THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, FEB'Y. 7, 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.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STANDING COMMITTEE.

The members of the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county, will meet at the public house of Mrs. Wunderlich, in Carlisle, on MONDAY the 11th day of February, 1850, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements for appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner. A full attendance of the Committee is earnestly desired.

THREE OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen compose said committee:

Allen, Geo H Miller; Carlisle, E. W., R Snodgrass, W. W., J H Graham; Dickinson, S Woudburn; East Pennsborough, John Sheets; Frankford, W F Swiger; Hopewell, Col W Wherry; Hampden, R G Young; Mifflin, John B Perry; Monroe, C W Ahl; Mechanicsburg, W Eckels; 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 Duncan; Shippensburg Bo., W W Nevin; Shippensburg T., H Craig; W Pennsborough, Joseph McKee.

☞ Messrs. Scouller and Church of the House of Representatives, will accept our thanks for sending us copies of the Report of the Adjutant General for 1849.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—It will be seen by reference to the appointments of the Canal Commissioners, that Mr. M'CLELLAND, of Carlisle, has been reappointed Collector of Tolls, at Portsmouth. This is but an act of justice to Mr. M'C. He has made a most efficient and honest officer, and has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Canal Commissioners. His many friends in this county are rejoiced at his re-appointment, for they know that his business qualifications, added to his experience, peculiarly fit him for a faithful discharge of the duties incumbent upon him.

WORTHY OF IT.—We are pleased to see, by the list of appointments by the Canal Board, that our friend, Lieut. ISAAC S. WATERBURY, of Harrisburg, has been re-appointed as Agent on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad. Waterbury is a whole souled fellow—a good officer, good Democrat, and every way deserving. During the Mexican war, he was a Lieutenant in the "Cameron Guards," a Volunteer company from Harrisburg, and distinguished himself by his bravery and good conduct. He was in several battles and skirmishes, and always acted the part of a brave and true soldier.—We are right glad, therefore, to announce his reappointment. May his shadow never grow less.

SIGNOR BLITZ.—The inimitable jugler, Signor BLITZ, announces in another column, that he will give two entertainments on the evenings of the 11th and 12th instant, at Education Hall, in this borough. Signor B. is the most celebrated and successful jugler of the age. Of course he will have a full house on both evenings.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.—A letter from Harrisburg informs us that the Apportionment Committee of the House met on Monday afternoon, and formed a scale of Senatorial and Representative Districts. Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, according to the Report, is to form a Senatorial district, and elect one Senator. The same counties are joined together as a representative district to elect three members of Assembly.

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—Alexander L. Russel has appointed A. W. Benedict, of Huntingdon, to be Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

MR. BUCHANAN.—This distinguished statesman is now in Washington, and, as we are informed by the correspondent of the Ledger, is trying his best to effect some compromise in regard to the exciting subject of slavery.

A gang of counterfeiters have recently been arrested in Pittsburg. They seem to have been extensive manufacturers and dealers in counterfeit notes on sundry Banks. Four of them have been arrested, viz: Walter Williams, confectioner; James Kirby, saddler and whip manufacturer; G. T. Gilliam, watchmaker, of Pittsburg, and a man named Smith, who keeps a Drug Store at Temperanceville, near Pittsburg.

MR. CLAY'S COMPROMISE RESOLUTIONS.—Mr. Clay's resolutions, by way of compromise on the slavery question, are destined to meet a warm opposition. Immediately after they had been read no less than eight Southern Senators signified their intention to oppose them, viz—Messrs. Mason, Foote, Rusk, Davis, King, Downs, Berrien and Butler.

NOBLE ACT OF A GIRL.—The Baltimore Clipper states that a few evenings since, just after dark, a young female residing on the railroad near Sykesville, observed that the rain had caused a part of the embankment to give way, and entirely cover up the railroad track. Knowing that the train of cars would pass along in a short time, she hastily and alone procured a light, and set to work to remove the obstruction. In a few minutes however, she heard the train approaching at a fearful rate, and abandoning her humane effort to clear the track, she took her station in the middle of the road, and by waving the light to and fro, succeeded in attracting the attention of the engineer, who immediately stopped the engine. In a few moments more, had it not been for the great presence of mind, courage and thoughtfulness of this young girl, the whole train might have been dashed to pieces. Her noble conduct is deserving of the highest reward.

☞ The Harrisburg Telegraph informs us that the "Locofocos" of the House, a few days since, refused to take up the resolution offered by Mr. Church, proposing amendments to the present tariff act. Right—let the tariff and our members of Congress alone.

GEN. CASS AND THE WILMOT PROVISO.

