THE VOLUNTEER.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 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"—second part. To conclude with a Shakespearean Reading.

The Hons. James X. M'Lanahan and Job Mann, will accept our thanks for Congressional documents. To Messrs. Sterrett, Packer, and Martin, of the Senate, and Messrs. Scouller and Church of the House of Reps. we are also under obligations for their attentions.

MR. THORNE'S LECTURE.—Circumstances prevented us attending the lecture of Mr. THORNE, delivered in Education Hall on Thursday evening. From those who heard it we learn that it was a production of rare merit, and gave general satisfaction. Mr. T. will lecture again in the Hall *this evening*, on the same subject.—We hope to see him greeted with a full house. Admission, 12½ cents for gentlemen—ladies free.

THE MAGAZINES.—*Godey's Lady's Book* and *Graham's Magazine*, for April, have been received.—Their embellishments are beautiful, and the reading matter excellent.

☞ Many thanks to our friend Capt. SANDERSON, of the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, for his good wishes. We shall endeavor to profit by his advice, and bear the "blushing honors" of which he speaks, with becoming modesty. In that highly honorable body, the Town Council of Carlisle, we shall advocate such measures as are calculated to benefit the people of the whole world, as well as "the rest of mankind"—yes, we shall.

NEWVILLE SAVING FUND SOCIETY.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a Saving Fund Society has been organized in Newville under very favorable auspices. The Directors are men of character and worth, and we doubt not will use their best efforts to so manage the Society as to give general satisfaction to depositors and others.

ENLARGING THE CAPITOL.—The Committee on Public Buildings, in the Senate of the United States, have agreed to recommend that the Capitol at Washington be enlarged by an addition of 150 feet on each end, for new Senate and Representative Chambers. This is an improvement very much needed.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The New Orleans Crescent says, that several of the public journals of Texas denounce in no measured terms the resolutions passed by the Legislature, recommending the people to hold elections for delegates to the Nashville Convention.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.—The bill to unite and consolidate Marshall College, now at Mercersburg, with Franklin College, now at Lancaster, under the name of "Franklin and Marshall College," as a corporation, to be located in the city of Lancaster or its immediate vicinity, passed the Senate of this State on Tuesday last.

☞ The Washington Union exposes Robert E. Horner, acting doorkeeper to the House of Representatives, upon whose certificate his brother drew pay as messenger from May to December, 1849, when in fact his brother was all that time in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, superintending the light house at a salary of $350 and perquisites! It is scarcely necessary to mention that the Horners are "ultra Whigs."

☞ The Washington *Republic*, the President's organ, thinks its employer is still immensely popular; that the people yet have every confidence in Taylor, and will stand by him to the last. So the *Madisonian* used to flatter up John Tyler, to the infinite amusement of the whole country.

AUDITOR GENERAL AND SURVEYOR GENERAL.—The Harrisburg *Union* of yesterday, says—The bill providing for the election of the Auditor General and Surveyor General, which we noticed last week, passed the Senate yesterday afternoon, with an amendment providing for the election of Deputy Surveyors

☞ The Boston Post does not think Scott would have been President, had he have gone to Mexico, without any apprehensions for his rear. He had not, says the Post, the facility of promising everything to all parties, and of deceiving all without compunctions, by which his rival has risen into power.

PROSECUTING ATTORNIES, &c.—A bill providing for the election of Prosecuting Attornies by the people, passed the Senate on Thursday last, by a vote of 29 to 2.

A bill passed the House on the same day, providing for the election of the Auditor General and Surveyor General, by the people, to take effect at the next General Election.

THE LEGISLATURE.—There is not much doing of a public nature in the State Legislature. In the Senate on Monday Mr. Packer read a bill prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people for their ratification or rejection, the proposed amendment of the constitution, relative to the election of Judges.

The bill to suspend travel on the Pennsylvania improvements on the Sabbath, has passed the House—yeas 42, nays 37.

Mr. Haldeman, of York, reported from the committee on Agriculture, of which he is chairman, the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, The agricultural interests of Pennsylvania, and of the several States of this Union, have become of such importance as to require the fostering protection of our national legislature, as well to stimulate ingenuity as to reward industry, therefore

Resolved by, &c., That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to use their official influence in procuring the passage of an act creating a national board of agriculture.

The everlasting question of slavery, was attempted to be got up in the House on Friday, but at last laid aside—yeas 46, nays 45.

Wm. Hunt Stewart, a young Philadelphian, has recently inherited an estate in Cuba yielding about $100,000 per annum—his uncle, Wm. Hunt, formerly of Philadelphia, having recently died and left it to him by will.

