THE VOLUNTEER.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, MARCH 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.

BOROUGH ELECTION—DEMOCRATIC WARD MEETINGS.

The Democrats of the East Ward, of the borough of Carlisle, are requested to meet at Maglauchlin's hotel, on Saturday evening next, the 9th of March, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to the spring election.

The Democrats of the West Ward will meet at Burkholder's at the same time, and for the same purpose. Let every Democrat attend.

Carlisle, March 7, 1850. MANY.

TO THOSE INDEBTED.

During the week of the April Court we shall expect those who know themselves indebted to this office for subscription, advertising, job work, &c. to discharge their respective accounts. We have heavy liabilities to meet in the month of April, and must therefore appeal to those indebted, to come forward, during the April court, (if not before,) and assist us to discharge our own obligations. We shall confidently expect a compliance with this request.

AN ABLE SPEECH.—The able and patriotic speech of our member of Congress, Mr. M'LANAHAN, will be found on the first page of to day's paper. We bespeak for it the attention of our readers. It is short and to the point, and does honor to the head and heart of its author. In this speech Mr. M'L. exposes the dishonesty used by the Federalists to secure the election of Gen. Taylor, by representing him as a Wilmot Proviso man at the North, and at the South as being favorable to the extension of slavery. His remarks in regard to the Union will find a response in the hearts of those who love their country, and who are willing, if called upon, to defend it when threatened by enemies at home or from abroad. Again we say, let all our readers give this speech a careful perusal.

☞ Our Member of Congress, Mr. M'Lanahan, will accept our thanks for his attention. We are also indebted to our Senator and Members of the State Legislature for sending us documents, &c.

THE DIFFICULTY SETTLED.—In the early part of last week, Col. Jefferson Davis, (U. S. Senator from Mississippi,) sent a challenge to Col. Wm. H. Bissell, (Member of Congress from Illinois,) in consequence of Col. B. having intimated in a speech that Col. Davis didn't do all the fighting at the battle of Buena Vista. The challenge was accepted, and Thursday last agreed upon as the day of meeting. But, on the evening before the duel was to take place, the difficulty was honorably adjusted. The Washington correspondent of the *Ledger*, in his letter of Thursday last, says—"The much talked of difficulty between Col. Davis of Mississippi, and Col. Bissell, of Illinois, was amicably settled last night by the personal intervention of the President. They were to have fought this morning at six o'clock, with muskets, at fifteen paces.—The preliminaries were all settled. Everbody rejoices at the happy termination of this affair."

THE AMERICAN UNION.

A distinguished missionary once said—"My heart always leaps up when I see in a foreign land, the stars and stripes of my country. I forget all her parties, and sectional divisions, and think of her as one great country, which God has blessed above all others on the earth."

The great mass of the people love to think of the United States as one great country, and the idea of a dissolution of the Union is abhorent to them. In New Orleans, at a recent celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims, the following sentiment was offered by the Hon. S. S. Prentice—"The Union; may it be perpetual! May the time never arrive when a son of New England shall be a foreigner in New Orleans, or a creole a foreigner in New England!" On the same occasion, Judge Bullard offered the following—"The Union of these States; it must be preserved in spite of the fanaticism of a few zealots of the North, or a few hot heads of the South."

Gen. Houston, in the U. S. Senate a short time since, concluded his great speech on the slavery question with these words—"I wish, if this Union must be dissolved, that its ruins may be the monument of my grave, and the graves of my family. I wish no epitaph to be written to tell that I survived the ruin of this glorious Union." The able member of Congress from this district, Mr. M'Lanahan—whose speech we publish to-day—concluded his remarks in the House of Representatives, thus—"What, sir, dissolve this Union!—a Union cemented by the highest and holiest associations of the past, the proud triumphs of the present, and the glorious prospects of the future! Never! Dissolve this Union! God of my country, forbid it!"

The feeling here indicated pervades, we doubt not, the hearts of an overwhelming majority at the North and the South, the East and the West. A convincing proof of this, were proof necessary, lies in the fact, that these "zealots and hotheads," have no influence over the great mass of citizens. A public man can scarce perform a more suicidal act, than to advocate measures tending, in the remotest degree, towards disunion. The States whose legislatures pass blustering and nullifying resolutions, will soon find that they have weakened their influence, even with the States on whose sympathy and support they counted.