At the conclusion of the great speech of this distinguished statesman, delivered in the U. S. Senate a short time since, upon the subject of the "Wilmot Proviso, its constitutionality, and expediency," Gen. Cass said:

"My sentiments upon the Wilmot Proviso are now before the Senate, and will soon be before my constituents and the country. I am precluded from voting in conformity with them. I have been instructed by the Legislature of Michigan to vote in favor of this measure. I am a believer in the right of instruction, when fairly exercised and under proper circumstances. There are limitations upon this exercise; but I need not seek to ascertain their extent or application, for they do not concern my present position. I acknowledge the obligation of the instructions I have received, and cannot act in opposition to my own convictions of the true meaning of the Constitution. When the time comes, and I am required to vote upon this measure, as a practical one, in a bill providing for a territorial government, I shall know how to reconcile my duty to the Legislature with my duty to myself, by surrendering a trust I can no longer fulfill."

THE PHILADELPHIANS are eating fresh shad, green peas, and tomatoes. We hope they (the Philadelphians of course,) are having a good time.

A FEDERAL FINANCIER.

The semi-annual payment of the interest on the public debt of Pennsylvania, takes place to-day at the Bank of Pennsylvania; and we are gratified to learn that through the skill and patriotic exertions of our worthy state treasurer, the whole amount will be paid in gold and silver; and, for the first time since the resumption of payments, without the necessity of resorting to the loan of a dollar for this purpose.—Heretofore it has every year been found necessary to resort to a temporary loan of two hundred thousand dollars or so, to enable the treasurer to meet the whole of the February interest.

Phila. Daily News.

We clip the above paragraph from the Philadelphia Daily News, a Federal paper of some note. It is a fair sample of Federal candor and truth, and we allude to it for the purpose of exposing an erroneous statement. It is not true that the Commonwealth always required a loan to meet the semi-annual interest. In February and August, 1845, and in February and August, 1846, and in February, 1847, every cent of interest was promptly paid without resorting to a loan. Col. Snowden was then State Treasurer, and his published reports are proof in support of what we state. The Federalists, in their attempt to make political capital for their party, always encroach so much upon truth, that their whole story falls to the ground.

But, Mr. State Treasurer BALL, (for the purpose of deceiving the people,) has been guilty of acts as disgraceful as they are dishonest. In the very face of the law he has refused to cash the money appropriated by the Legislature for the expenses of Government. Our domestic creditors, and even the laborers on our canals and rail roads, have been kept out of their hard earnings, by the obstinate and unlawful conduct of the State Treasurer, who, in defiance of law and justice, refused to pay out the money that had been appropriated for their benefit. After having been guilty of conduct like this, it ill becomes his friends to boast of him having paid off the State interest without a loan. We do not doubt that he has done so, but to enable him to do this, he resorted to the unlawful expedient of cheating his own countrymen out of their money, so that he might boast of having paid the rich bond holders.—During the time Col. Snowden was State Treasurer, he not only paid the State interest without resorting to a loan, but he also promptly paid the appropriations made by the Legislature for State purposes.—He would have scorned the thought of cheating the people of his own State, for the purpose of accommodating bond holders and capitalists. So too, during the time that Mr. Plumer was State Treasurer. It is true, that for the purpose of meeting the interest, he was compelled to make small temporary loans, which were soon cancelled. Had he, like Mr. Ball, refused to cash the appropriations made by the State Legislature—had he refused the laborers on our improvements their wages, he might, also, like Mr. Ball, have paid off the semi-annual interest without resorting to a loan. But he was not the man to be guilty of such base conduct—he was not the man to put the Legislature and the law at defiance, as Mr. Ball has done, and about which Federal editors boast so much. Shame, shame, where is thy blush?

Mr. Ball's management of the State Treasury is about to be investigated by a committee of the House, and when that committee reports we may expect to see the conduct of the State Treasurer exposed to the light of day. If he has been guilty of all with which he stands charged, he should be arraigned before the proper tribunal to answer for his conduct.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Nearly the whole time of the Legislature, thus far, has been occupied in reporting and passing private bills, about which our readers feel no interest.

In the Senate on the 30th ult. Mr. Fernon offered the following joint resolution, which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, &c., that the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to cause an appropriate block of the native marble of this Commonwealth to be conveyed to the National Capital, to take its place in the monument to the memory of Washington, and to have inscribed thereon these words: "PENNSYLVANIA, Founded 1681, by Deeds of Peace."

