

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.
Published at Philadelphia, Friday, Jan. 31, 1850.

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE SLAVE QUESTION.

The following resolution was lately offered in the House of Representatives, and on motion to take it up on Saturday week, it was negatived by a vote of 40 yeas to 46 nays:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That we deem it our duty to make known in this solemn manner, our determination to oppose by all constitutional means the extension of slavery over territory now free, and our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives are requested to resist all attempts to extend slavery over any part of such territory, however small, and to oppose the admission of any new States into the Union, unless slavery or involuntary servitude shall be forever excluded therefrom.

We are glad to see, among those who voted in the negative, the names of our members, Thomas C. SCOTT, and Henry CHURCH. The ignorant spirit of fanaticism, or, what is worse, the croaking of a demagogue, that is manifested in this resolution, is disgusting to every man of cool, common sense, and revelling in the patriot, who has really the good of his country at heart.

The following gentlemen compose said committee: Allen, Geo H Miller, Carlisle, E. W. R. Rodgers, W. W. J. H. Graham, Dickinson, S. Woodburn, East Pennsylvania, John Sheets, Frankford, W. P. Wright, Hopewell, Col W Wherry, Hampton, R. G. Young, Millin, John B Perry, Monroe, C. W. Ahl, Mechensburg, W Beckels, N Middleton, Wm Jacobs, Newville, James Ahl, N Cumberland, J F Lee, Newton, James McCulloch, Silver Spring, J C Eckels, South Middleton, Alfred Moore, Southampton, W Duane, Shippenburg, Do. W W Nevin, Shippenburg T. H Craig, W Pennsylvania, Joseph McKee.

The Editors sent us contains too many errors to appear in print.

We are under obligations to Messrs. Sterrett and Martin, of the Senate, and Messrs. Sculler, Church, Rhee, and Hemphill, of the House, for public documents.

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PERRY COUNTY.—The Democrats of Perry have appointed Judge BLATTENBERG and Joseph Baily, Esq., as delegates to the State Convention to nominate a Canal Commissioner.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—The Democrats of this county have chosen Maj. THOMAS P. CAMPBELL, delegate to the State Convention, and instructed him to vote for Col. JOHN CRESSWELL, for Canal Commissioner.

Democratic State Convention. The Democratic State Central Committee met at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, and fixed upon Williamsport as the place, and Wednesday, June 19th, as the time for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

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SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE, has "West's first effort in Art," a full page mezzotint by Sartain; "Portrait of Mrs. Polk," a life-like representation of Mrs. James K. Polk, by Sartain; "The Winter Serenade," by Alfred B. Steel, and numerous other engravings of less note. The list of contributors embraces Mrs. Francis Osgood, Mrs. E. C. Kinney, Professor Alden, Professor Rhoads, John Sartain, various Maritimeans, Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, and various others of acknowledged talents.

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W. B. McClure, Esq., of Pittsburg, to be President Judge of Allegheny county, in the room of Judge Patton, whose commission has expired.

GEN. CASE.—At the close of this gentleman's great speech, in the Senate, a few days since, on the Wilmot proviso, he declared his intention to resign his seat in preference to obeying the instructions of the Legislature of Michigan on that subject. The resignation of General Case will be a loss to the whole country.

FATE OF KOSUTH.—If rumors, which appear well authenticated, are true, the intervention of England and France in behalf of Turkey and the Hungarians, has ended in the complete triumph of Russia. The czar has got his terms, and Kosuth, the only man among the revolutionaries of Europe greatly feared, is to be imprisoned for life in a fortress of Central Asia.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.—In the New York Assembly on Friday, Mr. Wheeler, a member from St. Lawrence county, introduced resolutions in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States, when it can be peaceably accomplished.

Mrs. MILLER.—The unfortunate Mrs. Miller, who has recently gained such unenviable notoriety, was, at last accounts, in the city of Raleigh, N. C., where herself and paramour were passing under the assumed name of Mr. and Mrs. Jones. They were boarding in a private family, where Mrs. M. had given birth to a child.

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THE DOMESTIC DEBT.—The domestic debt is so much entitled to his pay as the foreign bondholder, and should be paid in its good currency.

"LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE."

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THE DOMESTIC DEBT.—The domestic debt is so much entitled to his pay as the foreign bondholder, and should be paid in its good currency.

WHY DON'T THEY CRY "RUIN!"