The spirit of union is strong between the sister States. The perception of the advantages flowing from the Union, the glorious recollections of the past, the bright and expanding visions of the future, and above all, the sweet chords of Christian love which we would fain hope will stand the strongest strain, form a bond of Union, which the "zealots and hotheads" cannot sever.

ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA.

In the National House of Representatives, on the 27th ult., Mr. DOTY gave notice that he would shortly introduce a bill admitting California into the Union with her present boundaries, as follows:

"*An act to admit the State of California into the Union.*"

Whereas, The people of California have formed for themselves a Constitution and State Government, and applied for admission into the Union as a State, and

Whereas, The said Constitution has been officially communicated to Congress, and is republican in its character; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the State of California, with the boundaries described in the said Constitution, shall be, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. The said State of California shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may make for securing the title in such soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof, and no taxes shall be imposed on land, the property of the United States—which said provisions are hereby declared to be the fundamental conditions upon which the said State is admitted into the Union.

THE FEDERALISTS AND SLAVERY.

The Washington *Republic*—the organ of the President and his cabinet—has at last taken a position on the slavery question. That paper now boldly advocates the policy of Gen. CASS—that of *non-intervention* on the part of Congress on the subject of slavery; and it goes on to show, by solid argument, that the people of the territories themselves have the right to form their own constitutions.

This has been the position of the Democratic party from the first, and we are certainly glad to perceive that the President and his Cabinet, and his accredited editors, have been forced, in self-defence, to assume the same ground as that advocated by Gen. Cass in his "Nicholson Letter." That letter was bitterly denounced by the Federalists of this State, and the sentiments it promulgated were assailed in the fiercest manner possible. Gen. Cass was termed a "dough-face" by his revilers, and all the foul epithets that malice and hatred could invent were heaped upon him because of the sentiments proclaimed in his letter.

Gen. Taylor, on the other hand, had no opinion on the slavery question, nor indeed on any subject whatever. In the North his friends declared that he was favorable to the so-called Wilmot Proviso. In the South his friends pointed to his hundreds of slaves, as the best argument that he was favorable to the institution of slavery. Thus was the political canvass conducted, and thus were the people cheated and hoodwinked. By this system of fraud and falsehood, the Federalists succeeded in defeating that great American statesman, Gen. Cass—a man who had opinions of his own, and who had the honesty and the nerve to declare them. *He* did not ask the people to vote for him in the dark, nor did he, like a hypocrite, assume two faces—one for the North, and another for the South. No—Gen. Cass was not the man to be guilty of such base stratagem; he was not the demagogue to countenance such trickery, even to gain the Presidency. He published his opinions to the world, that all might know them.

Gen. TAYLOR, therefore, never could have been elected had he, like Gen. Cass, expressed his opinion in regard to slavery. Nor do we find fault with him now because he agrees with Gen. Cass, as to the proper mode of settling this vexed question; on the contrary we are glad to see him exhibit symptons of rightmindedness on a question of such vital interest to the peace of our Union; but we do think that he and his cabinet should come out and acknowledge that they are indebted to Gen. Cass and his supporters for having first suggested the policy of non-intervention by Congress on the subject of slavery. If they are converts to the doctrines of Gen. Cass, they should acknowledge the fact, and they would be the more honored for the course they now pursue.

But, in this State, how stand those who were the supporters of Gen. Taylor, and who at the same time denounced the Nicholson letter of Gen. Cass? Can they continue to applaud Gen. Taylor after he has adopted the sentiments of the Nicholson letter as his own? Can they, in the face of their former professions, commend Gen. Taylor for pursuing the very course they denounced Gen. Cass for pursuing? Oh, yes—Federalism can do anything. Nothing is too reckless, nothing too inconsistent, for that *gutta percha* party not to be guilty of. And yet, in the face of all this, Federal editors have the hardihood to talk to Democrats, and upbraid them because of their "inconsistencies!" Like the hardened culprit detected in guilt, they attempt to hide their own dishonest acts by raising a clamor against those who expose them.

SMALL NOTE BILL.

The following bill has been introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Laird, chairman of the committee on Banks, and we sincerely hope it may become a law:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, It shall not be lawful for any bank or savings institution in this Commonwealth, after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, to receive or pay out any bank note of any of the banks of this State, or of any of the banks of any other State, or any note of any incorporated company, or borough, or city, or county, of a less denomination than five dollars, except the notes issued by the authority of the act of the fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty one, and its supplement.

