THE VOLUNTEER.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 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.

Hon. James X. M'Lanahan, our representative in Congress, will accept our thanks for his many attentions.

The Appropriation Bill has passed both Houses of the State Legislature, and has been or will be signed by the Governor.

OUR POST OFFICE.—Our new Postmaster Mr. HANTCH, has entered upon his duties, and has removed the office to the room lately occupied by Mr. Crooks as a dry-goods store, in Main street, a few doors above the stand where the office was formerly kept.

☞ In our notice of the departure of several of our citizens for California, last week, we neglected to mention the name of DANIEL BAILEY. He is attached to company No. 1.

LIFE INSURANCE.—We invite attention to the advertisement of the *Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company*, to be found in another column. This is one of the very best companies in the State, and insures at reasonable rates. Our friend Mr. N. W. Woods, of this place, acts as Agent for the Company. To those who are about to start for California, this Company offers every inducement, and none should fail to effect an insurance before they leave home.

ROUSELL'S MINERAL WATER.—This healthy and pleasant summer beverage, can be had at the new store of our young friends WORMLEY & HANNON, in West Main street. Their assortment of Confectionaries, also is extensive and complete, and of superior quality. The lovers of good things should not fail to give them a call.

THE NEW STATE TREASURER.—Gen. JOHN M. BUCKER, the new State Treasurer, took possession of the office a few days since. Mr. B. is well calculated for a faithful discharge of the duties of the Treasury Department, and no doubt will make an agreeable and efficient officer. He has appointed Asa Dimmock, Esq., of Susquehanna county, (who held the same office under Colonel Snowden) Chief Clerk, or Cashier; Randall M'Laughlin, of Westmoreland, and Wm. D. Boas, of Dauphin, assistant Clerks; and Jacob Feger, of Schuylkill, Messenger.

GEN. SAM. HOUSTON.—This personage, a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, but who resided in Blount county, East Tennessee, arrived in Knoxville, Tennessee, says a paper of that place, last Tuesday, and took lodging at the Mansion House. He is returning from Texas, and will proceed to Washington, after a brief visit to his sister, Mrs. Gen. Wallace, of Maryville. Quite a number of our citizens, of both political parties, called to look upon the countenance of the soldier, whose life has been chequered with so many eventful incidents, both in Tennessee and in Texas. An occurrence took place which we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of naming. Several persons were present, who delighted to honor so prominent a Southernor, and being great advocates of the *Nashville Convention* themselves, they were anxious to hear the opinions of the Senator from Texas. He promptly replied, when enquired of,—"Every rascal who attends that Convention ought to be hung with a great rough halter."

THE BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH IN TROUBLE.—It appears that John W. Bier, the famous "Buckeye Blacksmith," instead of being in California, as some of the papers stated, a week or two ago, is likely to go to a much worse place. We learn from the Pottsville *Emporium* that he was arrested at Schuylkill Haven, last Saturday, charged with the seduction of Lucretia Staats, a young girl, sixteen years of age. The father of the girl, a very respectable citizen of Pottsville, who has a wife and eight children, of whom this girl is the eldest, was the prosecutor.—The evidence of the girl showed, that Bier enticed her into his Daguerrotype Room, at Pottsville, some time in January last, where he effected her ruin, and subsequently she met him by appointment, several times, until her father discovered what was going on, and commenced the prosecution. Her evidence as to his promises of marriage was somewhat contradictory, but the Magistrate demanded bail in $500 upon the charge of seduction, and $500 more upon the charge of adultery—Bier being a *married man*—in default of which he was committed to jail at Orwigsburg, to await his trial at the June Quarter Sessions.

ENGLISH COMPANIES FOR CALIFORNIA.—Two large companies of Cornish miners have left England under Capt. Henry V. Huntley, with machinery, to work the gold placer on lands they have purchased in California.

DOG BUSINESS.—According to statistics of the N. York Comptroller, the total amount of moneys paid for killing the canines in that city last summer, was $3,100. At fifty cents per head, this gives six thousand two hundred dogs slain, during the three summer months.

☞ Philip White, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Camden county, N. J., on the 22d inst., at the advanced age of 104 years.

