Congress, I have deemed it right on this occasion, briefly to refer to a few of those which may be considered of greatest consequence to the welfare of the people.

The adjustment of the revenue laws for the protection of the peculiar interests of Pennsylvania, must be regarded as a measure deeply affecting all classes of society. In relation to the policy of the National Government on this subject, the manufacturer, the artisan, the agriculturalist, and the laborer, feel alike, that their business and pursuits, are elevated or depressed, as protection is afforded or withheld. In the history of the past, they are furnished with lessons for the future. The events of the past season have afforded conclusive evidence, in the closed doors and deserted buildings of the manufactories; in the distresses of the laborer, and the general depression of profitable industry, of the imperative necessity for a system of laws which will sustain against foreign competition, the employments of our citizens. When profitable investments, and useful capital are stricken down; — when surplus produce finds diminished prices; and when labor is depressed, and industrious operatives are thrown out of employ;—neither party dogmas, nor local interests, nor sectional jealousies, should prevent a united and energetic effort in our National Representatives, to restore the general prosperity.

On the application for the admission of new States into the Union, the subject of the extension of slavery, will claim the attention of Congress. Our Southern brethren, united by long association and habit with this institution, and depending upon it in a large degree for their domestic comfort and commercial advantages, will not willingly allow of its exclusion from territories belonging to the General Government. No disturbance is contemplated of their relations therewith, in States where it now exists. Holding their slaves by compromise and concession, it would involve on our part, a breach of faith, and an interference with the sovereignty of sister republics to intermeddle with their social policy, or to controvert the legality of their domestic relations. Whatever injury may be inflicted on northern interests from the jealousies incident to the existence of the institution, and the effort to prostrate free labor, a sacred regard for our pledged faith admonishes us to suffer, rather than attempt reformation where our authority will not be acknowledged. The extension of the evil beyond its present limits, discloses a very different feature. The consent of the free States of the Union to its further progress, would evince an ignorance of their true interests, of the rights of justice and humanity, and an indifference to the character and dignity of their common country. Where these are implicated, it is an abandonment of duty to compromise. So fully were the views of the executive expressed on the subject of the tariff and the extension of slavery, in a former message, that a reference to them here, as embracing his present sentiments hereon, would appear to be sufficient.

The dissemination among the people of information affecting their peace and prosperity, should be regarded as a measure of sound wisdom, and should be shackled by no unnecessary exactions. To give to the citizens of one section of a common country, a correct knowledge of the wants, the opinions, and general condition of the people of other portions thereof, should be the object of all wise legislation on the subject. Nothing would tend more strongly to dissipate sectional jealousies and dislikes, and to unite in sentiments of neighborly kindness, every part of this great confederacy. Intercourse, whether produced by agency of railroads, or of telegraphs; by personal, or written communications; is an agent to heal dissentions, and to foster social charities, more potent than national laws. To tax beyond the necessities of government, the intercourse of our citizens, creates a barrier to the dissemination of knowledge; and assists in estranging the affections of the different portions of the Republic. In this view of the subject the *rates of postage* charged by the National Government, becomes a question of deep importance, and sound wisdom would dictate a reduction of present charges.

It cannot fail to be perceived that the observations in relation to postage, as connected with the national intercourse, applies with equal force to improvements in the mode of travel between remote sections of the country. Whatever facilitates free communication among the citizens, strengthens the unity of government. Whether from the character of the country and the nature of its surface, it is practicable to construct a great national thoroughfare from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, has not been fully ascertained; but it must be evident that such an improvement would be of inestimable value to every portion of the Union. In addition to the opportunities it would afford of an interchange of hospitalities between the people of remote sections, it would not fail to be loaded with a trade, as profitable to the country, as it would be important to different localities. To Pennsylvania, its benefits can scarcely be imagined. The improvements already made and those in progress in this State, connecting with the public works of other States, will soon form one unbroken chain of communication from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Were this gigantic work completed, no man can estimate the solid and social advantages which must ensue to every section of country united therewith; and in no place would its salutary results be more effectual, than within our own borders. The subject is eminently worthy the serious attention of the Legislature.