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful for any incorporated company of this state, or any incorporated company of any other state, doing business in this state, or for any person holding any office of honor or profit in this state, under the constitution and laws of this state, or for any person holding any public appointment under the laws of this state, or for any person holding any office or appointment in any city, borough, county, township or ward in this state, or for any person following any trade, profession, calling, or business which he is licensed or specially authorized by law to do, and which could not be legally done without such authority of law after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, to receive or pay out any bank note issued by any bank in this state, or any bank note issued by any bank of another state, or any note of any incorporated company, city, county, or borough, of a less denomination than five dollars, excepting only the notes issued pursuant to the act of the fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty one, and the supplement thereto.

SEC. 3. A violation of the provisions of this act by any bank or incorporated company or corporation shall subject such bank or incorporated company or corporation to the payment of one thousand dollars, one half of which shall go to the informer, and the other half to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and may be sued for in any action of debt in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the use of the Commonwealth and the person suing, and recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable.

SEC. 4. Any person prohibited by this act from receiving or paying out such notes of a less denomination than five dollars for a violation of the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, one half of which shall go to the Commonwealth, and the other half to the informer, to be sued for and recovered in the same manner as is provided in the third section of this act.

SEC. 5. In addition to the other penalties imposed by this act for receiving or paying out such notes of less denomination than five dollars, every person prohibited by this act from receiving or paying out such notes shall, upon conviction in any criminal court in this Commonwealth of having received or paid out such notes, be sentenced to undergo three months imprisonment in the common jail of the county where such conviction is had, and such violation of the provisions of this act is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor.

SEC. 6. In any suit brought for the pecuniary penalty imposed for a violation of this act the court before which the case is tried may make allowances out of the part recovered by the Commonwealth for counsel fees as reasonable.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The Democrats of this county have appointed Delegates to attend the Williamsport Democratic State Convention, with instructions to support Franklin Vansant, of Bucks county, for Canal Commissioner.

On Monday last, Mr. Beaumont in the State Legislature, presented a series of resolutions on the slavery question, which will give rise to a lengthy debate when they come up. Mr. Alison offered a minority *report*.

THE FEDERALISTS AND THE TARIFF, AGAIN.

The two Federal papers of this county—the Carlisle *Herald*, and the Shippensburg *News*—have wasted a great deal of ink and paper, in their efforts to convince the people that the Democrats of this county, a few years since, advocated the tariff of 1842. Various resolutions, adopted by the democracy of this county, are re-published, as proof of the fact. Now, it was entirely unnecessary to expend so much ink in attempting to prove that which no one denies. We admit, and so will every Democrat admit, that the democracy of this county, as well as the democracy of the whole State, were at one time the advocates of the tariff of 1842, or at least were satisfied with that tariff. And we admit, too—if it be any satisfaction to the Federalists and their guerilla allies in this county—that at the time of the passage of the tariff of 1846, many Democrats in this and all other counties of the State were doubtful whether it would work as favorable as its friends predicted it would. Daniel Webster, and other leading Federalists, insisted that it would not produce one half as much revenue as the tariff of 1842 produced. Robert J. Walker, and other Democratic statesmen, on the other hand, predicted that it would yield considerable more revenue than was produced by the tariff of 1842, and that it would also be more beneficial in its operations to the country at large.

Well, what has been the result? Were the Democratic statesmen correct in their predictions, or were the Federalists? The tariff of 1846 has been fairly tested, and the result of its operations is the best answer we can point to. *It has yielded, annually, about nine millions more revenue to the government than was yielded by the tariff of 1842.* In addition to this it has operated to the advantage of all interests of the country. While the repeal of the prohibitory and restrictive duties of the act of 1842, and the substitution in their place of reasonable revenue rates, levied on articles imported according to their *actual value*, has increased the revenue and augmented our foreign trade, all the great interests of the country have been advanced and promoted. The great and important interests of agriculture, which had been not only too much neglected, but actually taxed under the protective policy, for the benefit of other interests, have been relieved of the burdens which that policy imposed on them; and our farmers, under a more just and liberal policy, are finding new and profitable markets abroad for their augmented produce.

With these undeniable facts before us, is it not strange that any man can have the effrontery to advocate the restoration of the tariff of 1842?—Federal scribblers, who are either too dull of comprehension, or too indolent to read and inform themselves on the subject of the tariff, can talk flippantly about the inconsistencies of the Democratic party, but this kind of twaddle is no argument against the present tariff.