THE GIRLS IN MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul *Chronicle*, noticing the statement of a Western Editor, that the girls of his district occasionally ride a tame wolf to meeting, says:—That's nothing. Many of our belles of Northern Minnesota, drive four of the "varmints" in hand attached to a train, making winter journies of 300 miles across the plains.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—We learn by the last number of the Harrisburg Union, that the act providing for the election of Prosecuting Attorneys does not authorize the election by the people of the Attorney General. That officer is still to be appointed at the pleasure of the Executive.

THOS. J. WRIGHT, son of Dr. Wright, of the United States Army, has been selected, by General Taylor, to fill the vacancy as cadet for West Point, made by the death of young Hilliard, of Alabama.

FEMALE DOCTORS.—The Legislature, we see it stated, has chartered a college for the medical education of females in Philadelphia, which is to be opened next October. This is probably the first college of the kind that has ever been organized. Elizabeth Blackwell, M. D. is talked of for the Chair of Surgery. If anything could make a surgical operation pleasant to one's feelings, it would be when performed by one of that sex who, since the foundation of the world, has been accustomed to probing the heart and feelings of men so sensibly and pleasantly. So says the *Ledger*.

☞ A convict in the Tennessee penitentiary at Nashville, named Kellogg, stabbed and attempted to kill another convict named Henderson. He was prevented from accomplishing his murderous purpose, by the timely interference of the keeper of the prison, who ordered him to his cell, on reaching which he (Kellog) cut his own throat from ear to ear, and died instantly.

FEDERAL SYMPATHY FOR THE WORKING MAN.

We take the following extract from an elaborate article, which appeared in a late number of the *Pittsburg Gazette*, the Federal organ of Pittsburg. Our readers are aware that certain operatives in the factories of that city recently struck for an increase of wages, and also demanded that the law which declares ten hours to be a day's work should be observed by the employers.—The employers—every man of them Federalists, who are constantly clamoring for an increase of tariff duties—refused to grant the just demands of the operatives, and finally instituted suit against them for conspiracy and riot. They were brought to trial, and several of them convicted, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. It is in regard to the conviction and punishment of these poor men the *Gazette* speaks. That paper says:

We cannot let the occasion pass without expressing our gratification that the majesty of the law has been vindicated in Allegheny county—that its demands have not been delayed and frittered away by postponement, and a nominal punishment, and that rioters of every class and grade will learn from this, that they violate the law at their peril. We can now tell the world that personal rights and privileges, and property, are safe in Pittsburg, that the transgressor does not go free, that sure punishment awaits the guilty. The spirit of riot, which has been for some years past so rife among us, has received a check from the result of these trials, and the prompt and efficient action of the Sheriff, which we hope and trust will eradicate it forever.—With a resolute Sheriff, and a firm Judge, there is little chance for the guilty to escape. The knowledge of this will quench the ardor of those who ruthlessly invade the rights of others, and we may therefore confidently predict that the era of rioting is over among us.