In a faithful adherence to the National Constitution, as the same has been expounded by the sages and patriots of other days, the people of Pennsylvania rely for the perpetuation of their political, social and religious liberty. Although in its provision may be found the acknowledgement of principles they do not approve; it is esteemed by them as the fundamental law of the country, and they reverence it as the consummation of wisdom and patriotism, devoted to the general welfare. When sectional interests and jealousies contend for supremacy, and sectional rights are to be determined—when questions between States are controverted, and disregard of National laws is manifested—in peace and war, in prosperity or adversity—in foreign or domestic difficulties, the citizens of Pennsylvania turn with abiding confidence to the National Constitution. Neither the thirst for power, nor the phrensy of party, nor the prostration of their peculiar interests, can shake their allegiance to the National Government, or raise with them the traitor cry of disunion. The sentiments expressed, and the language used on the subject, by the father of his country, are so appropriate to the period in which we live, that I have deemed it proper to call your attention to the following brief extract from his farewell address.

"The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also dear to you. It is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of tranquility at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that, from different causes and from different quarters much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point of your political fortress, against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed;—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your *national union* to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immoveable attachment to it—accustoming yourself to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity—watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety—discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event, be abandoned—and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Gentlemen, in the performance of a constitutional obligation, the measures deemed necessary for your consideration, have been stated as concisely as their importance and nature would permit.

To the representatives of the people attaches the duty of enacting such laws as the welfare of our constituents may require, and to their care and deliberate action are chiefly confided the safety, honor, and prosperity of the Commonwealth.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 1, 1850.

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, JAN'Y. 10, 1850.

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.

☞ Our Carrier, GOUGHER, requests us to return his thanks to the subscribers of the *Volunteer* in Carlisle, for their liberality in purchasing his New Year Address.

Our Senator, Mr. STERRETT, and our Representatives, Messrs. SCOULLER and CHURCH, have our thanks for their attention in sending us documents.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. SAMUEL MARTIN, of this county, has been appointed a transcribing clerk in the Senate. Mr. M. is a very capable man for the position, and a first rate Democrat at that.

THE EDITORIAL CONVENTION, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 1st instant, was very well attended. Nearly every county in the State was represented. The crowded state of our columns prevents us publishing the proceedings this week.

PROFESSOR ALLEN.—This gentleman, as we learn from the Philadelphia papers, was duly installed, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 1st inst., as President of Girard College.

DIVIDING OFF.—By reference to the list of officers of the Senate—which we publish under the proper head—it will be seen that Mr. Best, the self elected Speaker of the Senate, divided off the offices, giving one-half to the Whigs and the other half to the Democrats. If this is to be an indication of his course, we presume he will be half a Democrat throughout the winter, that is concurring with the Whigs in all *essentials*, and with the Democrats in *non-essentials*.

MR. WING'S LECTURE.—Our absence from home prevented us hearing Mr. Wing's lecture, delivered at Education Hall, in this borough, on Thursday evening last. We learn, however, from those who were present, that it was a master effort, replete with strong sentiments and sound instruction. The third lecture of the course will be delivered in Education Hall, on this (Thursday) evening, by Dr. WM. R. MASSEY, of Baltimore. Subject—"The Triumph of Truth." We hope to see a full house. The object of these lectures is benevolence and profit, and it is but right that they should be well encouraged by our citizens.

MASONIC SUPPER.—We neglected to mention in our last that the members of the Cumberland Star Lodge of Ancient York Masons, of this borough, partook of a most sumptuous supper on New Year's eve, at Burkholder's Hotel, to which about sixty of the brotherhood sat down. WM. M. PORTER, W. M., presided. After ample justice had been done to the choice viands provided, the cloth was removed and the evening was enlivened by toast, sentiment and song. We never spent a more pleasant evening than on that occasion.—The festival passed off without an incident occurring to mar the occasion, and to the entire satisfaction of all.

CHAMBERSBURG SENTINEL.—The last number of this able Democratic journal contains the valedictory of A. H. SMITH, Esq., its retiring editor, who has disposed of the establishment to Messrs. NEAD & KINNEARD. JOSEPH NILL, Esq., an able and accomplished writer, will conduct the editorial department. Success to him.

A LARGE PORKER.—A hog, raised by Mr. Ditlow, of South Middleton township, was slaughtered by him last week, which weighed, clean meat, 653 pounds. Who can beat this?

☞ The Carlisle Deposite Bank, has purchased of the old Carlisle Bank, the property now occupied by the former institution, for $4,500.