Had the tariff of 1846 failed in accomplishing what its friends predicted—had the revenue of government decreased under its operation—had the predictions of Federal speech-makers and editors been verified—then indeed, the Democrats would have asked for the repeal of that act. But, this has not been the case, and the Democracy of Pennsylvania, whatever their former opinions may have been, are the firm fast friends of the present tariff. They have taken their position and will maintain it, despite the taunts of political enemies, or hired emissaries.

Correspondence of the Volunteer.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 6, 1850.

Mr. Editor—On Friday, Mr. Muhlenburg, Chairman of the Committee on Militia, reported against a bill entitled "An act relative to the officers and privates of the 1st and 2nd Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, who served in the army of the United States in the war with Mexico." The object of this bill was to make additional compensation to the noble and gallant sons of the Keystone State, who in the recent struggle with Mexico, so chivalriously supported the honor of Pennsylvania. By the 62nd and 63d sections of the act of 1822 it is provided *inter alia*, that our troops when in the U. S. service "shall receive like pay and rations and other emoluments as are, or shall be allowed and granted by the said United States to the officers, non commissioned officers and privates of the regular army at the time they shall be in service." Our volunteers received the pay, rations, &c., allowed by the United States, and the proposition was to test whether, under the act above referred to, they were entitled to receive in addition from the State, an amount equal to what they had already received from the General Government. The Committee held that the State was only bound when the U. S. neglected, or refused to pay; and that the act of '22 was a guarantee that the compensation allowed by the Federal Government to its own soldiers should be paid to those furnished by the State. The Committee regretted that an imperious sense of duty constrained them to this conclusion. They acknowledged that every proper compensation should be made to the patriots who so nobly maintained the honor of our country on the battle fields of Mexico, but they deemed it to be their paramount duty to the people of Pennsylvania to say that they had "no right to recommend payment from the State Treasury of any sum which is not clearly due by the existing laws of the Commonwealth." Although the report of the Committee is adverse to the claims of the petitioners, it is said that the friends of the measure will call it up so as to have a final action upon it by the Senate, Should this be so, you may expect numberless speeches for Buncombe.

The apportionment bill has passed a second read ing in the House, as it was reported, by the majority of the Committee. With some trivial alterations it will be sent to the Senate where Best holds inglorious away.

DERRY.

Suffering in Minesota among the Indians.

The Minesota Register, of the 9th ult., says a party has arrived at Mendota from the farther trading posts on the Minesota river, bringing the most painful intelligence of the present condition of the Sisseton bands of Sioux Indians. The snow is unusually deep, and the buffalo have abandoned their usual haunts. The Sisseton Sioux depend almost altogether upon hunting for food.

They raise some corn, which is always *cached* near the summer villages when they go away in the fall on their hunt, and the movement of the buffalo have always been so irregular and uncertain, that sometimes they have to go such distances as renders it next to impossible for them to get back to their supplies of corn during the severity of winter. Such is the extremity to which the greater number of the Sissetons are now reduced, and the last report brought in from their camp, high up on the Cheyenne river, is that they had eaten up all their dogs and undressed skins, and would soon have to resort to their horses for food, if the faint hopes which they still have of finding a few buffalo to protract their existence until the snow melted a little, are not realized. Some stragglers and small parties which had not gone to such a distance, had succeeded in getting into their villages in the utmost state of destitution. One party had to kill a horse, when not more than twenty miles from their destination, being prevented from travelling with their feeble women and helpless children by unfavorable weather. Even should they all at length (which seems exceedingly doubtful,) succeed in getting into their corn *caches* in their famished state, it will soon be devoured up, and in the spring, always a bad season among the Indians, there will be innumerable cases of extreme want and suffering among them, unless they receive some relief through the intervention of the government and those interested in their fate.

We trust that if there is any way to get provisions into the country of these starving creatures, they will be promptly relieved by the proper authorities. It is no less the duty than the policy of the government, to leave no means untried by which to keep them from perishing. The most trying time will doubtless be in the spring, after their corn is exhausted. The matter will be laid before Gov. Ramsey immediately upon his arrival.

For the Volunteer.

CELEBRATION AT HOGESTOWN.