DROWNING MEN CATCH AT STRAWS.

The Federal papers of this State are attempting to make a little political capital out of a circumstance that took place at Washington a short time since. The British minister, now at Washington, took it upon himself to remonstrate, in a letter to the President, against the increase of duties on imports into this country. This letter the "second Washington," immediately upon its receipt, sent to the Senate. His object in doing this is too evident to be mistaken. As soon as the letter of little Vick's. minister was read, Senator COOPER of this State, in a prepared speech, denounced the interference of the British minister in strong and bitter language. That speech has been published in every Federal paper of this State, with a great many flourishes about "British interference," &c. Now, we are free to say that the British minister deserved to be rebuked for his impertinence, but yet we suppose he had little else to do, and he thought he might as well put in an hour by addressing a letter to the man who "has no friends to reward, nor enemies to punish." He did not suppose his letter would find its way to the Senate, or certainly he never would have written it. But, the President thought it would give Cooper a good chance to let off a little gas, and make a little political capital into the bargain, and so he sent the letter to the Senate in all haste. This is a small business for the President of United States to be engaged in. But, drowning men catch at straws, and the President, who has lost both the confidence and respect of the people, is anxious to divert attention from his own mis-doings.

If such a letter had been written during the administration of Mr. Polk by her pretty little Majesty's minister, old "Buck" would have taken him into a private room, politely given him a brandy smash or two, and whispered into his ear the propriety of withdrawing that little epistle, and say no more about it. *It never would have gone to the Senate.*

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN.

We hope that the proposition of Senator FOOTE, for the appointment of a Committee of thirteen, to take charge of the whole subject in controversy between the North and the South, on the subject of Slavery, may be adopted. We are satisfied that, in order to have an amicable settlement of the matter, it must go to a committee, and the sooner the better. We believe that thirteen reasonable men could arrange terms of settlement in a few days, which would be satisfactory to the country; and really we should be glad to be relieved from the flood of speeches which are poured out on the subject daily. Intemperate or indiscreet speakers (such as Mr. Seward, Mr. Calhoun, and others,) retard instead of furthering a settlement, and the people are becoming impatient for action. Differences can be easily reconciled if members will go sincerely to work, and look alone at the interests of the country. If it be true, as asserted by the Washington correspondent of the New York Globe, that "whatever may be the result hereafter, if a vote could now be had, a majority would be shown in both Houses of Congress for a settlement of the slavery question," it shows that the time for action has arrived, and that the necessity for sending the whole business to a committee, as proposed by Senator Foote, is urgent. We believe that Congress is prepared to act at once, were a basis for action presented by a committee. The writer just quoted supposes that the following basis would probably be accepted:

1st. The admission of California.

2d. The organization of the Territories without the "Wilmot," as Mr. Webster calls it.

3d. The settlement of the boundaries of Texas, either as at present claimed, or by compensation to her for relinquishment of a portion of her territory.

4th. The abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

5th. The passage of a bill making more effectual provision for the recapture of fugitive slaves.

This basis embraces everything necessary to be considered, and if adopted, would lead to the most satisfactory results. The five propositions above stated are reasonable and just, and, if carried into effect, would accomplish all that is desired in reason. As to the idea of establishing an equilibrium, as contended for by Mr. Calhoun, we consider it too visionary to be reduced to practice, and unnecessary if it were practicable, because it would draw a distinction between northern and southern interests, which should not be recognized. The glory and boast of all sections should be, that they form parts of the great American confederacy, and are equal participants in its glory, prosperity and happiness.

CONGRESS—WASTE OF TIME.

"What are they doing in Congress?" is a question that has been very frequently asked us within the last two months. No wonder is it that the people are becoming impatient; for it is now four months since Congress assembled, and yet nothing—absolutely nothing of a public nature has been done. The subject of slavery has occupied the whole time of Congress thus far, and each member seems resolved to inflict a speech upon the country. Now, we would say to those servants of the people—cease *talking* and go to *work*. In the language of the Baltimore Clipper, "it is time that the exciting question should be referred to a committee for action, if it be not intended to consume the whole session in useless wrangling. There is much important business to be transacted, which will be neglected whilst the Union is considered in danger. If Mr. Foote's proposition for a committee of thirteen be adopted, and a judicious selection of committee men be made, the storm will subside, and the people will look to Congress for an amicable settlement—but, if the war of words is to be continued, it would be more to the public interest that Congress should adjourn at once than to remain in session.