COUNTY TREASURER.—WILLIAM M. PORTER, Esq., who was elected Treasurer of our county last fall, entered upon the duties of his office on Monday last. Mr. P. is a man of pleasing manners and possessed of excellent business qualities, and we doubt not will make a safe and obliging officer. Mr. MOORE retires with the knowledge that he has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the people of the county. He has our best wishes for his future prosperity.

L. A. GODEY.—We return our thanks to Mr. GODEY, the accomplished editor of the *Lady's Book*, for the admirable likeness of himself, sent us through mail.

HARRISBURG PAPERS.—The *Democratic Union*, by M'Kinley & Lescure, is published semi-weekly during the session, and once a week the remainder of the year. Terms, for the whole year, $3—for the session, $2. The *Union* is an able Democratic journal.

The *Keystone*, by Miller & Barrett, one of the ablest Democratic papers in the State, is also published semi-weekly during the session, and once a week the remainder of the year. Terms same as the *Union*.

The *Telegraph*, a Whig paper, by Theo. Fenn, is published twice a week during the session; and once a week the remainder of the year. Terms same as the above.

☞ The Reading *Gazette*, one of the best Democratic papers in the State, comes to us in an enlarged and improved form, and presents a beautiful appearance.

GEN. TAYLOR ON CANDY.—Gen. Taylor has written a letter to Mrs. Jervis, of New York, in which he highly extols her Cough Candy. The General thinks this candy should be eaten by the people of "all the world," and particularly by "the rest of mankind," "be *them* Whigs or be *them* Democrats!" Good for the "second Washington." Mrs. Jervis will make her eternal fortune by her candy—no doubt of it.

BEST, THE TRAITOR.

We envy not the feelings of VALENTINE BEST, the miserable traitor who occupies the Speaker's chair of the State Senate. By receiving the entire Federal vote and voting for himself, he succeeded in accomplishing his base purposes. We happened to be in the Senate chamber when this disgraceful scene took place. After the vote had been announced, Best was led to the Speaker's chair, and in ascending the platform presented the appearance of a criminal mounting the scaffold. In his attempt to address the Senate, he shook like a reed in the wind—his words were broken and interrupted, like the accents of a man in despair, and void of the energy suitable to the occasion. Ah, it is not to be wondered at that he trembled. He had just perpetrated a most dastardly and villainous act, by turning traitor to those who had elected him to represent them in the Senate. He had, by a base bargain with the Federalists, thwarted the hopes of the Democratic party, and he trembled like a culprit as his conscience upbraided him for his treason.

The treachery of Best should serve as a lesson to our Democratic friends in every county of the State. It should teach them never to trust a man with political power who is not a reliable and honest Democrat. Valentine Best has always been—to use a vulgar expression—a "*fishy Democrat.*" We were astonished when the Democrats of his district nominated him for the Senate, for we well knew that he was not a trustworthy politician. In 1843 Mr. Best was the editor of *two* papers—both purporting to be democratic—one of which supported Gen. CASS, and the other RICHARD M. JOHNSTON for the Presidency! This fact of itself was proof of his dishonesty as a politician. When Governor Porter turned traitor to the Democratic party, Best was his supple tool and defender. When George W. Woodward, the regular Democratic nominee for the U. S. Senate, five years since, was defeated through the defection of a few Democratic members of Assembly, Mr. Best rejoiced over his defeat. When, some years since, William B. Anderson, who received the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer, was defeated, by a union of the Federalists with a sufficient number of members who had been elected as Democrats, Mr. Best zealously defended those Democratic members who had proved recreant to their principles.

Such has been the course of Valentine Best ever since we have known him. He has always been a truckling disorganizer—a trading politician, who never cared a straw about the principles of the Democratic party. And yet, the Democrats of Luzerne and Columbia, knowing the political character of this man, elected him to represent them in the State Senate! They now curse him because of his treachery, but we must say, in all kindness, that it does not become them to do so. *They* recognized, and apparently approved Mr. Best's democracy. He has now returned "the poisoned chalice to their own lips," and they cannot, with a very good grace, complain.