In accordance with previous arrangement, a pleasant company of the citizens of Hogestown and vicinity, met at the house of George Duey, in Hogestown, on Friday evening, the 22nd of February, to celebrate the Anniversary of the birth day of the great and good Washington. After partaking of a sumptuous repast, prepared for the occasion, the company organized by appointing Judge CLENDENIN President; Jacob Ottstoll Vice President; and John M. Mateer, Esq., Secretary. The President upon taking the chair, made some very happy and appropriate remarks, touching the character, services and great love of country as manifested in behalf of this growing nation, by him whose anniversay we have met to celebrate.

F. A. Mateer, Esq., was called upon to read the Farewell Address of President Washington. After which Wm. W. Walker and George H. Bucher, who had been selected to propose some sentiments in the shape of toasts, expressive of the views of the company, reported the following, which were read and adopted:

1. *The Day we Celebrate*—Worthy of commemoration as having ushered into existence one who was every way fitted for the responsibilities of the times in which he lived—whose affections, desires, and solicitations in behalf of the American people were seen in all his public actions. Would that many were like him now throughout the length and breadth of this great and extended Republic.

2. *General George Washington*—Truly it may be said of him "he was first in warfi, rst in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

3. *The Union of these States*—As such we are a great and powerful nation—without it man can foresee what would be our condition.

4. *Our Government*—Let a general burst of exclamation go forth from the North, South, East, and West that it "must and shall be preserved."

5. *The dissolution of this Union*—Let this idea be obsolete to the American people, and may it ever be as was Shibboleth to the Jews of old—unpronounceable.

6. *The President of the United States*—Sworn to support its Constitution, let him determine to have it faithfully executed, and the nation will sustain him.

7. *The Governor of Pennsylvania.*

8. *The Heads of the different departments of this State and Nation.*

9. *Our State debt*—Its amount is great, but not too great to be liquidated. To effect this much desired object, economy is necessary on the part of the legislative departments; there are many expenditures that could be judiciously dispensed with, which applied properly would reduce our present onorous State taxes.

10. *Our Federal Union*—Founded upon mutual concessions and compromises by the State sovereignties, can only be sustained by a continuation of the same.

11. *The Monument now erecting at Washington*—Whilst it is intended as commemoration of the affections and devotion of the American people to the great and good Washington, may it also be to those who in the least are touched with the disease of dissolution, (as was the brazen serpent to the Jews,) by looking towards it may they be healed.

12. *Woman*—Without her man would not be—by her he is sustained in youth, encouraged in manhood, and consoled in the decline of life—she may really therefore be esteemed as the best gift of God to man.

13. *The Supper party at Duey's*—Living in a land of plenty, may they always have it, and with good and kind will be disposed to enjoy it, and may each return of this day find them in the possession of health, strength, and disposition to celebrate it.

14. *Our Host and Hostess*—Mr. and Mrs. Ducy—From the evidences we have had by the bounteous provision made for our accomodation—the company tender their united thanks.

After which the following volunteer toasts were read:

By Wm. M. Walker—One hundred and eighteen years since the father of our country was born, and about fifty years since his death. May we ever continue to celebrate and cherish his name for the many mighty acts he has achieved.

By John C endenin, Jr. *Our Glorious Union*—May it stand firm amidst all the clamor about dissolution.

By John Fircovid. *The soldiers of the last war with Britain*—May their rights not be overlooked by our government.

By Wm. D. Sponsler—May we as American people seek to maintain the liberty so dearly purchased by our ancestors, and ever hold in grateful remembrance the victories achieved by them through the gallantry of him whose birth day we celebrate—which inspired the founders of our glorious republic to declare that man was capable of self government, and released us from the yoke of British tyranny.

By F. A. Mateer, One hundred and eighteen years have elapsed since the birth of our beloved Washington, yet we as American people look back to that day as one that gave rise to the greatest of counts in modern history; and may every head burn with zeal for the support of the institution of Freedom, so steadfastly adhered to by him.

By A. Little. *Elisha Burnit, the learned Blacksmith*—The world's philanthopist—may his name be perpetuated in common with the Father of our country.

By John S. Fircovid.—With joy we hail the day that gave birth to the man so amply qualified to lead out country to independence and peace.

By J. C. Eckels.—May the patriotic and virtuous of Columbia's sons ever unite in supporting their country's union and honor, and while so doing may they fancy a smile upon the brow, on which fame has wreathed the purest laurel, virtue ever gave to created man.

By W. P. Eckels.—The statesman who would weaken the cords of Union, should have his path through life carpeted with cross eyed garter snakes, and his midnight hours haunted with knock kneed Tom Cats.