MEETING AT ST. LOUIS—SENATOR BENTON'S COURSE. The opposition to Senator Benton in Missouri is fast disappearing. The democrats of St. Louis held a large meeting last week, and passed resolutions denouncing as treasonable the resolutions of the State Legislature, on the subject of slavery in the territories. After referring to the efforts to dissolve the Union, they further resolve—

That Senator Benton deserves the homage of every patriotic heart for the vigilance, ability, and courage which he has displayed in arraigning these desperate conspirators before the American people, whilst other able men have been deceived respecting the purpose of these men, and many of his own best friends have doubted or denied his sagacity on this subject, and attributed his invincible hostility to the nullifiers of 1832, to the rivalry of ambition, or to fixed prejudice in the nature of the man. The appalling truth, at length visible to all men, that the design to sever the Union has never been relinquished, comes now to vindicate his judgement and patriotism, and fills the nation with just anxiety and alarm.

Mr. Calhoun is said to be quite ill again, owing to the excitement attending the debate between him and Gen. Cass on Wednesday. Mr. C.'s physical infirmities are greater than ever, and his excitement more than his bodily health can stand.

☞ The President has issued an order to the Secretary of war, directing that the full uniform now worn in the army, a blue dress coat with white buff linings, band box hat, &c., &c., shall be thrown aside, and the undress frock now worn shall be the full uniform, with the addition of epaulettes, sash, &c., &c., the removal of which makes an undress uniform. The dress coat worn by the privates is substituted by a sack.

CAPITAL—THE MOST PROFITABLE MODES OF INVESTMENT.

In our article on "Capital—the different kinds," we promised to give a few suggestions as regards investment—which, in our opinion, was the most profitable way, and in what manner it should be conducted. It is not our design to enter into an enumeration of the very many modes of profitable investment, but only to take a general view of it.

It is a fact, which all must know, that there is three profits to be made on all articles, before they are ready for consumption. The profit on the raw material—the profit on the industry expended on the raw material—and the profit of the transportation of the article when finished, constitute the three. It should then be the policy of all who have capital to invest, whether in the shape of money or industry, so to do it as to be able to realize these three profits. The wealthy, those having the capital in money, find no difficulty in investing it in this manner, owing entirely to the means and facilitations they can command. They can enter immediately upon the enterprise, and in a short time be realizing all the profits which can be made; whilst those whom they employ are but making one profit, that of the industry exerted—having but one capital, that of labor, invested, they cannot reap but one profit.

It may, therefore, be asserted that the wealthy capitalist has the advantage over the laborer, who has no capital except his industry, in this particular, and that therefore the laborer cannot command the profits, but has to rest content with the profit which his labor will afford. The plan which is offered to sustain such argument, is that he is not able to purchase machinery and raw material sufficient, and is incompetent to accomplish the duties which would devolve upon him in such a station. This can easily be remedied. In the word *combination* the poor man can find assistance and capital. If one laboring man cannot carry on three branches of business, a hundred can. If one man has not sufficient capital to invest so as to reap the rewards of three profits, the mites of a hundred added together remedies the deficiency. So, a combination of laborers, whose capital consists, principally, in their industry, are able, if they will combine, to accomplish that which the wealthy and monied can. There are many other advantages to be gained by combination. The three profits would not only be realized, but by this system you would be able to complete more work in the same time—your habits would be regular, and you would be more accustomed to the duties you would have to perform, for one of the first principles in combination is regulation and order. Every man would have one peculiar kind of work assigned him, and, therefore, there would be no waste of time in changing from one business to another. A person who has been in the habit of working at one particular business, cannot drop it in a moment and turn his attention to another, and work with the same alacrity and success. It will certainly take some time before he is able to do what he really should do at the business; and in the act of gaining this faculty he loses those which he possessed in the business which he had left, so that by the time he turns his attention to his former work, he is unable to accomplish the same quantity that he otherwise would have accomplished had he continued at his own work and left the other for one whose duty it was to attend to it. Here is a loss which is remedied by combination and regulation. The poor man in this case reaps all the profits that are made. It should therefore be the desire of all laboring men to combine their industrial capital against the fixed capital of the wealthy. Every man should be a stockholder where he is an operator.—All men, whose capital is their industry, should have "*combination*" for their watch-word. It is, the only manner in which they can compete with wealthy capitalists—it is the only way they can, with any rapidity, augment their capital—it is by it alone they can receive their just dues, and by it only can they expect to attain a comfortable and independent condition in life. In short, it is the most profitable manner of investment.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

