THE VOLUNTEER.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1850.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

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.

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.

☞ A LECTURE will be delivered in Education Hall, on Thursday evening, the 28th inst., by the Rev. J. V. E. THORNE. Subject—"The world we live in."

☞ There are two modes of establishing a reputation—to be praised by honest men, and to be abused by *knaves*. We have therefore no reply to make to the guerilla of the *Democrat*. For the purpose of branding his whole statement as a promeditated falsehood, however, we may state that Jerome K. Boyer *never was our partner in business for one hour*. The firm of "Bratton & Boyer," as publishers of the *Volunteer* from June, 1845, to June, 1846, was composed of John B. Bratton and *George* Boyer, of Harrisburg. As we said before, we will not suffer ourself to be led into a controversy with the *Democrat*, unless compelled to it in self-defence, and for the purpose of stating a few facts not heretofore made public, and to correct villainous misrepresentation.

BOROUGH DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

TO-MORROW, (Friday,) is the day of our Borough election, and it is expected that every Democrat in the two wards will be up and doing. The following ticket was agreed upon at the Democratic Ward meetings on Saturday evening last:

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Samuel Ensminger.
Assistant Burgess—*James Armstrong.*
Assessor—John Cornman.
Town Clerk—James Spottswood.

EAST WARD.

Judge—John M. Gregg.
Inspector—Augustus Gallaher.
Town Council—John B. Bratton, Andrew Kerr, jr., Charles Maglaughlin, Wm. Breeze.
School Directors—Patrick Davidson 3 years, John Goodyear 2 years.
Constable—Robert M'Cartney.
Justice of the Peace—James Noble.

WEST WARD.

Judge—Robert Allison.
Inspector—Wm. M'Pherson.
Town Council—Andrew Roberts, William Spottswood, John Faller, George N. Schuchman, Henry L. Burkholder.
School Director—Andrew Blair.
Constable—James Gray.
Justice—Alfred L. Sponsler.

LECTURES.—Our townsman, Rev. J. N. HOFFMAN, delivered a lecture before a very large audience in Chambersburg, on Thursday evening of last week, which is spoken of in the highest terms by the press of that place.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Lancaster *Intelligencer* thus refers to the lecture delivered in that place by our townsman, Mr. E. S. EGE:

"On Saturday evening, the 23d ult., we had the intellectual feast of the season. Edward Stiles Ege, Esq., of Carlisle, by request of a number of our citizens, delivered a lecture on Poetry. I would that I could give your readers *a faint outline of this beautiful* and interesting lecture, or even a shadowy glimpse of some of its rare excellencies, but to mutilate a production so finished and so symmetrical as a whole, by cutting choice extracts for publication would be a defacement of it and a profanation, and would be wronging its gifted author. His noble description of Nature's temple, "whose pillars are the lofty and snow crowned mountains which stand like silvered patriarchs, gazing in sorrow upon the tombs of a long gone age" was truly grand. His whole lecture was a prose poem of surpassing beauty; and his vindication of Shelly the unfortunate child of genius, whose mind's height, like that of Paracelsus, must be measured "by the shade it casts," will long be remembered by his charmed auditors. The very complimentary notices which Mr. E. has received in the Harrisburg papers, are but the echo of the opinions and sentiments of those who listened with rapt attention to this most chaste and polished disertation on Poetry.

☞ The Legislatures of the several States, says the *Pennsylvanian*, are now cudgelling their brains for mottos for the blocks of marble to be furnished by each State, respectively, for the Washington Monument. It is said that Gen. Tay'or will ask Louisiana to accept his favorite saying, as that of the *second* Washington: "We are at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The Philadelphia North American states that the efforts of the committee—appointed at a meeting of the stockholders of this company, held at the close of last year—to solicit subscriptions for the road, have thus far been highly successful. It says:

"The Banks and Insurance Companies have in most instances doubled their subscriptions. Two gentlemen of the committee have obtained by their own personal application, subscriptions amounting to more than a tenth of all that is required, and others have been diligent and active. The time is approaching for the adjourned meeting of March. If the sum asked for by the directors—say $1,035,000—is obtained before the adjourned meeting takes place, the whole of the Western Division will be put under contract at once, and the early completion of the entire work will be pleased beyond all peradventure."

DISUNION PAPER AT WASHINGTON.—The prospectus for a disunion paper has been issued at Washington, by L. Hampton & Co.

The opponents of Mr. BENTON, in Missouri, are about opening the campaign against him; but their preparations thus far, have not, according to the St. Louis Republican, been successful.