We have always maintained that the Federalists are enemies of the working-man, and we desire no better evidence of the fact than the above extract furnishes. There is about it so much satisfaction—such tantalizing contempt—that we cannot be mistaken in the feelings of the writer. This Federal editor "cannot let the occasion pass, without expressing his *gratification* that the majesty of the law has been vindicated!" Ah, indeed! It may be well for us to enquire into the particulars of this case, and see what constituted this violation of law. In the session of 1848, our Representatives at Harrisburg enacted a law to the effect that in all factories, in this State, "ten hours should constitute a day's labor." This law was passed for the benefit of the operatives—to relieve them of the unjust exactions of the capitalists—to afford them an opportunity of improving their minds and resuscitating their bodies—of enjoying, to some degree, the pleasures of social life. It was right to pass such a law—it was right to protect the laborer from the demands of the master—it was right to guarantee to the unprotected and toil-worn man the privilege of a few hours he could call his own. This law, it was thought, would afford these advantages, and its passage was hailed by all true philanthropists as the harbinger of better days for the working-man. But its enactment was greeted in an entirely different manner by the Cotton lords and Iron Masters throughout the State. They considered it unjust and arbitrary, and declared from the jump their dissent from it, and they everywhere evinced a determination to set its provisions at defiance, by compelling their operatives to work the usual number of hours, or deprive them of employment. And most successfully did they succeed in their design. It was useless and vain for the laborer to expostulate and reason with the master of the justness of his case—both were disregarded.—The alternatives were offered—"you must either work from twelve to fourteen hours a day, or you must seek employment elsewhere." It was hard to submit to the unreasonable demands of the master, yet the sustenance of a family depended upon their employment, and they were compelled to accede to the demand. Particularly in Pittsburg did this spirit manifest itself, and some of the operatives, unable to labor the required time and do justice to themselves and families, found no way of remedying the evil except by openly refusing to work longer than the law required. Upon their refusal to comply with the laws *made* by the monied lord, they were immediately discharged. They were dismissed from employment—thrown out of all means of supporting their families. Yet the Iron Masters and Cotton lords could not afford to stop their manufactories, and they sent into another State, and there employed new hands. They were determined that those who had struck for their rights and the law, should starve, if they did not accede to their demands. Upon the arrival of the new operatives, those who had been dismissed, interfered and insisted that they should not go to work, that the situations they were about to fill belonged to them by right, and that by the loss of employment their families would suffer, and informed them they would resist all attempts by which they would, in any way be the losers. The new operatives did go to work, and the old ones did resist, and for that resistance they were indicted, tried and convicted of riot. Yes, for their defence of the rights of the laborer, and the laws of Pennsylvania, they are sentenced to drag out a miserable year in prison, while their families are left destitute of a protector—homeless and friendless, depending upon the cold charities of the world for support. This, indeed, is a beautiful picture to rejoice over, and speaks well for the benevolent and philanthropic character of Pittsburg. No doubt the editor of the *Gazette* has many ardent admirers among the purse proud oppressors of that city, and can exult over the expectation that the article from which the above extract is taken, will be lauded by the nabobs of the forge and loom. Well, Mr. *Gazette*, you can rest assured, that all whose feelings are at all enlisted in the welfare and advancement of their fellow beings will dissent from the course you pursue, and will treat your article, and the views you hold with abhorrence and contempt. The time will soon be when every operator will be a stockholder—when the present foul and wicked factory system will be abolished, and in its stead will spring up one free from all the contemptible and despotic usages which encumbers the present.

MISS WHITE MURDERED.—Intelligence has been received from Col. Calhoun, Indian Agent at Santa Fe, stating that Miss White, who was borne into captivity some months since, after her mother had been murdered by the Indians, was also murdered a short time since, by her captors. Thus closes the dreadful tragedy.

Conscience is a sleeping giant; we may lull him into a longer, on a shorter slumber; but his starts are frightful, and terrible is the hour when he awakes.

The gold fever is strong at Hamilton, Canada, and several parties are about leaving for California.

FROM WASHINGTON.—REPORT OF THE COMPROMISE COMMITTEE.

In the Senate on Wednesday of last week, Mr. CLAY, from the Compromise Committee, made report. The Report is very lengthy, and occupied more than an hour in reading. The following is an abstract of its features:

1st. The committee are unanimously of opinion, that new States may be formed out of Texas, under the terms of the compact entered into by the United States, in the resolutions of annexation; and that when they are so formed, they have a clear and undoubted right to be admitted into the Union as equal *states; but the Committee do not think that any* plan for the formation of the new States out of Texas, should be originated by Congress, but should be left to the people of Texas; also that such new states should be admitted without any objection on account of the exclusion or permission of Slavery.

2nd. In considering the question of the admission of California, a majority of the Committee are of opinion that every irregularity in the proceedings antecedent to her application for admission into the Union, should in consideration of the many circumstances of her position, be overlooked, and recommend the passage of the bill reported by Mr. Douglass, for her admission into the Union as a State.

3d. The Committee also think it quite necessary that a Territorial Government should be furnished for the Territories of Utah and New Mexico. They had been abandoned, were inhabited by a mixed and unusually varied population, and were equally as deserving of proper governments, and should have them speedily. They were unfit at present for State Governments, and the Committee recommend that the admission of California, and the bill providing Territorial Governments be incorporated in one measure. They also recommend that the bill be passed without the Wilmot Proviso, as applied to these Territories. They consider the Wilmot Proviso, as applied to these Territores, a mere abstraction.