THADDEUS STEVENS, of this State, undertook in his speech, delivered in the House of Representatives a few weeks since—to read a lecture to the people of Virginia. He has been severely and justly handled for some expressions he made use of on that occasion. The Hon. J. S. Millson, of Virginia, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, a short time since, thus referred to Stevens:

Mr. Millson said: I endeavored, Mr. Chairman, to get the floor immediately upon the close of the remarks submitted by one of the Representatives from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Stevens.] I wished to give instant expression to the irritation occasioned by the gross and offensive allusions to the State from which I come. That irritation, however, was but momentary, and has since subsided into a quiet feeling of loathing and indignation—a feeling more fit the accusation and the accuser. In speaking of the slave population of my State, and of the employment of her citizens, that member had the boldness to declare, that Virginia was now so degraded, that —— but I will not, cannot repeat the gross language uttered by him. I could not do so without violating the decorum of this body—without outraging those proprieties which should, at all times, be respected and observed—without shocking the delicacy of that portion of our auditors, who attend our deliberations, in the confidence that they will hear nothing to offend their modesty or wound their sensibility. Sir, I do not mean to defend Virginia against such charges—such imputations as these—she would disdain to answer them. It would, indeed, be a kind of degradation were she, by even the humblest of her representatives, to acknowledge that such vindication could be necessary. The member from Pennsylvania has no power, and can hardly have the expectation to do her injury. Does he talk of *degradation?* Does he call degraded the native land of Henry, of Wythe, of Pendleton, Mason, Marshall, Jefferson, the Lees, the Randolphs, and of that greater man than all, whose wisdom and whose valor secured to the member from Pennsylvania the very privilege he has abused, of addressing the representatives of a free and happy people? Look there! look there! (pointing to a full length portrait of Washington.)—Let that majestic figure awe him into confusion and shame. I leave him to the condemnation of that constituency whose opinions and feelings I am sure he has misrepresented. I leave him to the reproaches of his colleagues, whose sense of decency and justice I know he has outraged; and what will be far greater punishment than all, I leave him to the blighting applause of his sympathisers and abettors.

TRIAL OF PROF. WEBSTER.—The trial of Professor Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman, commenced at Boston on Tuesday of last week, and has been progressing every day since. About twenty witnesses for the Commonwealth have been examined.—The chain of evidence is strong against the prisoner, and his most zealous friends are now reluctantly compelled to believe him guilty of the murder. The Boston papers are filled with the evidence of witnesses who have been examined, and the public interest manifested in regard to the trial, is said to be greater than ever.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—The Democrats of this county met in Convention at Pittsburg, on the 16th inst., and appointed five delegates to represent that county in the Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner. After the appointment of the Delegates the following resolution was adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the delegates elected are instructed to support through every ballot, Mr. NIMROD STRICKLAND'S nomination for Canal Commissioner, and that they use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

The dwelling house of Mr. Abel Walker, near Rosstown, York county, was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 13th inst.

For the Volunteer.

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.—NO 3.

Means of Improvement.

In order to develop the greatest efficiency in any instrumentality, an acquaintance with four things is necessary. First, of the result to be accomplished. Second, of the materials to be acted on. Third, of the means within our power. Fourth, of the best methods of improving, combining, and applying the means.

In the present instance, the result to be accomplished is the *harmonious development* of the mental, moral, and physical powers of the child, and the *impartation* of a certain amount of knowledge, so far as these ends can be effected by a system of Common Schools, in a region not densely populated. It is not to be supposed that this point, or the other points involved, can be treated to an extent commensurate with their importance, in a few short newspaper articles; we can only speak in the general; and if our remarks shall lead others to supply the detail, from their own thoughts and experience, modified, as it must be, by the ever varying circumstances attending particular cases, our object will be accomplished.

Correct views on the subject of education, as presented in the question, "what constitutes an education?" are by no means common. Many, perhaps the majority, would answer that the education proper for a child to be made the subject of, at a Common School, consists in the acquisition, no matter how, of a certain amount of knowledge, indispensable for the station in society, which the child is designed to occupy. Others would answer, and we think correctly, that the education proper for a child, even in a mental point of view, should have reference, not so much to the *fact* of the acquisition of knowledge, as to the *mode* or *manner* of acquisition—that a true mental education consists more in the *habits* of mind induced by the *process* of acquiring, than in the *amount* acquired. In addition, they would answer that the mind should be imbued with the principles of morality; and besides, that care should be taken to develop the physical powers, so as to ensure health, a long life, and a vigorous old age.