HEROIC!—Some of the members of Congress attend the sessions with revolvers in their pockets. They intend to dissolve the Union with a pocket pistol!

FROM YUCATAN AND MEXICO.—A letter from New Orleans, dated the 6th inst. states that late advices from Yucatan report that the government troops had had a battle with the Indians, near Lebanos, in which the latter were defeated, losing 400 as prisoners, 600 muskets, and a quantity of money and powder. The ringleaders afterwards implored pardon of the Governor, and offered an unconditional surrender of their forces. It is supposed that this will put an end to this long protracted war.

COL. BENTON.—A very large meeting was held at St. Louis, on the 8th inst. A series of resolutions passed, approving of the course of Col. Benton in the United States Senate, and repudiating Mr. Calhoun's speech on the slavery question, and the threats of disunion. They also agreed to make "Bentonism" a test vote on the Democratic candidates at the municipal election.

STOP THAT.—*Why is Gen. Taylor like a dead soldier?* Because he is at peace with all the world and "the rest of mankind."

OUR BOROUGH.

Business, Improvements, &c.

Carlisle is among the oldest inland towns in the State or Union, it being now more than one hundred years since its first settlement. It is situated in the garden of Pennsylvania, with a pure and healthy climate, and in water power and other natural advantages, it is unsurpassed by any section of country in the State. There is, too, in the borough and surrounding country, a vast amount of capital, much of which is permitted to lie *dormant*, or suffered to seek a vent in some other channel. Notwithstanding the natural advantages and resources of Carlisle, our capitalists, generally, have always evinced a great lack of public spirit and enterprise, *and have shown* a disposition to encourage the merchants and mechanics of the Eastern towns and cities rather than their own. On all sides, we hear mechanics and others complain of "hard times," and want of employment, and many of them have been forced to emigrate to enrich the villages of other States by their enterprise and industry. If those of our *citizens who possess* capital, would put it into its *legitimate* uses, by investing it in a proper manner, *the cry of hard* times would not be heard, the streets of our borough would soon assume a bustling, business like appearance, money would circulate freely, and the value of real estate, as well as all other kind of property, would soon be enhanced. As it is, in enterprise and prosperity, we lag far behing the neighboring towns and villages, many of which already boast their Steam Mills, Cotton Factories, and Gas Works, and none of which possess the natural advantages as to water power, salubrity of climate, &c., which Carlisle does. The consequences are, that these towns are rapidly growing in wealth and population, while our population is not increasing, and our people are growing poorer. Will our capitalists think of these things?

Again, those who are living upon their incomes, as it is called, should disdain to import from the eastern marts their ready made clothing, their boots, and shoes, hats, furniture, tea, coffee, sugars, &c., but should purchase them of our own *permanently located* merchants and mechanics, and thus show to the world that they are willing to "live and let live." Such a course would be in the long run the wisest and most economical, and would tend much to the prosperity of every class in the community.

Although the prospect has been rather discouraging, nevertheless there have been some enterprising gentlemen who seem determined to "go ahead" in building, no doubt hoping for "better times." Accordingly, within the last two years, some very handsome and substantial buildings have been erected, and many old ones retouched and improved. We may, hereafter, refer more particularly to these improvements.

Oh, this Ruinous Tariff.

The following item is clipped from the *American*, the Iron organ of Pittsburg:

"It may be an evidence of some improvement in the Iron business that good Juniata Blooms are reported to us as selling readily at $65, 4 mos."

This establishes the truth of what has been said in the *Post* at different times during the past six months. We have contended that the depression in the Iron business was but temporary, produced by various unavoidable causes. We have predicted, and our predictions are now being verified, that as soon as the Spring business would set in, Iron of every description would advance, and substantial prosperity would attend that and every other branch of industry.—*Pittsburg Post.*

LUZERNE COUNTY.

The following resolution, taken from the proceedings of a Democratic Convention in Luzerne county, at which Judge WOODWARD presided, we think occupies the true Democratic ground on the slavery question. It inculcates the same doctrines as those adopted by our own County Convention recently, and is a reaffirmance of the principles of the "Baltimore Platform." The "*watch-word*" of "Free Soil" does not appear to be "much relished" by the sterling democracy of old Luzerne:

Resolved, That slavery is peculiarly a domestic institution of the States—a reserved right over which Congress and the people of other States have no control or power whatever—that while some States have abolished, and others have retained, and others have established, the institution; the action of all has been independent of the general government, and of the people of other States; and in the judgment of this Convention, all interference by the people of a State where slavery has been abolished, with the institution where it has been retained or established, is impertinent and treasonable—it tends to destroy "domestic tranquility," and hinders "the general welfare;" it embitters sectional jealousies and aggravates the evils that are inevitable, and it is more than anything else, the cause of present alarm and agitation.