We trust, however, as we said before, that the treachery of Mr. Best will serve as a wholesome lesson, not only to our Democratic friends of the thirteenth Senatorial district, but also to the Democratic party of the whole State. The people, in many of the counties, it appears to us, are too careless in selecting proper persons to represent them in the State Legislature. It has become too much the habit of late, to nominate men of doubtful political character. Men of modesty and of worth, who are Democrats from principle, and who would scorn a base act, are too often pushed aside by those who pride themselves in being well versed in political intrigue, and who are steeped to the eyelids in corruption. Let the base treachery of Valentine Best, therefore, serve as a warning hereafter to the Democrats of the different counties of Pennsylvania. Let it teach them not to place in nomination for the Assembly any man who is not a Democrat from *principle*.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We publish to-day, to the exclusion of much other matter, the annual Message of Gov. Johnston. The Harrisburg *Keystone*, in speaking of this document says—"Afraid to recommend his favorite system of free banking, openly and fully, the Governor has recommended it in disguise. He speaks of the circulation of foreign small notes as an evil; but instead of recommending the passage of a law to banish them, he recommends the repeal of the existing law and the establishment of bank agencies, under the direction of the Auditor General, to flood the country with small notes secured by state stocks. A paper currency based on government credit, is still his favorite theme. He evidently does not understand the subject of currency, or else he underrates the intelligence of the people and intends to mislead public opinion.

The Congressional part of the message is very long, and is evidently an effort to try his hand at writing Presidential messages. He urges upon the attention of the legislature, the passage of tariff resolutions, and various other subjects, over which they have no jurisdiction, but which belong exclusively to Congress. In our judgment, the time of the legislature would be much better spent in transacting the business of the state, than by wasting it in long debates on the tariff and other subjects, confided to the federal government. However, if the federal party desire a discussion of the tariff, in the Legislature, we are sure the Democrats will not avoid it.—They have truth, common sense and justice, on their side, and therefore must be victorious. If the time of the legislature must be wasted in the discussion of subjects not appertaining to their duties, we say, "come on Macduff," &c.

Without any intention, however, to depreciate the talents of members of the legislature, we are of opinion that our members of Congress understand these subjects and the public sentiment in regard to them, as well as they do. It is to attend to such subjects that members of Congress are sent to Washington, and members of the legislature are sent to Harrisburg to attend to the local interests and business of the State. We by no means, however, wish to see the discussion of the tariff question avoided, if the Whigs are desirous to have it. The more the doctrine of protection, or in other words, the doctrine of robbing labor of its just reward by taxing it under the guise of friendship, is agitated, the more its injustice will be exposed and understood. Besides, we have a little curiosity to see the members show their hand on the question.

A GREAT SPEECH.—Gen. CASS made a most able and eloquent speech in the U. S. Senate a few days since, on his resolution to suspend diplomatic intercourse with Austria. The press of both parties speak in the highest terms of the speech.

HORSE STOLEN.—A black mare having a scar on her right shoulder, about nine years old, and fourteen hands high, was hired by Mr. G. W. Hilton, of this borough, on Sunday last, to a man whose name is supposed to be Henry W. West, *alias* Henry Watson, *alias* H. W. Junet. This fellow has been in the army—is about 5 feet 8½ inches high, brown hair, grey eyes, and fair complexion. He got the mare with the understanding that he was to return her in one or two hours, but he has not been heard of since.

Votes for Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
John W. Forney	98	103	107	107	106	107	107
Thos. J. Campbell	77	81	94	95	102	100	84
T. C. Phileo	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon Foote							21
Scattering	22	19	13	11	6	7	3
	203	209	220	219	220	220	220

Two ballots on the 4th inst.—five ballots on the 7th inst.

THE HERO OF BROKEN PLEDGES.—Valentine Best, the contemptible traitor who was elected to the Speaker's chair of the Senate by *his voting for himself*, and receiving the entire Federal vote, will hereafter be known as the hero of broken pledges. At the time of his nomination for the Senate by the Democrats of his county, he addressed a letter to the members of the county Convention, from which we take the following extract. A man who, after making such a pledge, can then turn traitor to his party, is not to be trusted in any capacity. Why, he is, if possible, worse in this respect than the "second Washington." But to the extract from Best's letter, addressed to "the Democratic Delegates of Columbia county, in County Convention assembled."

I PLEDGE myself that I will support regular nominations, in County, STATE, and National Conventions; and whether in *PUBLIC* or private life, I will devote my political exertions to the success and promotion of *Democratic men and measures*, as I have for the past twenty-seven years.