By Joshua Culp. *Gen. George Washington*—Beloved—Lamented.

By W. D. Sponsler. *Our Country as it is*—May the arm be paralized that would not defend it, and the voice silenced that would advocate disunion.

By W. G. Hamilton. *Gen. George Washington*—"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," and would to God that our officers were all like him at the present time.

By James Clendenin. *The Ladies of Hogestown*—Palsied be the arm that would not defend them—and cold be the tongue that would not speak their praise.

A motion was made and adopted that the proceedings be published in all the papers of Carlisle.

FRANCE ON THE VERGE OF AN OUTBREAK.

From the letter of the Paris correspondent of the *Public Ledger*, we take the following extracts. The letter is dated Paris, Feb. 7, 1850:

It is alleged and generally credited, that the whole of the Southeastern portion of France is on the verge of an outbreak; and this state of things is mainly attributed to the intrigues and incendiary publications poured into France from Switzerland, whence Boichot and Pyat, and other refugees circulate their stimulating Socialist doctrines.

At Lyons more than 200 men have been arrested under no other pretense than that they were poor and houseless; and in many of the departments the crusade against the Socialists press is carried on with unremitting vigor. In fact the present state of things seem little assured. Whilst one party asserts that Louis Napoleon only seeks to excite the people to such a point of resistance as to afford a pretext for a *coup d'etat* and to overthrow the Assembly, it seems very clear that the Socialist party are very desirous to overthrow the Government and erect one of their own.

The provincial journals are full of details of the war waged by the perfects of the departments against the Democrats and Socialists. From one end of France to the other the tribunals are engaged in the trial of hawkers of pamphlets and of Socialist newspapers exercising their calling without due license. It is in the centre and east of France especially that the authorities display most zeal and activity. A great number of the provincial Republican journals have been obliged to give up publication. One of the most popular of the Democratic journals, and one which only a few weeks ago had an immense circulation, the *Courrier de la Sione et Loire*, has stopped, and its proprietors are ruined in consequence of the accumulated fines, expenses, and imprisonments to which it has been subjected, for libels on the Government.

M. Emile de Girardin has been acquitted by a jury for the alleged libel for which the Reforme was suppressed, and this triumph has greatly annoyed the too sensitive French rulers. Prosecutions of the press, both in the capital and in the provinces, for attempts to bring the Government into contempt, are tenfold more numerous than during the Orleans dynasty, before and after the September laws.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Slavery—Mr. Calhoun's Views.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

In the Senate to-day the Hon. John C. Calhoun having the floor, briefly stated his inability to address the Senate in person, and returned thanks for the courtesy which the Senate had extended him, in permitting him to have his views upon the great question of present agitation delivered by proxy. He then asked Mr. Mason to read his speech for him.

Mr. Mason then proceeded to read the speech.—Mr. Calhoun commenced by asking—"What can be done to save the Union?" It was necessary, first, to find the cause of the danger, before a remedy could be applied. The danger arose—first, from the discontent in all the Souther States, which commenced with the agitation of the slavery question and has continued ever since. The next question was—"What has caused the disquiet?" It resulted from the belief on the part of the Southern States, that they could not live in the Union, under the existing state of things, with safety to their honor and interests.

He proceeded next to show, by statistics, that the equilibrium of the different sections of the Union has been lost, in consequence of the increase of population in the North; the state of affairs placed the control of the Government exclusively in the hands of the North—giving them a majority in the states, and a large majority in the population, which would be largely increased by the next census. In addition to this, the newly acquired territory would also add, speedily, at least five new States, which would be admitted to the North—while no additional territories were progressing in the South.

He then proceeded to consider the views and feelings of the North relative to the institution of slavery, which the South felt to be necessary to her social organization, and which he said was looked upon with greater or less hostility by the whole North—all the people of which felt bound, at least, to discountenance it—while they felt themselves impelled to defend it.

He reviewed the course of the slavery agitation by the North—commencing with the first battle upon the right of petition, and coming down to the present day—for the purpose of showing that encroachments upon this point had been continued, gradual, and always successful—until imminent danger to the Union itself has now arisen.