An Ingenious Fraud.

A number of the banking institutions, of Philadelphia, says the Harrisburg Union, have offered through their cashiers, a reward of five hundred dollars for the detection and prosecution to conviction of the perpetrator of an adroit and successful fraud. It appears that some time back, some person or persons have been in the habit of cutting or tearing a small portion from several notes and joining the pieces thus obtained, by some adhesive matter, so as to make another note, and then by passing as well the mutilated notes as the note formed by the process upon the unwary public, succeeded in cheating to a considerable amount by means of this nefarious practice.

Gov. Trumbull, of Connecticut, in a proclamation recommending the 29th of March, as a day of public fasting and prayer throughout the State, among other excellent things for which the Divine assistance *is implored, adds the following*:

"That he will confirm and render indissoluble our National Union, and frustrate the traitorous designs *of all those who conspire against its ruin.*"

FAITHFUL PROSPECT.—We find the following in the Philadelphia *Sun*:

BORN.—On the 26th of December, 1849—a daughter (Julian Gardner) to His Excellency, John Tyler, ex President of the United States, at his residence, Sherwood Forest, Charles City County, Virginia.

Four members of Mr. POLK'S Cabinet, viz: Messrs. BUCHANAN, MARCY, WALKER, and MASON were at Washington together last week, and attracted much attention.

The correspondent of the *N. Y. Globe* says, that "the respect which has been paid them, though stripped of all official power and influence, exceeds that ever extended to the present Cabinet, clothed in its brief authority, and is a just tribute to ripe talents and lengthened public service."

MEETINGS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION.—An immense Union Meeting was held in New York, on the evening of the 3d inst. Mayor Woodhull presided.

An equally great demonstration was made in Baltimore, on the evening of the 4th inst., over which Mayor Stransbury presided.

Each meeting numbered several thousands, and at both strong resolutions were passed in favor of the Union.

The people are begining to speak every where and disunionists and destructionists, both North and South, will be crushed by the weight of popular opinion which is being brought to bear against them.

POLITE.—"Well, John," said a doctor to a lad whose mother he had been attending during her illness, "how is your mother?" "She's dead, *I thank you, sir.*"

For the Volunteer.

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.—NO 1.

Its History.

It has been aptly said by a modern writer, that modern civilization is indebted for its present advanced state to *Christianity*, the *Press*, and the *Steam Engine*. To these agencies might appropriately be added, the Common School. *Those four grand* agencies mutually aid each other; Christianity needs the press as the vehicle of its truths; the steam engine multiplies the power of the press a thousand fold, both in production and dissemination of its matter; and the Common School opens the eyes of the untaught mind to behold and read the truths of Christianity—to comprehend the principles of Science—to aid in observing and investigating nature—to perfect art—to improve mankind.

The origin of Common Schools dates back two thousand years, and is to be attributed to the Chinese. Their schools, however, did not, neither do now, aim at the full development of mind, but only such a development as is calculated to make them the pliant and contented subjects of an absolute despotism. The idea of Common schools, for the complete and harmonious development of the great mass of mind, is an *American idea*, and originated in the land of "Yankee notions." To Massachusetts the honor is due, of having provided first, in the history of the race, that the treasures of knowledge, like the rain and dew of heaven, should be dispensed to all, upon equal terms. As early as 1647, only about 20 years after the crew of the "May Flower" landed upon Plymouth Rock, it was enacted that in every township containing fifty householders or more, one should forthwith be appointed to teach such children as should resort to him to read and write, and that in any township containing *one hundred* householders, they should set up a grammar school to fit youth for the University. Such was the beginning of the Common School System, and throughout New England, from that day to this, universal education has been a part of the fixed policy. Her sons, as a mass, are not, nor ever have been equalled in the history of the world; and to the general dissemination of knowledge, and the habits of mind induced in acquiring it, their superiority as a class is to attributed.

In 1795 New York adopted the plan of appropriating $50,000 annually, "for the encouragement of schools;" and in 1805 the "Common School Fund" was established; and in 1815 a regular system of Common Schools was organized.

The general government has provided for universal education in all the new States, by an appropriation of one thirty-sixth part of all the public land for that purpose.