Respectfully Yours,
V. BEST.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.—The Harrisburg *Union*, of Saturday says—On the announcement of the committees of the Senate on yesterday, it was discovered that the self-elected Speaker had given the Whigs nearly all the important committees, a list of which will be found in our Senate proceedings.—This, to be sure, was to be expected, as one of the conditions of the bargain. The Apportionment Committee, however, was raised on the motion of W. F. Packer, and every principle of Parliamentary law and usage was violated, in not giving Mr. P. the position of Chairman of it. The violation was so gross that Mr. Packer rose in his place and denounced the Speaker in the severest terms, and asked to be excused from serving on any of the committees. Messrs. Crabb, Walker and Brook, defended the Speaker, and the subject of excusing Mr. Packer was postponed by the vote of the Whigs and the Speaker.

"THE GIRLS."—Mrs. PIERSON, the accomplished lady editor of the Lancaster *Literary Gazette*, in the last number of that paper gives "the girls" some excellent advice in regard to the important matter of choosing husbands. She advises them never to countenance a man who speaks in a disrespectful manner of women, or who, when speaking of an old lady calls her "old woman." She cautions "the girls" also against giving countenance to men who indulge in a "social glass," as well as those who are in the habit of telling fibs, and breaking their promises.—This is all very good advice, and it would be well if young ladies could be induced to profit by the suggestions. But, now that Mrs. Pierson has informed us of the qualities a gentleman should possess to make a good husband, will she also oblige us by by stating the qualities a young lady should posess to make a good wife? In our opinion it is quite as important that a gentleman should be careful in making choice of a wife, as it is for a lady to be careful in selecting a husband. We hope Mrs. P.—whose abilities we admire—will grant our request.

MRS. MILLER.—This unfortunate lady who, as it now appears, did not throw herself into the Falls of Niagara, but has probably been engulfed in a *fall* more deplorably deep, was seen on board of the steamer plying between Norfolk and Port Walthall, on Friday last. The Richmond Republican says:

She was recognized by an acquaintance, and was supposed to be accompanied by a young man whose name appeared on the way bill as "Mr. Brown." Mrs. M. and her companion were seen to leave the boat at City Point where they took the cars for Petersburg, and they are, by this time, pretty far South.

The borough of York was lit up with Gas for the first time on the evening of Wednesday last. The pressure of atmospheric air in the pipes interfered somewhat with its burning on the first evening, but on the second and subsequent trials it succeeded admirably, and gave great satisfaction to the citizens.

The York, Pa., Republican states that Mr. George Holder, of that borough, recently committed suicide while in a state of mental depression.

AN AMPLE APOLOGY.—The editor of the *Clearspring Sentinel* apologises for the lack of Editorial matter in the number for last week, by stating that he had been attending a "Protracted Meeting." The excuse is certainly a good one, and in making it, he says a good thing:

"Friends, recollect the soul is of vastly more importance than the body, and we feel it obligatory upon us to attend to the things appertaining to the soul first, *as a large number of our subscribers do not care anything about our body.*"

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On Thursday, the passenger train of cars on the Central Railroad, while coming from the west, came in collision with a burden train above Petersburg, Perry county. Mr. Kurtz Heisley, an assistant engineer on the road, was so severely injured that he died in a short time. Mr. Hall, engineer of the locomotive, and Mr. Hand, conductor, were also badly hurt.

MCCLINTOCK, who killed General Holland recently in Mobile, for a suspected too great an intimacy with the wife of the former, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of one thousand dollars.

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL BULL.—We find another absurdity, equally ridiculous with the one we pointed out last week, in the Message. The fourth paragraph commences thus:

While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with *foreign nations*, we have not been insensible to the distractions and wars which have prevailed in *other quarters* of the world.

As the authorities surrounding the White House have not made the correction as they did with the "rest of mankind," we presume they intend to let it travel. This "enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with *foreign nations* and *other quarters* of the world," is quite as preposterous as being at peace with all the world and the *rest* of mankind.

The "Iron-masters" having adjourned their Convention at Pittsburgh, the "Iron-workers," consisting of puddlers, boilers and others, concluded to have a meeting on their "own hook." They assembled, in numbers of about two hundred, and among other resolutions, they adopted the following "specific" resolution:

Resolved, That the workmen are determined to resist all encroachments upon their rights in the shape of reducing wages.

DEPLORABLE FACT.—The Superintendent of the New Hampshire Insane Asylum states, that since the opening of that Institution in 1842, no less than twenty-two persons have been received as patients, who have become insane through the delusions and influence of Millerism!

Pennsylvania Legislature.

JAN'Y 4, 1850.