Again he asked—"What can be done to save the Union?" It could only be saved by adopting such measures as will satisfy the Southern States that they can remain in the Union with safety and honor to themselves. It could not be saved by eulogizing the Union, nor by appeals to the memory of Washington. Neither was there anything in the life or example of that distinguished man which would deter the South from seceding; on the contrary there was much to encourage them to secession as a remedy for oppression and deprivation of their rights. Mr. Cass' plan, or the plan proposed by the Administration, could not save the Union. The latter was nothing but a modification of the Wilmot Proviso, and still more objectionable than that measure.

If you, said Mr. Calhoun, cannot agree to settle these questions on the principle of justice and duty—say so, and let the States we represent agree to separate—part in peace. If you are unwilling we should part in peace, tell us so, and we shall know what to do when you reduce the question to submission or resistance. If you remain silent, you will compel us to infer what you intend. In that case California will become the test question. If you admit her under all the difficulties that oppose her admission, you compel us to infer that you intend to exclude us from the whole of the acquired territories, with the intention of destroying irretrievably the equilibrium between the two sections. We would be blind not to perceive in that case that your real objects are power and aggrandisement, and infatuated not to act accordingly. In conclusion, he repeated that he had all along endeavored to repel these aggressions of the north by arresting the agitation, with the intention of saving the Union, if possible—and if not, to save the section where his lot had been cast. Having done his duty, let what would come, he would be free from all responsibility.

It is said that the liberty trees in Paris, were ordered to be cut down, because they had been pronounced dead, and wouldn't *leave*.

☞ Edwin Forest, the tragedian, is at Harrisburg, asking a divorce from his wife.

Rhode Island has provided for the establishment of a State Reform School.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. A. H. Kremer, Mr. ADAM GILLAUGH, of Frankford township, to Miss PHEBE BAUGHMAN, of North Middleton township.

DIED.

In this borough, on Monday last, the 4th inst., Doctor GEORGE W. FOULKE, aged 27 years.

MEETING OF THE BELLES LETTRES SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Belles Lettres Society of Dickinson College, March 6, 1850, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it hath pleased God to remove from our midst a beloved brother, therefore be it

Resolved, That we unite in the common sorrow for the death of Dr. G. W. Foulk, an honored and useful member of the community, whose short career had given promise of yet more extended usefulness and exalted merit.

Resolved, That as a Society we would testify our regret for the loss of a brother whose amiable and generous disposition had won our affections, as his talents and integrity commanded our respect; and that as we had contemplated his opening career with pride and satisfaction, so his untimely death has caused us poignant sorrow, mitigated only by the assurance that "our loss is his gain."

Resolved, That we tender to his family our sympathy with them in their affliction, as those who not only appreciated his merit, but felt for him a brother's love.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral as a Society, and that the usual symbols of mourning be worn by our members for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family, and that they be printed in the newspapers of Carlisle.

E. QUARELS, J. P. HARRISON, J. W. SHARPE, } *Committee.*

Library Notice.

ALL persons having Books belonging to the Belles Lettres and Union Philosophical Societies, are respectfully requested to return them to the Libraries. There are about 500 volumes of our Libraries scattered through the town and country; the names of many persons having books are known, and we hope they will return them without delay, by order of the Society.

ISRAEL S. DIEHL, JOSEPH J. GRAHAM. } *Librarians.*

March 7, 1850—4t.

Bread Without Yeast.

JUST received at Eby's Grocery, *Babbitt's Effervescing Compound*, which by following directions, will produce Bread, Cakes, &c., without Yeast—prepared and put up in whole, half and quarter pound packages, with all directions necessary for use, and warranted to have the bread ready for the oven in five minutes. Also a new article of prepared Powder, which will produce the best FAMILY SOFT SOAP in a few minutes, without ashes or fat, and when used will not injure the hands or clothes. Prepared in New York.

Both these valuable and labor saving articles are for sale at the Grocery and Tea store of

Carlisle, March 7, 1850. J. W. EBY.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in North Hanover street, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Saturday the 9th instant, the following personal property, viz:

Beds & Bedding,

Bedsteads, Chairs, Clock, Mahogany Dining & Side Tables, 1 superior Cooking Stove, Washstands, Cupboards, Looking Glasses, Chamber Furniture, Wardrobes, Carpeting, Tubs and Vessels, Crocks, Kettles, Pans, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when the terms will be made known by

ELIZABETH WISE.