The origin of the Common School System in Pennsylvania dates no further back than 1831. In that year provision was made for the creation of a fund from the proceeds of State lands, and other sources, and from the interest accruing thereon, until the annual interest should amount to $100,000, after which the annual interest ($100,000,) was to be applied for the support of Common Schools. By the act of 1834, that of 1831 was modified by dividing the State into divisions and districts, and by providing that $75,000 should be appropriated annually out of the school fund, until the interest should amount to $100,000. It also provided for levying a tax in the districts, not less than double the State appropriation, and added the duties of Superintendent of Common Schools to the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The act of 1836 modified that of 1834, by appropriating $200,000 annually, to be divided amongst the districts in the ratio of taxables, and authorized the directors to levy a tax not less than equal to, nor more than treble the State appropriation, without the consent of a majority of the voters of the district.—By the Act of 1838 the State appropriation was increased by the addition of $108,919, making it equal to $1 for every taxable in the State. This increased appropriation was subsequently repealed; minor modifications of these acts were made from time to time until 1847. The districts were left free to accept or refuse the system under all of them. In some places much opposition was made to the system, and in others it was only adopted for the purpose of drawing their portion of the State appropriation. Gradually it gained upon the affections of the people, until in 1848, the Legislature felt authorized in extending it unconditionally to every district in the State, with the provision that the districts which had not previously accepted it, should be entitled to 25 per cent. of their State tax for the two next ensuing years, to be appropriated to the erection of School houses. By the several acts mentioned, the system was brought forward, until in 1848 provision was made for the education of every child in the State. It will be noticed that each succeeding act was an advance upon the previous one, (with a single exception) showing conclusively an increasing conviction of the value of the system, and a willingness to test its merits. Step by step it has advanced, based upon the surest guarantee of its continuance—the *knowledge of its merits. As well might we expect* Pennsylvania to cease to develope her treasures of coal and iron, as to expect her to cease to encourage and foster her system of Common Schools. The system has labored though the dark storm of opposition, like the noble ship in the midnight storm, until the dawn of day has brought with it hope and security. Much has been done, and a great debt of gratitude is due to its early supporters, which after *generations will not fail to pay. But much yet remains* to be done, and it is incumbent upon every citizen to contribute his aid in its advancement. It is now a part of our fixed policy, as it will be of our Union in a few years, and, indeed, as it is now, so far as the general government is concerned.

Though "Mother Cumberland" has not done all that could have been done, still, with her energy and wealth properly directed, she may soon be a glorious onsign in the cause of universal education. Indeed, even now, the Schools of her county town are equal led by none west of Philadelphia, and there is no reason why every wayside School throughout the length and breadth of Cumberland valley should not equal them.

In our next we shall indicate some of the means by which our schools may be improved. W. H. D.

OUR UNION.

The *Pennsylvania*, of Thursday last, contains an able article on the all-engrossing subject of slavery. In speaking of the proposed dissolution of the Union, that paper says:

We trust in God, that every Patriot in the Northern, Middle, and Western States, will awake to a sense of the fearful perils that encompass our beloved country, and exert himself to avert them. The dissolution of this glorious Union will be the death-knell of republican freedom *throughout* the civilized world, for ages to come. Civil war—a bloody and cruel civil war—Anarchy, will spread her dark wings over all this now happy land, and riot in the ruin that will pervade, where now dwell freedom and peace.

☞ The General Banking Law, a synopsis of which we published in our last, has passed the House of Representatives. Should the bill also pass the Senate, and finally receive the signature of the Governor, Pennsylvania could then boast of having the best banking system in the country. The wholesome provision of compelling the banks to keep their notes at par in one or the other of our great commercial cities, will effectually prevent the circulation of depreciated bank notes and thereby save the people from the many shaves and losses attending them.

For the Volunteer.

DEATH.

How solemn, yet how sublime the scene, to look upon the cold and lifeless form of a lovely infant on whose marbled brow is written, as if by an Angel's pencil, INNOCENCE, PURITY, and LOVE, with a numerous circle of friends bathing its remains in the tears of affection. Who could rob that afflicted mother of her wish to weep? Who would desire to dry up the *fountain of those freighted, pearly drops?* They are the outlets of her soul. They are the streams of affection which spring from the fountain of love, and flow through the flowered vales of simpathy. She could embalm her lost one in her tears. She bids them freely flow. Behold the distressed assembly repairing to the final resting place of man, to bid farewall to a cherished one. How calm, how still! The mother's bosom heaves with the feelings of her soul struggling for vent, and she stifles her sorrow. She cannot weep here. She hopes to gain her silent room and weep upon *her husband's bosom.* Hear the sound of the coffin's touch; and, as "dust to dust returneth" list to the last sad and solemn requiem of the dead! Return home, and hear the melancholy recantations of past joys. Things, that formerly were lost amid the multiplicity of pleasure, are now called to remembrance to sweeten the sorrows of memory, The first vivid effusion of grief is past; and the prattling infant, with its silken curls and sparkling eyes, seems oft as a dream—remembered by the deep impressions that it left—at times appearing as a reality, at others *as a leap of imagery*, and apparently fly, at others *as a leap of imagery*, and apparently fly, at other times, but to return. That which once called forth the instinctive bursts of affection, is now emerging into fond and sweet remembrance. What can be more precious than that innate love, which the parents now nurture in their hearts, for their departed gem? What more sacred, more holy, than the seat of such affection? * * * * DEATH! Oh! how solemn that word! How important to remember—"MAN, THOU MUST DIE." We die but to live. We are destined for eternity. W. A. P.