On the same day Mr. Darsie reported an "act repealing all laws exempting certain kinds of property from taxation," which reads as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That so much of all general and special acts of Assembly heretofore passed, as exempt any kind of property from taxation, except school houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, and grave yards, not embracing more than five acres, belonging to religious congregations, be and the same is hereby repealed.

In the House of Representative, a few days since, Mr. Church of this county, reported a bill prohibiting Banks and Saving Institutions from paying out money such as they refuse to take on deposit.

In the House, on Saturday, the resolutions providing for the election of Judges by the people came up in order. Mr. Porter proposed an amendment, and after considerable debate, on motion of Mr. Hoge, of Mercer, the bill was postponed, and made the order for the following Wednesday.

A WORD FROM HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The Democrats of Columbia county—the county mis-represented in the Senate by the self-elected Speaker BEAT—met in Convention on Monday last, and appointed Wesley Root as Senatorial delegate, and J. S. Follmer as Representativ delegate to the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, without instructions. The Convention also passed, unanimously, the following resolution in regard to the treachery of Valentine Best:

Resolved, That Valentine Best, the Senator from this district, has, by his conduct and votes in the Senate, proved recreant to every trust reposed in him. He has basely violated every pledge given to his constituents before and after his election; and now in justice to ourselves and the Democracy of the State, we drown him as a Democrat, and request him to resign his seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Election of Judges.

It is truly gratifying to think that the enemies of this important measure will be foiled in their attempts to defeat it. After they had made several efforts to kill the proposed amendment to the Constitution, adopted by the last Legislature, the Senate of our State have concurred in the proposition without making any amendments, and that, too, by nearly a unanimous vote. It is hardly probable now that the measure will meet with anything like formidable opposition in the House. The people should keep their eyes upon those who array themselves in opposition to it. So says that able Democratic paper, the *Washington (Pa.) Examiner.*

MR. CLAY AND THE WHITE HOUSE.—The Washington correspondent of the N. O. Bulletin, (Whig,) thus describes an interview between Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor:

A day or two ago, Mr. Clay paid his respects to President Taylor, and the two great men naturally turned their conversation upon the course of the members of the House of Representatives in not coming to an organization. The President expressed his emphatic regret that such a state of disorganization or non-organization should exist to stop the wheels of government.

"General," said Mr. Clay, "have you invited your friends in the House of Representatives to come and counsel with you on the subject?"

"No, no," replied the President, "I have not."

"*Ah!*" exclaimed been Clay, and there the subject dropped.

A portion of the Meadville and Brokenstraw Plank Road has been, or is about to be put under contract.

SLAVERY—MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTIONS.

On our first page will be found the resolutions of Mr. Clay, together with some explanatory remarks, which he offered in the U. S. Senate on the 29th ult., in relation to the settlement of the all-absorbing question of slavery—a question which at this time is threatening the peace of the Union, a calamity which every patriot desires to avert. The first resolution declares that California, with suitable boundaries, should, upon her application, be admitted into the Union, as we understand, with her present Constitution. The second declares that slavery does not exist by law in the territories recently acquired from Mexico, and is not likely to be introduced there, and that it is not expedient for Congress to provide by law for its introduction or exclusion, and that suitable territorial governments ought to be established by Congress, for such of the said territories as are not included within the limits of the State of California, without any reference to the question of slavery. This is the doctrine of nonintervention. The third and fourth relate to the settlement of the question of boundary between Texas and New Mexico. The fifth declares that it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, so long as it exists in Maryland. The sixth, that it is expedient to abolish the slave trade in the District. The seventh, that more effectual provision ought to be made to carry out the provisions of the constitution in regard to fugitive slaves. The eighth, that Congress has no power to interfere with the slave trade between the States.

The Harrisburg *Keystone*, in speaking of these resolutions, says:

The first proposition is one to which, we presume, there will be but little opposition made from any quarter. That the people of a State have a right to form their own constitution, subject to the provisions of the constitution of the United States alone, is a proposition so plain to our mind, that we can hardly regard it, at this day, as a fairly debatable question. The second proposition will meet with opposition from the North and South. The extreme Southern men deny the law to be as asserted by Mr. Clay.—For ourselves, we are of opinion, that not less than nine out of ten of the ablest jurists of the country, believe this law to be as the resolution asserts it.—On the other hand, there are many people in the North opposed to the extension of slavery, who believe that it may be carried into those territories, and that it is best that Congress should meet the question and settle it, by direct prohibition. This a large majority of the southern people say, Congress has no power to do, and that it would be a direct violation of their rights, and justify secession and a dissolution of the Union. It is between these two extremes, Mr. Clay wishes to effect a compromise.