The fact that man is endowed with mental, moral, and physical powers, should be sufficient to secure our attention to their education. But we find that not only is little or no attention paid to physical and moral training at home, or at school, but moral training is sometimes forbidden at school, from the fear, it is said, that the teacher will take occasion to inculcate his own peculiar views. This no teacher should be permitted to do under pain of dismission; but he should not be prohibited from performing his proper part in the moral training of the child. Are there not *general principles* of *religion and morality* recognized by our courts, and local and state governments; and should not these be instilled into the mind of the child, when at school, where so many opportunities occur which the moral and conscientious teacher can seize upon to benefit the moral character of the child. Take away, or neglect to cultivate those cardinal principles of religion and morality—accountability to a higer power, attention to the dictates of conscience, and respect for the laws—and what will soon be the fate of our boasted freedom? The sentiment of Washington, so frequently heard, that the general diffusion of knowledge is necessary to perpetuate our institutions, is too frequently interpreted to the exclusion of the most important points, and which his own life so beautifully illustrated—our duties to God, and to Society.

In a work, published under the patronage of the Common School authorities in the State of New York, the following is said in relation to mental and moral education: "To educate the *intellect* is not merely to pour into it a certain amount of knowledge, but it is to so unfold, direct, and strengthen its powers, that it shall be prepared to be an astute and successful *seeker after truth*. It is to give it control over itself, and teach it to what its powers should be directed—to enable it by practice to collect its energies at will and fix them long upon any subject. It is to train the *senses* to observe accurately—the *memory* to register carefully and recall readily—the *reason* to compare, reflect, and judge without partiality or passion. It is to infuse into the soul a principle of enduring *activity* and *curiosity* that will seek to know and investigate whatever is within the grasp of mind."

Of moral education it says: "The child has *propensities* to evil, *affections* that will impel him to gratify others, and *moral instincts*, that incline him to duty. If these be left to themselves, the *propensities* predominate; the affections are exercised in capricious acts of kindness or charity; and the *moral instinct* raises its monitory voice in vain. The *moral education* should harmonize these powers, by restoring conscience to its rightful authority, and by replacing unreflecting impulses with fixed and enlightened principles, so as to enable him when pressed by fierce temptation, to prefer loss, disgrace, and even death itself, before dishonor."

W. H. D.

Mr. Benton's Opinion of the Wilmot Proviso.

In the U. S. Senate, some days since, during the debate on Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions, Col. BENTON rose and said:

Mr. President: It has been affirmed and denied on this floor that slavery was abolished in Mexico. I am one of those who affirm its abolition; and I propose now to read some passages from Mexican law, for the purpose of supporting my opinion. In doing this, I shall have recourse to authentic law publications in Mexico, and shall produce the laws on which I rely, both in the original language and in an English translation.

Col. BENTON then went on to quote, at length, from the constitution and laws of Mexico, to prove what he affirmed; and he concluded his speech as follows:

I conclude this exposition of Mexican law in relation to slavery, by producing the definition of that word in Spanish law. For this purpose I quote from the same law dictionary. In English: "SLAVERY: *the condition of a man who is the property of another against natural right.*" I quote this definition for the purpose of showing that, under the laws of Spain, in force in Mexico, slavery was held to be against natural right—therefore not derived from nature, or divine law, but founded in municipal law, and only existing by positive enactment—and, by consequence, that no argument in favor of slavery in New Mexico or California as an institution of divine origin, or of any origin in any place, independent of positive law, can derive any countenance from Spanish law. Further than this I do not go at present. I limit myself to the three points, which, I believe, I have established: *first*, that slavery was abolished in California and New Mexico before we acquired those countries; *secondly*, that even if not abolished, no person would carry a slave to these countries to be held under such law; *thirdly, that no slavery can hereafter exist in either of those countries, except by virtue of positive law, yet to be passed. The practical application which I make of this exposition of law, is, that* the proviso, of which we have heard so much, is of no force whatever—unnecessary in any point of view—and of no more effect, if passed, than a piece of blank paper pasted on the statute book.

The Gold Furor in Iowa.

The Burlington (Iowa) Gazette thinks the California emigration from that State for the present year will more than double that of last year. It says that at least one hundred will go from that town alone, and from two to three hundred from the county. Several of the most skilful and substantial mechanics of Burlington are among the number preparing to leave. The Gazette adds:—One reason, probably, why the *furor* prevails among us to such an extent is, that with scarcely an exception all who left last spring—about 100—have written back encouragingly.

HON. JAMES X. M'LANAHAN.