MR. WEBSTER.—THE SLAVE QUESTION.

The late speech of the Hon. Daniel Webster, in the Senate of the United States, has created quite a sensation in the public mind, owing principally to the various views entertained of Mr. Webster's feelings upon the subject now agitating the country. Want of space precluding the entire speech from our columns, we extract the following from the condensed report, as containing the substance of the matters in dispute:

Returning to the question of the admission of Texas, he related his own position thereon, quoting from his speeches and acts, to show that he had always been opposed to it—because he knew that whoever possessed Texas, it would be a slave territory, and he was unwilling to extend that institution. He time and again expressed himself strongly opposed to the introduction of any new slave States, or the acquisition of slave territories. Upon that point he knew no change in his sentiments at the present time. (Sensation.) He had, on one occasion, he believed, expressed himself against the acquisition of any more territory *north, south, east, or* west. He had expressed his belief in the Spartan maxim—"improve, adorn what you have—seek no further." But what was our present condition? Texas had been admitted with all her territory, *with* the institution of slavery, and an irreparable law, by which, if new States are erected out of any portion of her territory, they should be slave States; and he wished it to be distinctly understood that he considered this government solemnly bound by law to create new slave States out of Texas when she shall contain a population sufficient. Slavery was *excluded from California* and New Mexico by the law of nature, which had erected impassible barriers to its introduction there. This he considered as a fixed fact. That that country was to be free, was settled by the arrangement of Providence, and could not be changed. Regarding *this as a fixed fact*, he would say that he would not vote for the insertion into any bill giving territorial governments to the new territories, of any provision prohibiting slavery there—any re-enactment of the will of God. He would put into it *no Wilmot Proviso—nothing that was so useless and nugatory.* He meant to stand or fall upon the proposition that every foot of the territory in this country had a character, fixed and irreparable, and which cannot be changed in any way.

In this connexion, he said that the Proviso, in the case of Oregon, *was nugatory and useless*, and observed that if there was any of the Northern Democracy who now desired to put a Wilmot Proviso into an act giving government to California, he supposed that the same man would feel it necessary to assert the same principle for the purpose of saving the snow-clad hills of Canada from the foot of the slave, in case she shall be annexed. (Laughter.)—The provision would be quite as necessary and *proper in one case* as the other. In the next place Mr. Webster proceeded to consider the complaint made by each section of the Union against the other—beginning with the complaints of the South, and passing over that in relation to the manner of collecting and disbursing the revenue. He alluded to the difficulty arising from the failure of the North to give proper aid in the capture and delivery up of fugitive slaves. In this he thought the North *wrong*, and the South *right*. It was a cause of complaint upon the part of the South, and one which the North ought to remove.

The duty was imposed by the Constitution, and it was not consistent with morality, for Northern men and Legislatures to attempt to evade this provision. Congress ought to pass some law removing the evil. For one he designed supporting the bill (Mason's) now pending in the Senate, having that object in view. In connection with this point, he made some remarks upon the propriety of *legislative instructions*, objecting to them, and saying in effect, that if instructions should be sent to him in relation to any matter affecting the interests of the country, he should pay no more regard to them than he would if appointed an arbitrator to decide some matter in dispute between individuals, to the instructions of him who appointed him. Considering in the next place, the agitation in the North, complained of by the South, he said he had no doubt but that during the last twenty years money enough had been subscribed in the North for abolition presses, societies and lectures, to purchase the freedom of every slave in Maryland—but unfortunately, he believed the sympathies of these societies had never been extended in that direction.