About the question of boundary, referred to in the 3d and 4th resolutions, we are not sufficiently informed to express any definite opinion. In regard to the remaining resolutions, they meet our views fully. We do not think Congress ought to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, as it exists in Maryland; but we do think, the district ought not to be a slave mart. We also think, that Congress ought to pass a practical and efficient law, to carry the provisions of the constitution, in regard to the fugitive slaves, into effect in good faith. The want of such a law, we believe to be the most prominent cause of irritation and bad feeling between the two sections of the Union. We regard it as a question of much greater practical importance to the South, than the question of the proviso.

INSTRUCTING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The following article from that able and consistent Democratic paper, the *Lycoming Gazette*, is worthy of attention. All the true Democratic papers of the State, we are pleased to see, hold the same views on this subject as are expressed in the article below:

The itching for notoriety, which is constantly prompting members of the Legislature to introduce resolutions *instructing* our Senators and *requesting* our Representatives in Congress to do this or do some particular thing, has on more occasions than one, been noticed with regret. Instead of applying themselves to the business of the State, and digesting laws for its good government, too many of the members, we fear, fancy that the people have sent them to the wrong place, and that instead of being at Harrisburg, their talents and wisdom entitle them to a seat in Congress. Hence instructions are all the go—the wisdom of the Legislature is profound the views of Congress nonsense.

But we trust that the arrogance of the Legislature, in presuming to instruct our Senators on questions in which the members themselves have not been instructed by the people, is virtually at an end. We hope the practice received its quietus, in the refusal of the House a few days since, to take up certain fanatical resolutions relating to slavery. The decided vote in the negative, indicates pretty strongly a desire on the part of a majority to confine their deliberations to appropriate questions, without travelling beyond the State, to interfere with subjects which the people have confided to the discretion of other minds. There may be occasions when the views of a State Legislature can be expressed with propriety, but they are rare and extraordinary in their nature. Nothing of that kind can be urged now, and should the present Legislature proceed to pass its usual batch of instructions, we trust the people will signify to the members of the next, at the time they are chosen, that they are selected to make laws for Pennsylvania, and not for the United States. A gentle hint of this kind will be potential in preserving the dignity of the Commonwealth, which of late has received some sad blows.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

Despatch from Earl Grey—Annexation prescribed by the British Government, &c., &c.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.

The following is a copy of an official despatch received at Toronto, by Lord Elgin, from the home government:

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, Jan. 9.

My Lord—I have to acknowledge your despatches, of the dates and numbers quoted in the margin. I have laid these despatches before her Majesty, and also the addresses of the warden and counsellor of the Municipal Council of the Gore district, of the Lieutenant Colonel and officers of militia of the first and eighth battalions of the regiment of Dorchester, of the officers of the fourth battalion of the regiment of the Ramoursaka district, the inhabitants of St. Anne, and of the officers of militia, and Lieutenant Colonel commanding battalions of the regiment of Quebec, enclosed in the two first of these despatches, which her Majesty has been pleased to receive very graciously.

It has afforded her Majesty great satisfaction to receive the expressions of that loyalty and attachment to the British crown, which she trusts is generally felt by her Canadian subjects.

With regard to the address to the people of Canada, in favor of severing the province from the British dominions, for the purpose of annexation to the United States, which forms the subject of three of these despatches, I have to inform you that her Majesty approves of your having dismissed from her service those who have signed the document, which is scarcely short of treasonable in its character.

Her Majesty confidently relies on the loyality of the great majority of her Canadian subjects; and she has, therefore, determined to exert all the authority that belongs to her, for the purpose of maintaining the connexion of Canada with this government, being persuaded that the permanence of that connexion is highly advantageous to both.

Your Lordship will therefore understand that you are commanded by her Majesty, to resist, to the utmost of your power, any attempt which may be made to bring about the separation of Canada from the British dominions, and to mark, in the strongest manner, her Majesty's displeasure with all those who may, directly or indirectly, encourage such a design; and, if any attempt of this kind should take such a form that those who are guilty of it may, according to such advice as you may receive from your law advisers, be made responsible for their conduct in a court of justice, you will not fail to take the necessary measures for bringing them to account. I am, my Lord, your most obedient servant,

GREY.

To the Right Hon. Earl of Elgin.

Correspondence of the Volunteer.

Letter from Harrisburg—Trial of Knepley for the Murder of his Father.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 5, 1850.