We were about to prepare an article in defence of this fearless and able champion of Democracy, and in reply to the villainous attacks that have been made upon him by that mercenary sheet, the *Chambersburg Repository*, when the following remarks of that able Democratic journal, the *York Gazette*, met our eye. We will merely remark that the accomplished member of Congress representing this district cannot be injured by the puny assaults of Federal scribblers.—The people know him as a high-minded honorable man, who has the ability and the will to pursue a straight forward course in his present position. But to the remarks of the *York Gazette*, which we give in lieu of what we had intended to write:

The remarks recently made by Hon. James X. M'Lanahan, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives at Washington, seems to have disturbed the equanimity of the Federal print in his county, the Chambersburg *Repository*. We find, in that paper of last week, nearly a column of balderdash devoted to Mr. M'Lanahan's speech, the editor all the while protesting that the speech is altogether unworthy of notice. To use the elegant language of the Repository, the speech is denounced as "the puerile production of a locofoco demagogue," "a miserable abortion," "a perfect failure," "a miserable, puny effort," yet the editor seems to have considered it necessary to waste almost a column of the valuable space in his paper, in an attempt to break the effect it might have upon the minds of his readers—those readers to whom the Repository has been giving assurances, ever since the nomination of Mr. M'Lanahan in 1848, of the utter incapacity of that gentleman. It would not do to permit truthful and eloquent remarks of a "locofoco demagogue" to be presented to the readers of the Repository, without an effort to mar their force—they presented, in their elegance and finish, and in the justice of the sentiments, evidence of the injustice with which the Repository and its political associates had treated their author during the campaign which resulted in his triumphant election. Perhaps, too, it was thought that if the prejudice of party were not enlisted so as to present an impartial judgement of the remarks, a contrast might be suggested between the "locofoco" who now represents the district, and his federal predecessor, who was chosen by the party which claims to embody "all the intelligence" of the country.

But, to make the best of the thing, was the business. The speech was delivered—it was sound, sensible, creditable to the representative and his constituents. The main body of them would be likely to read it, unfortunately, whether it should appear in the Repository or not. The best thing for the Repository's purpose, was to put on a bold face, publish the speech, and in the same paper to give the key note to its Whig readers, that they must think and speak disparingly of it. If the readers of the Repository, however, do not disappoint this expectation, their intelligence must be on a par with the sense of decency of their editor.

We have rarely seen a more senseless, filthy, and altogether unwarranted assault, than that of the Repository in the instance we have referred to upon Mr. M'Lanahan—and we very much mistake the character of the voters in the really intelligent district, if it do not contribute to increase his majority if he should be a candidate for re-election.—The whigs there feel that he is a head and shoulders taller in intellectual stature than any of their party in the three counties—and hence it is that they dread his strength—hence, too, it is, that the smallest souled among them, (the editor of the Repository among the number,) are impelled by a necessity of their nature to attempt to blackguard him down.

But all such efforts must fail. There is not a district in the State that might not be proud of such a representative as James X. M'Lanahan. His talents and his worth are too sterling to be tarnished by breathing upon them the foul breath of vituperation. Federalism in our district has given us a representative that we would be glad to exchange for the elegant and accomplished gentleman so bitterly maligned by the Repository.

Constables and Justices of the Peace for Cumberland County.

The following persons were elected Constables and Justices of the Peace in the different townships of this county, at the late spring election:

Townships.	Justices.	Constables.
Lower Allen,	Samuel Ubrich,	John Young,
Upper Allen,	John B. Conover,	William Solanders,
"	Levi F. Eberly,	"
Carlisle, East Ward,	Stephen Keepers,	Robert M'Cartney,
" West Ward,	A. L. Sponsler,	Wm. H. Harn,
Dickinson,	John Auld,	John Claudy,
Eastpennsborough,	Geo. W. Criswell,	H. W. Darnbaugh,
"	Jacob Longnecker,	"
Frankford,	David Shively,	Peter Minich,
"	Daniel Leckey,	"
Hopewell,	David S. Rumsha,	John Stevick,
Hampden,	Henry M. Stouffer,	Daniel Erb,
"	Thomas Lindsey,	"
Monroe,	John Murphey,	Peter Livinger,
Mechanicsburg,	Isaac Kinsey,	C. B. Guyer,
Mifflin,	H. D. Dalhousen,	Andrew Falter,
Newville,	James R. Irvine,	Thos. H. Knight,
Newton,	James W. Allen,	Charles Brewster,
"	David Foreman,	"
New Cumberland,	Joseph Mosser,	Jacob Sweitzer, Jr.
North Middleton,	Peter Hoverd,	Geo. N. Hoch,
South Middleton,	Wm. B. Mullen,	Jacob Ritner,
"	Samuel Martin,	"
Southampton,	Robert S. M'Cune,	Thomas Hibbett,
Shippensburg Tp.	Alex. Highlands,	Elias Hoch,
" Bo.,	John Fisher,	L. G. Duley,
Silver Spring,	Francis Eckels,	Jacob Gross,
Westpennsborough,	David Dentinger,	William Moore,
"	Edward Phillips,	"

For the Volunteer.