He valued highly the freedom of the press, yet it was, unfortunately, true, that the press was frequently prostituted, and evil articles were frequently found in the papers, having a mischievous and irritating tendency, as there were such expressions in many speeches made in the house of Congress. Indeed, he must say that the vernacular of the country had been greatly vitiated and depraved by the character of the speeches in Congress. (Laughter.) After administering a rebuke to persons for having compared the absolute ignorance of slavery with the independent, educated free labor of the North, he eloquently considered the question of the dissolution of the Union, scouting the idea of peaceful secession. Could any man be so foolish as to expect such a miracle? Could any one dream of the breaking up of this great country, without convulsing and upheaving the waters of the mighty deep—without disturbing the surface? But what was to be the result of disunion? Where and how was the line to be drawn? What was to become of the States? What was to become of him?—Where was the flag to remain? Where the eagle to soar—or was it to shrink and fall to the ground?

The spirit of our ancestors—our very children and grandchildren, would cry "shame!" if we allow these ensigns of our nation to trail in the dust. For one, he would rather hear of national blast and mildew, or war, pestilence, and famine, than to hear men talk of secession. He alluded also to the Southern *Convention. He was bound to believe gentlemen de*signed assembling there for the purpose of considering matters for the safety, perpetuity and prosperity of the republic. If they had any design of considering any projects of secession, he would only say that they had been inappropriate in their choice of a place of meeting, when they selected Nashville. It was said once, that if King William could have heard of the conclusion of the peace of Amiens, he would have turned in his coffin. The same expression might well be applied to the case of the proposition of secession talked of over the grave of Andrew Jackson. In conclusion, Mr. Webster delivered a most impassioned and eloquent tribute to the value of the Union, and the spirit of patriotism and philanthopy which would maintain it.

CURIOUS CUSTOM.—A very curious mode of trying the title of land is practiced in Hindustan: Two *holes are dug in the disputed spot, in each of which* the plaintiff and defendant's lawyers put one of their legs, and remain there till one of them is tired, or complains of being stung by the insects, in which case his client is defeated. In this country it is the *Client*, and not the *Lawyer*, who puts his *foot into it.*

California News.

The Disturbance at the Mines—Americans Murdered.

The *Alta Californian*, of the 14th January, contains a letter from Stockton, dated Dec. 21, giving a detailed account of the attack of the Chilians on the American miners, near the Calaveras river.

It appears that a number of Americans had, at the commencement of the rainy season, selected a certain place near the Calaveras river, where they erected log cabins and made preparations to winter. This was a place in which "*dry blowing*" for gold was carried on last summer, by Chilians and other foreigners. Soon after the *Americans* settled, a number of Chilians arrived, and went to work in the neighborhood, and shortly afterwards a public meeting was held by the *Americans*, and a Judge and Military Captain were elected. Notice was then given to all who were not American citizens to leave within fifteen days. A body of Chilians still remained at their old place, about eight miles from the "Iowa Log Cabins," (the American Camp,) and *abused and drove off three or four Americans*, who attempted to dig in the neighborhood. At the expiration of the time specified for the Judge, (Collier,) and fined one ounce each, and notified to leave by the 25th instant.

At this time but few of them *remained*, and those apparently were making preparations to move. On the night of the 27th instant, at about 8 o'clock, a descent was made upon the "Iowa Log Cabins," by about eighty armed Chilians, who went from cabin to cabin, *seizing the inmates*, most of whom were in bed, and binding them with ropes, using the most abusive language, and threatening to shoot them if they resisted or made the least noise. It should be remarked, that none of the Chilians spoke in English, nor did they show any authority for the arrest of the Americans. Having bound the inmates of the Iowa Log Cabins, and tied some of them to trees, they left them under guard, and proceeded to some other cabins and tents in the neighborhood. In one of the cabins there was a light, and five or six persons playing cards. This cabin they charged upon, broke open the door, and attacked the inmates with pistols, guns and knives, killing two Americans, one of their own party, and wounding four others.

The two men who were killed were aged, one of them leaving a wife and ten children in the States, and the other a wife and five children. I have been unable to ascertain their names in full. One of them is called Starr, originally from New York, but lately from Texas. The Chilians then bound with ropes all Americans in this camp, even those who were *wounded, and hurried them off—some* without blankets or even coats—and joining the others, whom they had previously taken, marched the whole, sixteen in number, a distance of eight miles on the road towards Stanislau, *to the tent of an Alcalde named* Scullion, who they said, would accompany them to Stockton. The Alcalde refused to see them, or to have any thing to do with them; and after a delay of about an hour, they marched back to their own camp, *a distance of fifteen miles. In passing* an American tent, they threatened to shoot the first man who uttered a word. At about 7 or 8 o'clock next morning, they arrived at the six mile tent, ten miles this side of the Double Springs; they then marched twelve miles farther towards Stockton.