Mr. Editor—The case of the Commonwealth vs. David C. Knepley, an outline of the facts of which you published in your last number, has at length been terminated. This afternoon, the jury, after having been out for about two hours, returned a verdict of "*not guilty, on the ground of insanity.*" To say that this case was ably conducted, would be but a sorry compliment to the counsel, who, for twelve days, have been engaged in contesting every point which could be brought to bear. The prisoner was shown to have been, from his youth, subject to attacks of mental alienation, so much so, as at times to entirely disqualify him from being able to distinguish between right and wrong. In prison he imagined himself to be "David, Prince of Israel," clothed with a power to avenge himself upon his enemies. He thought he was persecuted by a young girl who lived at his father's house, who would enter him and take possession of him. The only means by which she could be ejected, was by the liberal use of Sands' Sarsaparilla and Croton oil; by these remedies all the evil spirits in his body would be cast out and would then appear as white toads or bullfrogs. Thrice he attempted to depart this life by cutting his throat, but not being sufficiently versed in anatomy to know the locality of the jugular vein he failed. His appearance and conduct in court marked him out as different from ordinary men.—His white and livid face, his staring, glassy, and expressionless eyes, and his calm, composed, uninterested demeanor, indicated that lunacy was no stranger to him. When called upon to plead, he acknowledged the commission of the crime, and said he was "justified in doing it." His counsel, of course, immediately put in the plea of "not guilty." Very much trouble was experienced in procuring a jury who had not formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar. By the by, an amusing incident occurred in a case of so tragic a cast. One of the persons called to act in the capacity of a juror, when asked whether he had formed and expressed an opinion, answered, "No, sir, but he ought to be hung!" You can imagine that the risibilities of the by standers were no little effected. The verdict appears to have given general satisfaction, and was expected by those who heard the testimony.

Yesterday there was a little "music" at the capitol, occasioned by a resolution offered by Mr. Beaumont, in the House of Representatives, to the effect that "a committee be appointed, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the existing federal relations of this State as a member of this Union, and make report of the result of their inquiries to this House." As this was intended for a thrust at slavery, at once gentleman sprang to their feet anxious to raise their voices for the North.—Messrs. Allison, Porter, and others made themselves heard to the gratification of themselves and their friends. With the remarks of no one was I more pleased than with those of Mr. Killinger, from Lebanon. Although conflicting with many on the same side of the House, he was clear, judicious and conciliatory. Mr. K. will make himself a name; for so young a man he has a good intellect, good judgement, and good practical common sense. He is a quick, ready debater, a clever fellow, but has one fault—he is a rank Whig.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Gen. Packer made a most powerful speech against the appeal of the Homestead Exemption law. It was just such an appeal as might be expected from the talented Senator from Lycoming. I would that I could give you an abstract of his remarks, and the high and noble stand which he took, but I cannot—justice to him, to your readers, and myself, prevent me.

I might add a word as to the discussion on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, in the House on Saturday, but time and inclination both conspire to make me drop my pen. Yours, DERRY.

For the Volunteer.

MUSIC AND ITS PRACTICE.

A celebrated writer observes, very justly, that "the diffusion of a taste for music, and the increasing elevation of its character, may be regarded as a natural blessing. The tendency of music is to soften and purify the mind. All music of an elevated character is calculated to produce such effects."

The Greeks, during the whole period of their history, considered music as an art of great dignity and importance, and cultivated it with the utmost assiduity. Its practice formed an essential part of education among the higher ranks, and its theory occupied the attention of the most distinguished men of science, several of whose writings on the subject are still extant.

Plato and Aristotle concur in attributing to music great moral powers; Socrates, when far advanced in years, commenced learning to play upon musical instruments, and deeply regretted that he had not been taught music earlier, but endeavored to remedy this defect in his education (as he considered it,) by the patient study of the principles and practice of the art. And it is also recorded in history that many celebrated orators have made music a regular study, by which they gave to their elocution that cadenced measure which the Greeks call Rythmopœia, and also acquired the means of varying the shades of diction with that melodious accuracy, intonation and coloring, which move, persuade, and enchant.

The late Dr. Busby has observed that "the power of sweet sounds has been felt and acknowledged in all ages; and the pleasurable sensations awakened by Euphony, have been universally allowed to add to the value of life."

It has also been observed that most of the men whose names have been blazoned on the page of history, or immortalized as discoverers in the regions of physical science, have been also remarkable for their devotion to music. A few distinguished names and instances only will be now mentioned.

Dr. Herschell, the great Astronomer, was the successful candidate, among six competitors, for the situation of Organist to the parish church, Halifax, Yorkshire, (England,) in 1766.

Frederick the Great, who is acknowledged to have been one of the greatest statesmen Europe ever saw, was a clever musician and celebrated Flute player. He was in the habit of playing on the Flute four hours a day, when not in the field.