SENATE.—The Speaker announced the following standing committees.

Finance—Messrs. King, Packer, Crabb, M'Caslin, Darsie.

Judiciary—Messrs. Streeter, Walker, Drum, King, Muhlenberg.

Accounts—Messrs. M'Caslin, Matthias, Ives, Sadler, Fernon.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Drum, Guernsey, Frick, Matthias, Frailey.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Sankey, Jones, Sadler, Shimer, Packer.

Corporations—Messrs. Brawley, Matthias, Frailey, Savery, Streeter.

Library—Messrs. Jones, Lawrence, Fernon.

Banks—Messrs. Crabb, Ives, Konigmacher, Sadler, Brawley.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Packer, Sankey, Guernsey, Haslett, Crabb.

Election Districts—Messrs. Matthias, Ives, Stine, Hugus, Guernsey.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Sterrett, Stine, Forsyth, Darsie, Streeter.

Education—Messrs. Lawrence, Hugus, M'Caslin, Brooke, Malone.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.—Messrs. Cunningham, Fulton, Brooke, Shimer, Savery.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Kongmacher, Frailey, Frick.

Militia—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Stine, Shimer, Cunningham, Brawley.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Ives, Sadler, Sterrett, Konighmacher, Malone.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Forsyth, Haslett, Ives, Frick, Jones.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Savery, Sterrett, Cunningham, Haslett, Fulton.

Private Claims for Damages—Messrs. Hugus, Sankey, Fernon, Darsie, Cunninghim.

Executive Nominations—Messrs. Walker, Hugus, Lawrence, Stine, Fulton.

JAN'Y, 4, 1850.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the standing committees of the House, as follows:

Ways and Means—Conyngham, McClintock, Burden, Baker, Stockwell, Allison, Molloy, Bent, Nickleson.

Judiciary—Porter, Cornyn, Conyngham, Packer, Smyser, Biddle, Rhey, Laird, Scofield.

Retrenchment and Reform—Evans, of Montgomery, M'Laughlin, Leech, Meyers, Acker, Griffin, Robinson.

Claims—Nickleson, Rutherford, Beaumont, Reid, M'Culloch, Williams, Hugo.

Agriculture—Haldeman, Cridland, Flowers, Gibboney, Hart, of Erie, Steward, Nissly.

Pension and gratuities—Klotz, Brower, M'Curdy, Dunn, Powell, Scouller, Kinkead.

Domestic Manufactures—M'Clintock, Baldwin, Black, David, Huplet, Jones, Trone.

Public Buildings—Meek, Duncan, Downer.

Accounts—Marx, Flowers, Zerbey, Espey, Ewing, Jackson, Dobbins.

Education—Finletter, Bowen, Henry, Cessna, Hart, Phila. city, Killinger, M'Curdy.

Vice and Immorality—Meek, Evans, of Berks, Fortner, Miller, Guffey, Steel, Feather.

Militia—Brindle, Evans, of Indiana, Shaffner, M'Dean, Walker, Downer, Wells.

Election Districts—Morrison, Hastings, Lewis, Duncan, Grier, Hart, of Phila. city, Steward.

Banks—Laird, Steel, Watson, Lewis, Porter, Simpson, Morrison, Mowry, Alison.

Estates and Escheats—Cornyn, Baker, Morris, Reid, Roberts, Finletter, Leet.

Compare Bills—Steel, Pierson, Dunn, Klotz, Hemphill.

Roads and Bridges—Shaffner, Slifer, Scofield, Leonard, Smith, Little, Gibboney.

Local Appropriations—Stockwell, Zerby, Smith, of Beaver, Herford, Black, Brower, Cridland.

Corporations—M'Culloch, Biddle, Evans, of Montgomery, Smith of Beaver, Souder, Bent, Grier, M'Laughlin, Haldeman.

Lands—Henry, Evans, of Indiana, Marx, Killinger, Smith, Roberts, Burden.

Library—Hastings, Rhey, Church.

Printing—Bent, Pierson, Evans, of Berks.

Inland Navigation and Internal Improvements—Crawmont, Biddle, Hoge, Slifer, Brindle, Smyser, Bessna, Wade, Leet, Walker, Souder, Jones, Packer.

Divorces—Zerbey, Baker, O'Neill, Simpson, Cornyn, Hemphill, Morris.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Clerk—*Samuel W. Pierson.*

Assistant Clerk—John Patrick.