THE POTATO ROT.

Mr. Editor—I have found the best way of arriving at a fact in any particular case, is to prove it by experience. There has been much speculation and many theories presented in regard to the *cause* of what is called "the Potato Rot," all of which, taken together, have failed to furnish a specific for this wide spread disease. In medical science I believe it is a pretty general rule with practitioners to aid the efforts of nature, which always tend toward her own cure; so also in moral science there are fixed rules which if properly used, will aid the student in his inquiries after truth; therefore, in our own inquiry after the cause of the "Potato Rot," we have nought to do but "eye nature's walks," and follow her through all her devious windings, and she will conduct us to that point from which we may discover the desirable object of our pursuit, the CAUSE of the "Potato Rot."

It is said of the creator "great are thy works—in wisdom hast thou made them all." In giving to every creature its nature and properties, in both the animal and vegetable world, unerring wisdom has imparted the faculty or property of perpetuating its own species—this being the fact, our course is obvious.

It is a well known fact, that *youth* is vigorous and can endure much, and that *age* is feeble and can endure but little, and is much more liable to be affected by the diseases of unpropitious seasons; this is the case in the vegetable as well as in the the animal kingdom. Then—

The *only way* to avoid the *potato rot* is to renew the vigour of the plant, which is all that is wanted, by growing fresh seed taken from the potato apple, and the writer will vouch for the result of the experiment.

Two years ago I grew some small potatoes from the *apple*, and last year I planted the *new seed* in my lot, in a row parallel with and adjoining other rows planted with *old seed*. When the product of the old seed was uncovered the rows presented a mass of decomposed matter which emitted a very offensive smell. On opening the row in which the new seed was planted the potatoes were found to be matured, healthy and vigorous. This experiment, I think, clearly demonstrates or exhibits the *cause* of the "Potato Rot." The philosophy, therefore, of the Potato disease, is simply this—the potato has been replanted from the old root, in many sections of the country from time immemorial without renewing the seed in the way that Nature has designed, till at length exhausted by reproduction it falls a prey to the casualities incident to all the animal and vegetable creation, the feebleness and infirmities of old age. Let the farmer supply himself with healthy and vigorous seed, and his hopes of an abundant crop will be fully realised in all propitious seasons.

J. S. M.

Newville, March, 1850.

☞ The Nashville Banner says that Tennessee is against the Southern Convention, and invites attention to the resolutions that were recently passed by both branches of the State Legislature.

CONFIRMED.—On Monday the Senate confirmed the appointment of W. J. White, Postmaster of Philadelphia.

NEW YORK SPRING ELECTIONS.

"In union there is strength."

The difficulty so long existing in the Democratic ranks of New York have at length been happily healed, and the party is now completely united. The mis-doings and venality of the National Administration have induced our friends in that State to come together and make a united stand against Federalism. The first result of this unite is a glorious triumph for the Democrats at the late spring elections.

We have already announced the triumphant election of HENRY K. SMITH, as Mayor of the City of Buffalo. The result shows a gain of SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY NINE since last spring—a result, says the Courier of that city, "brought about by the untiring exertions of true men, faithful to the Democratic party through good and evil.—Never (it adds,) did the Democracy of Buffalo more truly distinguish themselves by cordiality of feeling and harmony and unity of action, than on this occasion."

SYRACUSE REDEEMED.—The Syracuse Standard announces a Waterloo defeat of Taylor Whiggery in that city. The Democratic candidate for Mayor has been elected by 600 majority. The Syracuse Journal (whig,) brings in the following verdict upon the catastrophe:

The result is a *signal* and TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE WHIGS, both on the city and the several ward tickets.

ROCHESTER.—Richardson, Democrat, is elected Mayor by three hundred and fifty to four hundred majority; and a Democratic overseer of the poor and city attorney.

CLINTON COUNTY ERECT.—A letter to the Albany Atlas, from Plattsburg, March 6, says: "Our town meeting in this county came off yesterday. Eleven of the twelve towns elected Democratic Supervisors. Last year, seven to five."

From the Madison County Reflector.