The Federal party—the party of money, of ease, of luxury, of extravagance, of mock regard for the interests of the poor—lately raised the cry of "ruin," when, forthwith, Furness says, a Rolling mill closes operations, or a coal mine is abandoned; and their feelings and their influence cannot be elicited in behalf of the many farmers, and merchants, and laborers, who are often ruined by the proprietors of such mines and furnaces.

An instance of the kind recently occurred in our own county, the recollection of which is still fresh in our memories, and its tendency or effect will be felt for years to come, by those who were duped by false promises, and fictitious shows of prosperous prosperity. Yes, the Sheriff spent many days in disposing of merchant's goods; they were robbed of their all, while many honest, respectable farmers, too, severely felt the shock, and poor, penniless laboring men were not only wronged out of their hard earned wages, but also left without a home, without credit, and without food.

Did the brawling advocates of "protection to home industry" sympathize with those who were in a few days left poor and destitute, or did the Federal press show any regard for them, or expose the oppressive conduct of those who, in a few short weeks, entailed misery, poverty, wretchedness, and the loss of all, upon a score of unsuspecting merchants, farmers, and others? Not they—the whole tragedy was soon wound up, public indignation suppressed, and the scene flitted away, and is now scarcely spoken of. The like instances of wrong, of downright villainy, is of frequent occurrence, and has been for years past, in this county and in the neighboring counties, yet the cry of "ruin" has never, to this hour, been uttered from the Federal press or Federal speech makers.

In this county, we find our population mainly engaged in three general pursuits—agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce. As a nation, we are more dependent on the agricultural interest, in every respect than upon all others combined. But what little regard, what little is done to foster this important business, by the opposite party, as though it really had no existence in this widely extended territory. Let some wealthy landlord, who has been the reputed owner of a forge or furnace, break up, or let some Bank capitalist or stockjobber suspend business, and, as an effect, default his creditors and the people out of their thousands, what weeping, mourning, and lamentations for the fallen are heard and seen in the bitter denunciations of Federal orators and the Federal press.

Then the cry of "ruin" is raised and shouted, and the deluded populace, maddened with excited prejudice, with bitter curses heap their fustian anathemas on the Democratic party, as the instrument and agent of the fearful havoc! This then appears as made to the passions, by Federal demagogues—the ignorant and unsuspecting are thereby led to renounce their allegiance to the principles of Democracy, as they were at the last Presidential election.

We have again and again charged the Federal party with a want of regard for the agricultural interests of Pennsylvania—all other pursuits seem to be preferred to this. They would, if they could, shut up every foreign port against every dollar's worth of our produce. It is a business beneath their dignity—to the proud aristocrat, labor is odious. They will not condescend to notice the hardy yeomanry, who toil in summer's heat and winter's cold, and when on the verge of "ruin," caused by over confidence in some Iron Master, Miner, or Speculator, they will not assist to extricate him from his perilous situation, nor if "protection" to their business is solicited, they are passed by as unworthy of any regard. But when thousands can be made at a farm or a rolling-mill, with but little labor, and iron masters can "distill themselves in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day," then all is well, and the fortunes go bravely on.

This is but a faint picture of the one-sided feeling of the Federal party, which has characterized it ever since it had a real existence. When panics are to be created, a panic is ready at hand witherewith to effect it. True philanthropy is never dreamed of—that which benefits the few is diligently sought after—wealth is their God—ease their delight—power their aim and glory—luxury and extravagance household companions! When conflicting circumstances curtail their ill gotten riches, and those whom they have defrauded ask for their own, they are indignant! They scorn their presence with contemptuous looks. Ask such to cry "ruin" for those whom they themselves have ruined, and a death-like silence pervades the camp—they are still, noiseless, dumb.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

We have received the 18th Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, by Townsend Haines, Superintendent. This is rather an able paper, and discusses, in a plain and sensible manner, some of the imperfections of the present system.

The Superintendent recommends various modifications and amendments, with a view of imparting to the system greater usefulness. The evils complained of are stated as follows:

1st. The imperfection of the reports to the school directors, which prevents a fair statement being made to the Legislature.
2d. Frauds on the department, by which the State appropriation is drawn without the necessary tax being collected.
3d. Inequality of teachers.
4th. An improper selection of books.
5th. The want of a direct and intelligible communication between the directors and superintendent.
6th. Want of funds.