Transcribing Clerks—Samuel Martin, *Isaac H. M'Cauley.*

Sergeant-at-arms—*Wm. S. Mellinger.*

Assistant Sergeant-at-arms—Daniel S. Rissel.

Doorkeeper—John L. Morris.

Assistant Doorkeeper—George W. Palmer.

Messengers—*Andrew Young*, Samuel Peterson.

Democrats in Roman—Federalists in *Italic*.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Clerk—Wm. Jack, Westmoreland.

Assistant Clerk—Wm. S. Picking, York.

Sergeant-at-arms.—John Piatt, Lycoming.

Assistants—Messrs. Hemphill and Grinder.

Doorkeeper—Isaac Beck, York.

Assistants—Robert Fry, John Horn, Peter Fry, John P. Ray.

Messengers—Henry Huff, of Berks, George Carpenter, of Philadelphia.

Transcribing Clerks—W. L. Gray, J. J. Allison.

☞ "Heroic Age," of the Washington *Union*, has compressed the paper issued with the signature of "Z. Taylor" attached, in the following short space. We commend it to such readers as prefer at once to enter into the merits of the luminous and interesting production:

THE MESSAGE CONDENSED BY LIGHTNING.

Fellow-citizens, &c.:

1. Our eagle is sixty years old, and, in spite of evil prophets, stouter than the stoutest.

2. Congress responsible for everything from Plymoth Rock to Posterity.

3. At peace with all the world, and anxious to be so with *the rest of mankind.* Query: Who are the rest?

4. Blessed with abundance—cursed with the cholera—better for punishment—and thankful that it's over.

5. Not insensible to wars in Europe; but thank God we have had no hand in them.

6. Friendly with Great Britain; ready for reciprocity, and exchange of bilge water, slightly indisposed towards France, though convalescing and anxious to get somebody in exchange for Billy Rives.

7. Knocked the German steamer in the head with the Constitution, and black balled our predecessor.

8. Hunted after the German Empire for five months; not finding it abolished the mission, and sent the furniture to Prussia.

9. Nipped the Round Islanders in the bud; brought back Roy; found nobody guilty, but think somebody should be punished.

10. Gave the continential wars a wide berth, and would have acknowledged Hungary if there had been any Hungary left by the Russian Bear to acknowledged, [Mem. Every Hungarian soldier is a major.]

11. Squared accounts with Portugal, and hope to get the balance.

11. Exceedingly amiable with eight particular Governments—of course, not included in the world or the rest of mankind.

13. Have not spoken to the Pope yet—Government not stable enough for our money.

14. Policy requires us to humor Mexico—keep our faith with her—but plague take the Protocol.

15. Began the boundary of California, but the money gave out.

16. Wanted, a United States lawyer to keep American claimants from cheating the Mexican Commission.

17. New Grenada failing contractor for the great Pacific mail—reported her to herself for punishment.

18. Venezuela *roisdyish*, but quiet enough now to be made pay for the American crockery she has smashed.

19. California being ours, it makes *Chili* a neighbor to be *warmly* cherished.

20. Same to all other South American States in *posse* or *esse*.

21. Brazil will fork over what she owes us, if we will smuggle no more negroes into her ports.

22. Central America has gone to nonentity, and we have treated with the surviving partners of the old firm.

23. Made a contract with Nicaragua for a canal, and invited the world to help us build it.

24. Tehuantepec and Panama important places. The Sandwich Islands some, for a stopping place.

25. Treasury broke by the Mexican war a year after it was finished; despit sixteen millions; a loan and economy recommended to pay it.