Henry the Fourth, the first protestant monarch of France, a sagacious and benevolent ruler, was ardently attached to the science of music. Many of his musical compositions are much admired even at the present day.

The interest which Dr. Franklin, (that admirable and great Philosopher,) took in music may be seen from his letter to Padre Beccaria, describing the new musical glasses of his own invention. Also in his letter to Oliver Keave, respecting the best medium for conveying sound.

There are many instances in history which prove that Alfred the Great excelled in music as in general knowledge—and his love for the art and science may be fairly inferred from the fact of his having established a Professorship or Choir of music in the University of Oxford, in 886—nearly a thousand years ago.

Oliver Cromwell was fond of music; he frequently indulged himself in hearing it.

Luther not only studied and practised music himself, but also exerted his influence to encourage its cultivation by others, and he said "I always loved music, and would not for a great matter be without the little skill which I possess in the art."

The late Dr. Channing in a public address introduced the subject of music thus: "Let taste and skill in this beautiful art be spread among us, and every family will have a new resource. Home will gain a new attraction, social intercourse will be more cheerful, and an innocent amusement will be furnished to the community—and among the bonds of society, perhaps no one produces so much universal good as music.

The late lamented Kirk White has beautifully described the power of music in some verses which he wrote—but for the sake of brevity two verses only are here extracted:

"Music, all powerful o'er the human mind,
Can still each mental storm, each tumult calm;
Soothe anxious care on sleepless couch reclin'd,
And e'en fierce anguers furious rage disarm.
* * * * * * *
Oh! surely melody from Heaven was sent
To cheer the soul when tir'd with human strife;
To soothe the wayward heart by sorrow rent,
And soften down the rugged road of life.

Although the cultivation of music has been so highly recommended by the before named characters—both by precept and example—let not the reader suppose it can be properly cultivated except under the direction of an able teacher of acknowledged taste and skill in the art in the preliminary steps or early stages of the students attempts—and especially should he bear in mind the judicious remarks of the celebrated historian and professor of music, Dr. Burney. "Whoever expects to learn the whole principles of an art by a single book, or indeed any number of books, without oral instruction must be disappointed."

ORPHEUS.

MATTERS IN WASHINGTON.

Senator Houston on the Slavery Question—Expected Return of the Russian Minister.

WASHINGTON, Feb 4.

The excitement growing out of the Slavery question is fast subsiding; and the belief is generally entertained that a compromise will yet be effected on such a basis as will satisfy the moderate men of all parties and sections. It is expected that Senator Houston will address the Senate to-morrow, on the Slavery question. It is understood that he will take the ground that the constitutional right is not vested in Congress either to prohibit or establish slavery. He is willing to admit all the territories into the Union as States, as soon as they have taken the necessary initiatory steps, leaving to the people of the territories the settlement of the slavery question.

On this basis, he will appeal to the people of the North and South to compromise. In regard to Texas, he will oppose a division of her territory, unless Texas agrees to cede a portion of her territory for a fair equivalent. It is also understood that Mr. Houston will take this occasion to assail Mr. Calhoun, and will endeavor to show the inconsistency of his (Mr. C.'s) political course on the various questions now agitating the country.

The Washington *Union*, of this morning, contradicts the oft repeated report that the Russian Minister, M. Bodisco, has been recalled; and adds, that he is expected in Washington some time next month, to resume the duties of his office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

The Hudson Bay Company, through the British Minister, have renewed their proposition, made during the administration of President Polk, to the United States Government, to dispose of all their possessory rights in Oregon, south of 49 degrees, for a million of dollars. This proposition was communicated to the Senate, in executive session. The price asked is the same as before, although the property has increased in value.

Appointments by the Canal Commissioners.

William English, Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad.

Weigh Masters—John Kline, at Philadelphia; John Dunlap, at Lancaster; Thomas Welsh, at Columbia; Robert Vaughn, at Portsmouth.

Cargo Inspectors—Richard R. Young, at Philadelphia; Eli Overdeer, at Lancaster; J. G. McKissic, at Columbia; L. P. Kinsey, at Bristol.

Agents Phila. and Col. R. R.—John Rankin, Jas. A. Cunningham, Isaac S. Waterbury, Lewis Trauck, James Hunter, Charles Brady, A. F. Hambright, Thomas McMichael.

Agents Allegheny Portage R. R.—James McIntyre, Jos. Kemp, S. S. Barr, W. Edson, O. A. Traugh, Wm. McFarland, Vincent Phelps, C. Scully.

Collectors—Robert Laverty, Parksburg; Mitchell McClelland, Portsmouth; —— Martin, Freeport Aqueduct.