To remedy these defects, which have led to interminable complaints, the power of the Legislature is invoked; and among other things recommended by the existing in some persons or bodies the power of appointing county superintendents, who should be active and zealous friends of liberal education, having a knowledge of the qualifications proper for a teacher, the best mode of instruction, and of the books suitable for schools. It is proposed that these shall exercise a general supervision over the schools of their respective counties, with power to examine teachers, select books best suited for the schools, &c., and also to make out clear and explicit statements of the number of schools, scholars, teachers, and the amount of moneys expended for the use of the department. These reports are now so imperfect as to be almost useless, and it is alleged furnish no true view of the operations of the system; while in many districts the grossest frauds are practised on the treasury by the directors levying a tax sufficient to entitle them to their share of the State appropriation, after receiving which they recall their warrants from the collectors, and support, for a short period, the schools of the districts on the bounty of the State.

The returns of the time the schools are open and the expenditures are equally fraudulent; for the money of the State having been pocketed, the fraud is continued for its own concealment. But said from this, many of the reports are made in such a manner as to be utterly unintelligible, and the fact of the incompetency of directors is strikingly apparent.

The subject of establishing Normal Schools is the next in importance, and is proposed to establish in connection with and emanating from them a central High School, receiving its pupils entirely from the Normal Schools, who should be selected for their talents, learning and virtues. The only objection to this is deemed a want of funds, but even this, in the opinion of the superintendent, should not be suffered to out weigh it. The school tax collected during the last year amounted to \$436,135 81; and the State appropriation to \$183,883 65; making the total amount expended for school purposes \$619,919 36, with

Important from Santa Fe.—Horrible Indian Butchery.

By an arrival here on Saturday, we have received intelligence from Santa Fe up to the 28th of November, which possesses considerable interest. It appears that Mrs. White, who was captured together with her child, some time since, by a predatory band of Eutaw Indians, has been murdered in cold blood by her captors.

The facts are given thus—As soon as the massacre of the party of emigrants, of which Mrs. White formed one, became known, Major Green made preparations to start in pursuit of the Indians. He did so on the eighteenth of November, with his force and soon got on the trail of the Indians.

When he came in sight of the camp of the Eutaws, which he had discovered, he advanced with his men, and precipitately fled—leaving behind their camp equipage and two Indian children. Maj. Green recovered the body of Mrs. White, but could find no traces of her child.

It will be recollected that the husband of Mrs. White, and eight other emigrants on their way to Santa Fe, were murdered by the Eutaws, and Mrs. White and her child made prisoners. Mr. Isaac B. Dunn, the brother of the unfortunate lady, resigned his seat in the Virginia House of Delegates the other day, for the purpose of raising a party and acting out for the Indian country, to endeavor to rescue his sister from the hands of the savages.—Reporter.—Ledger.

SOUND VIEWS.

The Star of the North, one of the ablest Democratic papers in the State, expresses our sentiments to the letter in the subjoined extract. In speaking of the recent attempt made in our State Legislature to instruct our Senators and Members of Congress how to vote on the subjects of slavery and the tariff, that paper remarks:

"The members of our State Legislature are chosen to act on a set of questions totally distinct from those which come before Congress, and they have already too many subjects of State Legislation. Questions of banking and subjects relating to our State improvements, are especially within their province; but we object to see that body converted into a court for trying petty divorce suits, or into an arena for political wrangling. We want no candidates for Governor or Canal Commissioner to come among us bawling about Freedom or the Tariff, as if they themselves were going to dictate the policy of the nation on these subjects. We want no mischievous or embittering quarrel stirred up in our State to distract and divide the Democratic party. We want no such warring of factions as has divided and defeated the Democracy of New York; and we protest against the introduction of such an unfortunate state of politics as now exists in Missouri and Michigan.

The Democratic papers at Harrisburg also indignantly denounce the policy of the Legislature interfering with the opinions of our Congressmen. Let our members of the State Legislature attend to their own duties, and permit our Congressmen to attend to theirs, is the true policy.