HAMILTON REDEEMED.—After the most strenuous exertions on the part of both Democratic and Whig parties, the majority of the Democratic ticket was elected on Tuesday last. Mr. Green, our candidate for Supervisor, is elected by 94 of a majority; Mason, Justice, is elected by 16. It is impossible to give the exact majorities, but it is enough that the town has gone Democratic.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM LEBANON!—Lebanon has gone Democratic! The Democratic Supervisor is elected by one majority. The remainder of the ticket equally close, but the majority is Democratic.

Madison has gone Democratic.

COM. PERRY AND CAPT. C. G. HUNTER.

The fact has been already stated that Capt. Hunter is to be summoned shortly before a Court of Inquiry, to explain the reason why he captured the town of Alvarado, in Mexico, during the late war, in advance of orders from Com. Perry. In the New York *Herald* of Saturday, we find the following letter from Capt. Hunter to Com. Perry. If we may judge from the language used by Capt. Hunter, we conclude that he lacks the qualities of a gentleman, let his military character be what it may. Com. Perry of course will never answer or notice this insolent epistle—he would degrade himself by so doing. None but a blackguard could write such a letter, and it should be treated with the silent contempt it deserves. Com. Perry is too well known as a brave and intelligent Naval officer to be injured by ungentlemanly assaults. But to the letter:

NATIONAL HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, March 11, 1850.

SIR:—I some time since addressed you a communication, upon which you informed me that it was your intention to take official action. Why have you not done it? It is due to your reputation as well as mine, that some positive action should be immediately taken. I hope and pray, it may be personal, but from a thorough knowledge of your character, I presume it will be official. Every one knows that you have never yet been accused of a noble or generous act, and no one knows it better than myself. Why did you come home and undermine the veteran Connor, and why have you not done justice to the noble and daring Patnall? These are questions which I surmise you will not answer; but, sir, I will answer them for you. It was founded upon jealousy, and without any nobility of character, you determined to violate every rule of honor for the elevation of yourself and family. In my youth, when a young and innocent boy before the down was upon my cheek, or a malicious feeling had entered my bosom, did you attempt to crush me to the earth by the strong arm of power. It appears however, that whom you then tried to destroy, has since grown to manhood, that the frosts of forty odd winters now sprinkle his locks, and he stands before you erect, your equal in every thing except that military rank behind which you shelter yourself. I have not employed (as you have) any press to defend me; neither have I been so base as to apply to an enemy for a certificate against a brother officer, when all the information could have been obtained from those young and gallant officers who served under my command, and who then surrounded you. In Mexico the price of human life is fifty cents; what you paid this man for his false certificate (dictated, I have no doubt, by you) I know not, but would seek information from you if I thought you possessed sufficient honor to tell the truth. I have claimed nothing for the small affair at Alvarado and Tlacotalpan, although I feel confident that if your brother-in-law, McKenzie, (who proposed to hang me for insubordination) or any other of your relations, had done the same, you would have come forth to the world with a flaming proclamation, and recommended him to the Government for promotion. I did not, sir, demand an unconditional surrender of "Alvarado" and "Tlacotalpan" without receiving it; neither did I, after making that demand, retreat, as you did under fire of the enemy at "Tobasco." You retreated, sir, from "Tobasco" under fire of the enemy, after demanding an unconditional surrender; and you know perfectly well that when one of the most gallant officers of our navy was killed, (Charles W. Morris,) it was retreating, with a white flag flying at your fore. I have employed no one, sir, to make me a cartoon of "Alvarado." You have been more fortunate than myself, and I sincerely congratulate you in having one who has enabled you to place on the walls of the Navy Department your great and glorious victories. I have no doubt you will be handed down to posterity equally illustrious with your great and noble brother, upon whose reputation you have lived so long. Respetfully, &c.

C. G. HUNTER.

COM. M. C. PERRY, U. S. Navy.

THE CALIFORNIA OVERLAND EXPEDITION.—The St. Louis Republican states, that from present indications the emigration to California, across the Plains, will be equally as large, if not greater, than the emigration by the same route last spring. The route now being better known, the suffering will not be so severe.

THE SEA SERPENT ASHORE.—The marine monster, whose existence, spite of so much evidence, is considered somewhat apocryphyal, is likely to be snared at last, and will doubtless soon be a "curiosity" at Barnum's popular resort. When last heard from he had been pursued and fired at near Charleston, and a postcript in the Courier gives a report that he was ashore near Beaufort, and the whole population had turned out to capture him. We hope they may succeed, if only to gratify naturalists, and decide the question, whether there are any kinks in his tail.

☞ Gough is lecturing on Temperance at Buffalo.

☞ James says that the quietest way to reach the seat of war is to set down on a hornet's nest.