26. New Tariff wanted; old one not specific.

27. If the Sub Treasury is *continued* it must be *changed.*

28. Nothing done for agriculture; a bureau required for it in Department of the Interior; book case insufficient.

29. California and New Mexico to be welcomed when they come, how they come, and as they come, and no questions asked.

30. Revenue of California to be spent there, and the balance to be expended in rivers and harbors.

31. Light houses wanted in the Pacific and buoys to attend them.

32. Indian agencies sent after the Indians.

33. Wanted an honest man to look after Mexican land titles and United States gold mines.

34. The great central rail road from the Atlantic to the Pacific, trunks and all, the panacea for every evil.

35. The army too rank.

36. The navy too rusty.

37. War-steamers nice things for poor people.

38. Post offices in California too expensive, postage too high, and franking privilege intolerable.

39. Census to be taken genteely; more soap required.

40. Congress, daddy of the District of Columbia, and bound to support its child in a handsome manner.

41. Veto, a constitutional medicine seldom required, yet sometimes necessary to preserve the system.

42. In conclusion preserve the Union, be happy, and come what will, we'll stand by you to the *bitter end.* Z. T.

AUSTRIAN DESPOTISM—RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On Wednesday last—the second day of the session, Mr. MEEK, of Centre, offered in the House of Representatives, the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS it is the peculiar duty of the American people to protect, defend and perpetuate the blessings of our rational, civil and religious liberty, by both precept and example, and by all proper and constitutional means extend them to all men; *and whereas also*, it is their duty, in the most emphatic manner, to stamp the seal of their disapprobation on any course of political conduct, which tends to enslave the human mind, and degrade the physical man: *and whereas also*, The brave Hungarian people, having risen to assert their rights as freemen, have failed in the attempt, and been crushed beneath the iron heel of Austrian despotism; therefore,

Resolved, &c, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested, to use all honorable means to cause to be signified to the Austrian Government, the disapprobation of the American people, entertain of the course pursued by that Government towards the brave and patriotic Magyars, in their patriotic struggle for political liberty, as well as to use their exertions for the discontinuance of all diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Vienna, until the independence of the Hungarian people shall be by it acknowledged.

☞ The veto power has been exercised twenty five times since the organization of the government, viz: by Washington 2; Madison 6; Monroe 1; Jackson 9; Tyler 4; Polk 3. Total number of vetoes, 25. The whole number of acts passed and approved since the origin of the government is about 7,000, which will make 280 acts for one veto.

Third Lecture.

THE Executive Committee announce to the citizens of Carlisle, that the Third Lecture of the Course will be delivered in Education Hall, on *Thursday Evening*, the 10th instant, by Dr. WM. R. MASSEY, of Baltimore. Subject—THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH.—Admission for Ladies, Free. Gentlemen's Tickets 12½ cents each. The proceeds, after paying expenses, to be appropriated to the relief of the Poor. Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock.

JOHN B. PARKER, WM. H. MILLER,
JAMES HAMILTON, WILLIAM BATT,
SAMUEL ELLIOTT, THOS. H. SKILES,
DR. H. HINCKLEY, ARMSTRONG NOBLE,
JASON W. ERY, E. BEATTY,
S. A. COYLE, JAMES R. SMITH,
Executive Committee.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Wright & Saxton, was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent. The books and papers of the late firm are in the hands of H. Wright, and all persons indebted will please call and settle as early as possible, and all claims against them will be paid by him.

H. WRIGHT,
H. SAXTON.

Carlisle, January 10, 1850—3t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of his former partner, Mr. H. Wright, takes this method of informing his numerous customers and the public generally, that he will continue at the well known stand, in East Main street, directly opposite the store of Charles Ogilby, where will be found constantly on hand the largest and cheapest assortment of goods in his line, such as

Hardware, Cedarware,

Glass of every size, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.—The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers and the community generally, for the liberal patronage given to the late firm, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

HENRY SAXTON.

January 10, 1850.

For Rent.

THE Store Room on West High street, now occupied by Geo. R. Crooks, adjoining Dr. Rawlins' Drug store, is offered for rent from the 1st of April next. Apply to

WM. B. KNOX.

January 10, 1850

For Rent.

THE subscriber offers for rent, from the 1st April next, the Stone Blacksmith Shop on the corner of Hanover and North streets, opposite Orth's hotel. Also, the Frame Coachmaker Shop adjoining on North street, at present occupied by C. Long. Also a two story Stone House in North Hanover street, occupied by J. Burkholder. For terms apply to

JOHN MOORE, Blacksmith.

Carlisle, January 10, 1850—tf

The New Year

HAS brought with it, and added to our former stock of Glass & Queensware, a variety of fine China, Granite, and Blue Liverpool Tea Setts; besides, Dishes, Plates, Bowls, and every article suitable for Dinner Setts; Tumblers, Salts, Pitchers, Toilet setts, and a handsome selection of

Rich & Fancy China,

articles, useful as well as ornamental, making our present stock one of the finest assortments to select from—and to which the attention of our former friends, housekeepers, and others, are invited—at the OLD STAND nearly opposite the Post Office.

Carlisle, Jan. 10