Trial of Knepley, for the Murder of his Father. The trial of David C. Knepley, who, it will be remembered, shot his own father—a wealthy citizen of Harrisburg—in April last, commenced before the Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county, (Judge Pearson presiding,) on Thursday last, and has not yet terminated. A correspondent of the Ledger, thus refers to the trial—The prisoner, from his youth up, has been subject to aberrations of intellect, not continuing but occasionally; and was at one time at the Hospital in Philadelphia, under Dr. Kirkbride's care, having previously attempted to cut his own throat. He was discharged partially cured, or at all events, manageable. He subsequently resided at his father's, who at one time had been put outside of his father's bed room window, as a precaution against his harming himself and others. At times since he had appeared perfectly sane; and the effort will now be made on the part of the Commonwealth to show that it was in one of these lucid intervals he killed his father. The popular feeling is certainly running very strong against him; it has been voted nem. con. that he was not insane, and, shewn to be insane; and his conviction is apparently eagerly expected. You may judge of the excitement and the interest taken in the case by the whole population, from the fact that out of the panel of 48 jurors, regularly summoned, only seven jurors were obtained, the others being rejected, nearly all because they had expressed opinions or had made up their minds as to the innocence or guilt of the defendant. A venire was then issued summoning 36 men, and only four obtained; when one of the thirty-six who had been first set aside was recalled and admitted, making the twelve jurors. This business consumed the entire day.

The prisoner on pleading, at first, unexpectedly to all, put in the rather crazy (if not so intended to connect) plea of "guilty, but had a cause for it." The plea of not guilty was, however, substituted by his lawyers.

Appointments by the Canal Commissioners. COLLECTORS.
J. J. Keller, Lancaster.
Stewart Pearce, Columbia.
S. S. Bigler, Harrisburg.
George Smith, Beach Haven.
Stephen Whitson, Northumberland.
Allison White, Danburg.
C. D. Eldred, Williamsport.
C. Thomas, Liverpool.
Seward Law, Newport.
D. W. McCormick, Lewisdown.
A. A. Harrison, Hollidaysburg.
A. A. Douglass, Huntingdonburg.
E. Zeigler, Duncan's Island.
J. Shumaker, Juniata Acquetod.
A. Stewart, Swatara Bridge.
J. K. Hoekman, Easton.
H. Scarborough, New Hope.
J. Hibbs, Bristol.
J. Stillman, Philadelphia.
T. Biting, Pottsville.

SUPERVISORS.
J. M. Soliday, Delaware Division.
Benjamin Saylor, North Branch.
Thomas Bennett, West Branch.
H. D. Rodcarnel, Susquehanna.
J. M. Glougloulin, Easton.
J. S. Miller, Lower Juniata.
J. P. Anderson, Upper do.
John Peters, Western Division.
SUPERINTENDENT.
W. S. Campbell, Portage.

CARGO INSPECTOR.
G. N. Smith, Johnstown.

WEIGH MASTERS.
M. H. Horn, Easton.
R. Williams, Hollidaysburg.
J. C. Cheney, Northumberland.

Mr. S. Knowlton, late Governor of Tennessee, has been selected by the President for minister plenipotentiary to Russia, vice Arthur P. Bagby of Alabama.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1850.
Business generally has been very quiet to-day.—The demand for Flour for shipment continues on the most restricted scale, and only 5000 bbls. sold at \$4.04 for common brands, including a lot of extra at \$5.27 1/2 per bbl; for city consumption prices range from \$5 to \$5.50. Rye Flour is dull at \$2.94 and Corn Meal at \$2.75 per bbl; Grain—There has been a better demand for Wheat, and 5000 bushels chiefly white at \$1.14, with some red at \$1.07 per bush. No sales of Rye. There is but little Corn of any kind, and prices are steady; sales of 3000 bu. good Southern yellow at 50 a 57c. weight. In Oats no change. Whiskey is dull at 24 a 25 cts. in bulk.

NOTICE
I hereby give notice, that all the goods and chattels which belonged to David Reed, and were sold at Constant's sale on the 23rd day of January, 1850, and were purchased by me, and are now left in the possession and care of the said David Reed, until I please to take them away. All persons are therefore warned against intermeddling with them in any manner whatever.
SAMUEL FOUGHT.
January 31, 1850.—2*

FOR RENT.
THE Carlisle Deposit Banking House, except the Banking Room, for one year from 1st of April next. Possession given immediately if required.—For terms apply to the undersigned.
A. H. GRAMER, } Committee
G. W. SHEAPER, }

VENUE ORING.
THE subscriber having had years of experience in this business, and having been recently employed by Shedd Smith to cry his wares, in addition to this, will also attend to "Venue Oying" in town and in the country. In resuming this business, he does so from necessity; and, therefore, respectfully asks for, at least, a share of patronage, which will be thankfully received.
WESLEY MILBR.
Carlisle, Jan. 31, 1850.—3*

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