On reaching the vicinity of Stockton, the Chilians became frightened, and agreed to unbind their prisoners, provided they would intercede for them if any Americans should attack them on entering the city. They had not proceeded much farther before they approached a tent of Americans, who were soon in arms and made prisoners of the Chilians, whom they marched into Stockton. It was then ascertained that the Judge and Alcalde had issued a writ for the arrest of certain Americans, who had warned the Chilians off from the mines and robbed or extracted money from them, and not being able to get Americans to serve the writ, had employed this band of Chiliars to execute it. They were taken back for trial, but their countrymen here were reported to be collecting in large bodies and endeavoring to induce the Indians to join them in a war against the Americans, and the latter had determined to drive the former out of the country.

Awful Disaster—Burning of the Steamer St. John—Thirty Persons Burnt to Death and Drowded—Loss of $250,000.

MONTGOMERY, (Ala.) March 7.

The steamer St. John was burnt to the water's edge, near Bridgeport, Dallas county, on her upward trip to Montgomery, at six o'clock, on Tuesday evening.

It is supposed that about thirty persons were burnt to death or drowned.

The fire was accidental, and caught from the heat of the boilers.

All the ladies on board, numbering seven or eight, were lost.

Lieut. Rice, of the United States Army, lost some $250,000.

Several Californians also lost their all.

The Boat was insured for $20,000—she cost $40,000.

Important from Santa Fe—More Indian Depredations—Movement of Troops, &c.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.

By an arrival here yesterday from the Plains, we have dates from Santa Fe, to the 27th of January.

Col. Calhoun, after considerable difficulty, had succeeded in effecting a treaty with the Eutaw Indians.

A few days afterwards a marauding band of Eutaws attacked and murdered a number of Mexicans, and stole a large quantity of stock.

A short time since, a party of hunters, who were returning to Santa Fe, encountered a large party of Apache Indians. A severe fight ensued, in which several of the Indians were killed and wounded. Two or three of the hunters were wounded, but not dangerously.

The Cheyenne tribe are again becoming hostile. Fears are entertained that they will be very troublesome to the emigrants crossing the Plains in the spring.

The weather was extremely cold at Santa Fe.

The State Territorial question was being canvassed with much warmth, and had caused considerable excitement.

A party of miners from Missouri were very successful in working a gold mine about twenty-eight miles from Santa Fe.

Capt. St. Vrain's company were to leave Santa Fe on the 10th of Febuary, for Fort Independence.

"FACTS FOR FARMERS."—Tabular statements of the trade with Europe show that the exports of Farm Produce have been 350 per cent. greater under the tariff of 1846 than in corresponding years under the tariff of '42. And yet Gen. Taylor and his Whig Cabinet would have Congress restore the oppressive "protective" tariff which makes the farmer pay from 10 to 30 per cent. more for all he buys from stores, and prohibits the sale of two-thirds of his produce. What a beautiful system of monied and manufacturing monopoly our Whig administration would build up, if they had the power!

☞ The Legislature of Maryland adjourned on the 9th inst. During the session 555 acts were passed.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. A. H. Kromer, Mr. FREDERICK L. BIRKLE, formerly of Kutztown, Berks county, to Miss CHRISTIANA M., daughter of George Seidel, formerly of Lancaster county.

DIED.

In this Borough on Monday last, Mrs. JANE ROBINSON, wife of Mr. James Robinson, aged about 40 years.

In this borough, on Tuesday morning last, Mr. JACOB STAMBAUGH, (inn-keeper,) aged about 40 years.

In South Middleton township, on Sunday the 10th inst., WARREN LINE, son of Mary Ann, and Samuel Puffer, aged 11 months.

Life is like a meteor glare,
That darts along the sky,
Blaming heaven's arch a while,
Then from our vision fly.

How apt the verdicts stern of fate,
Our feelings disapprove;
When plucking from our midst a gem—
A pearl—that all must love.

He sleeps, he sleeps; ah! yes, he sleeps
In death. His pains are o'er.
How pure, how good, how beautiful,
WARREN, thou art no more.

P.

Estate Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of John Myers, deceased, late of Mifflin township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, have been granted to the subscriber residing in the same township.—All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

SAMUEL MAGAW, Ex'r.

March 14, 1850—6t

Estate Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John Miller, late of Upper Allen township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, have been issued to the subscriber residing in said township, in said county. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

HENRY MILLER, Adm'r.

March 14, 1850—6t*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, to distribute the assets in the hands of Christopher Orris, Administrator of William Baschore, late of said county, deceased, to and among the creditors of said decedent, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Carlisle, on Monday the 22d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time all having claims against the estate of said decedent, are requested to present them for settlement.