Ranall M. Maddock, Inspector of Cars, Philadelphia and Columbia R. R.

B. M. Harvey, despatch agent at Plane.

John Kulp, keeper out-let lock at Columbia.

FIRE.—The barn of Mr. Wm. Carl on South Pitt street, in this borough, caught fire on Friday night last, but although the firemen were speedily on the spot, the building burned so rapidly that their efforts were unavailing except to save the surrounding property. A couple of horses were fortunately got out in time, but a small lot of produce in the barn was entirely consumed.—*Herald.*

Select School.

The following is the return of the three best scholars for November and December, 1849:

School No. 11. Rufus E. Shapley, Charles F. Eckels, Robert McCartney.

School No. 12. Mary J. Hannan, Martha Huffman, Anna C. Ritler.

School No. 13. Anna B. Ege, Eliza J. Rheem, Arabella Rinehart.

School No. 14. H. G. Seymour, Wm. Mahon, John Hitner.

School No. 15. Adelaide R. Hoffman, Mary J. Lamberton, Sarah J. Porter.

School No. 16. Charles W. Bell, Wm. J. Natchet, Wm. H. Harkness.

N. B. Those named first stand highest for improvement.

MARRIED.

At Harrisburg, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Wm. R. De Witt, Mr. J. G. CARMONY, of Carlisle, to Miss MARY ANN, only daughter of Mr. George Bitner, of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county.

DIED.

In this borough, on the 17th inst., Mr. DAVID TURNER, in the 69th year of his age.

On the 20th inst., Mrs. MARY, wife of John H. Henricks, in the 24th year of her age.

Sixth Lecture.

THE Executive Committee announce to the citizens of Carlisle, that the Sixth Lecture of the Course will be delivered in Education Hall, on *Thursday Evening*, the 7th inst., by the Rev. John N. HORNMAN. Subject—"*Peculiarities of American Character.*" Admission for Ladies, Free. Gentlemen 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, JAMES HAMILTON, SAMUEL ELLIOTT, DR. H. HINCKLEY, JASON W. EBY, S. A. COYLE, WM. H. MILLER, WILLIAM BATT, THOS. H. SKILES, ARMSTRONG NOBLE, E. BEATTY, JAMES R. SMITH, *Executive Committee.*

MUSIC!

MR. CHARLES DONMALL, Teacher of the Flute, Violin and Guitar, continues to give lessons on those instruments, in his rooms at Burkholder's. His further stay in Carlisle will probably be brief. A good second hand Guitar for sale very cheap.

February 7, 1850.

GOLDEN HORSE HOTEL.

ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE, CARLISLE, PA.

THE subscriber, having leased the above large and commodious HOTEL, situated on the corner of the Public Square and South Hanover street, and lately occupied by Benj. L. Eshleman, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public that he is prepared to entertain them in a manner which cannot fail to meet their approbation.

THE HOUSE has the most pleasant location in the borough—has been newly furnished and otherwise improved, and no pains will be spared to make those who may sojourn with him, comfortable during their stay. His parlors are large and well furnished, and his chambers supplied with new and comfortable bedding.

HIS TABLE will be supplied with the best the market can afford, and all who are connected with his house will be found attentive, careful, and obliging.

THE BAR will contain the best liquors the city can produce.

HIS STABLING is entirely new and extensive, capable of accommodating from 50 to 60 horses—making it a desirable stopping place for

Drovers,

and will be attended by a skillful Ostler. In short, nothing will be wanting calculated to add to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders taken by the week, month, or year.

☞ TERMS MODERATE.

JOHN HANNON.

February 7, 1850.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Positively for two Evenings and one Afternoon Only!

AT EDUCATION HALL, CARLISLE.

VENTRILOQUISM, MAGIC, AND THE LEARNED CANARY BIRDS!

SIGNOR BLITZ, has the honor to announce that he will give entertainments at the above place, on Monday and Tuesday Evenings, February 11 & 12, and an afternoon performance on Tuesday, February 12, at 3 o'clock.

The Leaned Canary Birds,

will go through their truly astonishing and highly pleasing performances.

The Ventriloquism,

will be of the most amusing description.

The Magical Allusions,

will be of the most astonishing character.

Admission 25 cents. Children half price. Doors open at 7. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

Bargains!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are determined to close out the remaining stock of Winter goods, without regard to cost. Persons wishing to purchase cheap goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the cheap store of

ARNOLD & LEVI.

February 7, 1850.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-office at Carlisle, Pa., February 1, 1850. Persons inquiring for letters on this list, will please say they are advertised.