March 7, 1850—1t

Patent Washing,

TEACHES how to accomplish a large family wash in the course of one or two hours, at an expense of less than six cents. Requires no rubbing, no machine and no previous knowledge, no extra washing utensils, and may be used by a person of the meanest capacity. The material is cheaper than soap, may be obtained every where, and is not composed of any acid, turpentine, camphene, or any substance of disagreeable odor or injurious qualities either to the person using it or the linen on which it is employed. Warranted not to injure the most delicate fabric. The proprietor is confident that a trial will convince the most sceptical.

CERTIFICATE.

Dillsburg, Feb. 18, 1850.

We certify that the improved Washing process of which G. L. Shearer is Agent and Proprietor, for the county of Cumberland, and townships of Carrol, Franklin, Washington, Warrington and Monaghan, in the county of York, has been fully testified in our families, and we confidently commend his pamphlets or Washing Receipts to the public, as communicating the act of washing linen in a mode so thorough and satisfactory, and with a despatch so extraordinary, as to appear incredible to those who have not witnessed its operation. It dispenses with more than half the labor of washing in the ordinary manner, saves material and cleanses linen perfectly. In truth the result so entirely corresponds with his recommendation that no one regrets purchasing one of his receipts.

David Cocklin, Daniel Bailey, J. K. Sidle, W. P. Reigel, James J. Moore, David Weaver, David Brandt, D. Frederick Welty, Daniel Reigle.

Reference may also be had to Mr. David Martin, of the Mansion House Hotel, and to Mr. M. M'Clellan, in Carlisle, who will testify to its merits.

Price for a family right only one dollar, which may be purchased of ROBERT M'CARTNEY, Agent for Carlisle, or a recipe will be sent by mail to any one enclosing $1.00 to the undersigned, Proprietor, residing in Dillsburg, York county.

March 7, 1850—3m G. L. SHEARER.

Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a license to keep a tavern or public house in the house I now occupy as such in the West Ward, in the Borough of Carlisle.

H. L. BURKHOLDER.

March 7, 1850—3t.

We the undersigned citizens of the West Ward of the Borough of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named H. L. Burkholder, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

A. A. Line,	C. Inhoff,
Hugh Gaullagher,	George W. Hilton,
M. G. Ege,	John Noble,
M. M'Clellan,	Ri Lamberton,
Robert Allison,	George Ege,
James F. Lamberton,	William Baker.

Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next term of the court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a license to keep a tavern or public house in the house I now occupy as such in Newton tp.

WILLIAM PARKES.

March 7, 1850—3t

We the undersigned citizens of Newton township, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Wm. Parkes, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

Joseph Williams,	Samuel Snoke,
J. Irwin,	Michael Latshaw,
Christian Snoke,	Jacob Newman,
James W. Wiley,	David Eaker,
Samuel Garver,	John Halter,
Benjamin Bricker,	A. E. Johnston,
Skiles Woodburn,	Henry Dyarmond,
James Kyle,	

Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next term of the court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a license to keep a tavern or public house in the house now occupied as such by James H. Hannon, in Jacksonville, 6 miles east of Shippensburg

JACOB HIGH.

March 7, 1850—3t

We the undersigned citizens of the township of Newton, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Jacob High, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

A. E. Johnston,	James Kyle,
C. Snoke,	Abraham Seaver,
Elias B. Eyster,	Daniel Nagley,
John Kyle,	David Doldwell,
Robert Smith,	Samuel Parker,
James H. Wiley,	John Halter,
Jacob Sovers,	David Foreman.

Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next term of the court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a license to keep a tavern or public house in the house I now occupy as such, in Hogestown, in Silver Spring township.

GEORGE DUEY.

March 7, 1850—3t

We the undersigned citizens of Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named George Ducy, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

Joseph Eichelberger,	Samuel Senseman,
William M. Meiley,	Peter Bricker,
George Boltzhoover,	David Emminger,
Christian Earley,	Jacob Mumma,
Jacob Whitman,	Edward Porter,
Wm. Culbertson,	Martin Herman,
John Kiever,	David Orris.

Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next term of the court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a license to keep a tavern or public house in the house at present occupied as such by me in the Borough of Mechanicsburg.

ADAM SEIRER.

March 7, 1850—3t

We the undersigned citizens of the Borough of Mechanicsburg, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Adam Seirer, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

John R. Gosweiler,	Emanuel Lemman,
Martin Rupp,	Wm. Fenstemacher,
William R. Slyder,	Lewis Degal,
Joel Berlin,	Felix Huber,
Simon Arnold,	George Steinouer,
Samuel Dunlap,	John Myers.
Peter Lantel,	

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.