A. B. SHARPE, Auditor.

March 14, 1840—6t

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of the Rule on the heirs and representatives of Deitrich Uhler, deceased, to appear and accept or refuse to accept the real estate of said decedent, &c.

Now to wit: 12th February, 1850, none of the within named heirs appearing in court to accept or refuse the real estate of Deitrich Uhler, dec'd. within named at the appraisement and valuation thereof.—Rule upon the heirs aforesaid to appear at the next stated Orphans' Court to be held at Carlisle, in and for Cumberland county, on the 30th April next, and show cause why the same should not be sold.

BY THE COURT.

Notice of the above rule on the parties in interest is hereby given. DAVID SMITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Carlisle, March 14, 1850—3t

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of the writ of Partition and Valuation on the Real Estate of Thomas Wallace, deceased, the same having been returned by the Sheriff duly executed as per schedule to said writ annexed.

And now to wit: 12th February, 1850, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a Rule upon all the heirs to appear at the next stated Orphans' Court to be held at Carlisle, in and for Cumberland county, on the 30th of April next, and accept or refuse the real estate of the within named Thomas Wallace, deceased, at the appraisement and valuation.

BY THE COURT.

Notice of the above Rule is hereby given to the parties in interest. DAVID SMITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Carlisle, March 14, 1850—4t

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 township of Newton.

JOHN WILKINS.

March 14, 1850—3t

We the undersigned citizens of the township of Newton, Cumberland county, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named John Wilkins, 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.

John Gracey,	S. W. Sharp;
H. B. M'Cune,	John H. Miller,
John Westheffer,	Henry Hardy,
W. L. M'Culloch,	J. G. M'Farlane;
James Watson,	Robert Mickey;
Daniel Byers;	Peter Tobias.
Joel Bricker,	

We Study to Please!

THE attention of Builders and others, is respectfully entitled to the extensive and well selected stock of

Building Hardware and Tools,

now offered by the subscriber, consisting in part as follows:

American Front Door Locks, upright, with night work, plated or brass furniture, or porcelain all colors.

American Front Door Locks, upright, plain; plated or brass furniture, of porcelain.

American Front Door Locks, and Store Door; Horizontal or Upright, brass furniture, or porcelain.

American Rim Locks, all sizes & qualities; White or brass furniture, or porcelain.

American mortice locks, all sizes, with plated, white or brass furniture, or porcelain.

American mortice latches, all sizes, with plated, white or brass furniture, or porcelain.

American mortice and rim closet locks, plated or brass escutcheons, or porcelain.

American drop, stop, thumb, gate, and store door latches.

Also, imported locks and latches of every description; Baldwin's, and American Butt Hinges, of all sizes, fast or loose joint; shutter, gate, strap, T., and backflap hinges, all kinds; shutter, gate, door, flush, and spring bolts, of wrought or cast iron and brass, every description; screws, spikes, glue, sand paper of the best quality; American Axle and sham axle pulleys, of every variety; American buttons, plain or on plates, brass, iron, or bronzed; American nobs, plated, white, iron, or wood, all kinds; Sash-cord, common and patent, with other articles too numerous to mention. Nails and Sash Weights at Factory prices.

All Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the City and Districts. At this establishment may be found one of the largest and best assortments of white and fancy Nobs for locks, &c., in the city; some patterns, of which, cannot be seen, or obtained, at any other store.

Tools.

Spear & Jackson's Back, panel, hand and Rip Saws, imported expressly for retail sales, all selected with care. Sole Agent for the celebrated Planes, &c. made by E. W. Carpenter, of Lancaster, Pa., being all made of split wood, and the bitts ground and tried. Beatty's & Williams' make of chisels, axes, hatchets, drawing knives, &c., all warranted good.—Pugh's & Slack's make of augers and auger bitts, all sizes. American squares and levils of every description. American rules, gauges, sawsetts, compasses, screwdrivers, &c. American C. S. Hammers, Claw and Riveting, all sizes; Anvils and Vices, all sizes; steel, iron, and wooden braces, with C. S. Bitts, in great variety; W. Greaves & Son's, Butcher's, and other celebrated makes of chisels, files, plane irons, &c.; Addis's celebrated Carving tools, all shapes.

Making one of the best and most extensive assortments of Building Hardware and Tools in the State.

At this establishment it is considered a pleasure to show the Goods. You are invited to call and examine the assortment, and hear the prices asked, before purchasing elsewhere. *Come and see us.*

WM. M. McCLURE,
No. 287 Market st, between 7th & 8th
March 14, 1850—3m upper side, Phila.

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.

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

February 7, 1850. ARNOLD & LEVI