Armstrong Jas (tanner) 2	Kennedey Andrew
Althouse Alexander	Knight Alfred
Ambers Charles	Koil Raichel
Briselton Rebeckah 2	Krysher David
Bellte Rebecka	Kissinger George
Belte Elmira	Lamason Benjamin
Boist Anna	Lavan Emanuel
Blosser David	Line William
Blasser John	Line George
Barrick Andrew	Lippert Susannah
Bowles Jerome	Lippord S Mrs
Boles Jeratte	Lindsey Alexander
Blair John	Lehman Mary M
Bryan David	Long Sarah E
Bookwalter Henry	Longsdorff Michael
Braught Capt George	M'Calister James
Brien James	M'Gaughey Theodore
Brenhorn John	M'Haffey Mary A
Brenner George jr	M'Bride John 2
Bender Elmira 2	Merrill Louisa
Brown William	Milifaunt John
Breakermaker Susan	Mullville Charles
Bare Lydia Ann	Miller Thomas William
Coffman Elisabith	Moose Sarah Ann
Caufman Mary Ann	Moser & Co H G
Clark William B	Myers Jacob
Clark William	Mehaffie James
Clark John	Michler Michael
Cornman William	Mickey John G
Cruller John	Nevill Henry A
Crocket James	Neidich William
Chase George B	Nithust George
Cromer Chiston	Oyster David
Cassatt William	Orr William
Carothers William	Parker H Mrs 2
Campbell Caroline	Parsen Malinda
Castul Shdrach	Porter Mrs Com.
Crous Mary	Pechard Daniel
Coxel John M	Phillips Mrs Mary Ann
Cramer Jacob	Rider Elizabeth
Cuince Cathrine	Rickabaught Jacob
Curlay Saml	Riday Charles S
Crane Wm H	Renles Betsy
Dace John F C	Reynolds Elon Threse
Dill Margarett	Robinson Elizabeth
Dermott Edward M	Roleron Mary Mrs
Egan Mr	Shaffer Cathrine
Fleming Edward	Shugart Jonathan
Feak Cathran	Sherrin John
Fabian James M	Schroll Joseph
Flym Thos O	Strome George
Ginton Leah	Smith Anna
Gintin Jacob	Snider John
Gehman Anna	Slattery Thomas
Grier John	Spahr Andrew
Griffin John	Sprecker & Rohrer
Grisswold Lafayette	Stine Barbara
Green Joseph	Stiles Daniel O
Green John	Streck Freedrich
Harlin James A	Steward Miss M
Hamman Jacob	Stewart Sarah
Harrington Hanorah	Stouffer John
Hipel George	Shumberger Nicholis
Hippel Charles D	Shamberger Eliza
Hoch Mary B	Surgert Abraham
Hopple Abraham jr	Swigert William R
Hossler John	Thompson John
Humes Rebecka	Trimble Samuel W
Hedden Margret 2	Uhler Mrs Sarah 2
Healy Thomas	Waggoner Ann
Hencher William H	Wallis Ihane
Hummich C P	Walker Elizabeth
Jacobs George	Wolf John
Kline Peter 2	Woods Sarah
Ratner Jacob	Wilt Kate
Karsh George jr	Wilson Blake
Keller John B	Welsh William
Kell Sarah	West James W 2
Keler William W	Young William
Kenneday A	

B. D. WUNDERLICH, P. M.

HERE IS WHERE YOU GET YOUR CHEAP

Saddles & Harness.

C. J. CARMONY, is thankful for past favors, and still soliciting his share of public patronage, respectfully announces to his customers and the public in general, that he still continues to pursue the Saddle and Harness Making in all its various branches, in South Hanover street, a few doors below Hannan's Hotel, and nearly opposite Bentz's store, in the Borough of Carlisle; where he will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order, every article in his line of business; such as

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,

HARNESS, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c., of every description and variety. Also, Brichbands, Duckbands, Housens, Croppers, Blind-bridles, Girths single and double, and Hulters of every kind, which he is determined to sell cheap, so that customers and others will find it to their advantage to purchase from him. Having, from experience, a practical knowledge of his business and a determination to use none but the best of materials, he feels no hesitency in recommending his work, confident that it will command a liberal share of public patronage.

Good Oak Wood will be taken in exchange for work.

C. J. C.

Carlisle, Feb 7, 1850—3m

"I am a man, and deem nothing which relates to man foreign to my feelings.

READ!! **Youth & Manhood.** A VIGOROUS LIFE, *OR A PREMATURE Death.*

Kinkelin on Self Preservation.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

This Book, just published, is filled with useful information, on the infirmities and diseases of the Generative System. It addresses itself alike to Youth, Manhood and Old