4th. The Committee report an additional section to the California and Territorial bill, a provision determining the boundaries of New Mexico and Texas as follows:—The boundary of Texas shall be the Rio Grande up to a point 20 miles north of El Paso Del Norte—thence the line shall run due North along the one hundredth parallel of longitude till it strikes the Red River, and this line of longitude *shall be the eastern boundary of New Mexico*—this includes within New Mexico the town of Santa Fe and a large portion of the disputed territory, for which the bill proposes to pay Texas ——millions of dollars in stocks, at half-yearly interest—the principal to be paid at the end of 14 years. It is supposed that the sum agreed upon will be from six to ten millions.

5th. The Committee report a section to be added to Mason's bill, in relation to fugitive slaves. It provides that every master, before he go into another State to recover his slave, shall go before some competent tribunal and establish the fact of elopement of property, and of description of slave, and with these facts attested by a competent record, and upon presenting them to an officer, the slave shall be rendered up to him. Also, that if a slave declares his freedom, he shall have a trial for his freedom on return to the State from which he has escaped.

6th, That slavery ought not to be abolished in the District of Columbia.

7th. The majority of the Committee report a bill for the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, upon the model of the law lately enforced in Maryland.

No sooner had the Clerk finished reading the Report that it was attacked by several Southern Senators, who denounced it in unmeasured terms. One or two Northern Senators also spoke against it. It is to be hoped, however, that the Report may be adopted, and thus put an end to the exciting controversy which has so long disturbed the peace of the country. The Report and the bills accompanying it were ordered to be printed.

The Census Bill has finally passed the House, as reported from the Committee, of which Judge THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, is chairman, and amended by various propositions submitted by Mr. VINTON and others. The bill provides that the whole number of Representatives under the next apportionment, shall be 233. The bill is now in the hands of the Senate.

The bill establishing a Board of Accounts, to consist of three Commissioners, to investigate all claims against the United States, passed the Senate on Thursday, yeas 36, nays 8.

The Report of the Committee on the Galphin "speculation" is looked for with great anxiety.—The investigations are not yet concluded.

Troubles of Federalism.

The Washington Republic, says the Phil. Times, of the 8th instant, the organ of the President, contains a long and elaborate leader, taking strong and decided ground against the cabinet, and indeed obscurely hints something about the propriety of their resigning. It has produced a great sensation, and Mr. Ewing of the Interior, and Mr. Crawford of the War department, called upon the President in relation to it, who is said to have disclaimed any knowledge of it, until it appeared in the Republic and disapproved of it.

THE LEGISLATURE.—No day has yet been fixed for the final adjournment. On Thursday last the Committee of Conference reported to both Houses a New Apportionment Bill. The Report was adopted in the Senate, but defeated in the House, by a vote of 48 to 42. The *Pennsylvanian*, in speaking of the Legislature, truly observes:

The state of things now existing in the Legislature cannot be too seriously deprecated. But it is easy to determine where the fault lies. The delay and the disorganization in the Legislature result directly from the schemes of WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, who was chosen Governor of Pennsylvania by a few hundred votes, and in consequence of the most reckless combinations and corruptions. This man, while solemnly and publicly pledged against the veto power, has virtually indicated his determination to let no bill pass which does not give the Whigs control of the Legislature. This is the opinion that every man must arrive at, who has read his veto, watched the votes of the Whigs of the Legislature, and paid attention to the Federal newspapers. So that a majority of nearly twenty in the House, and the half of the State Senate, are at the mercy of a reckless and ambitious demagogue, whose chief merit in the eyes of his friends, is his skill at political trickery and trading! A perseverance in this course will force an adjournment without an apportionment.

☞ Since the above was in type we learn that the vote by which the Apportionment Bill was defeated, was reconsidered in the House, and, after considerable debate, the report of the Conference committee was agreed to. So the Bill has passed both Houses. We may now expect the Legislature to adjourn soon. By the Bill as passed, Cumberland is allowed 2 members of Assembly, and Cumberland and Perry one Senator.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

After a portion of our edition had been worked off last evening, we received a letter from Harrisburg, informing us that the Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday afternoon. Glad to hear it.

THE ADMINISTRATION.—The New York *Tribune*, one of the most prominent and unscrupulous supporters of President Taylor, thus refers to the anticipated change in the Cabinet:—

No matter what elections may seem to indicate in the present cross sea of slavery perplexity, we believe Gen. Taylor grows stronger in the public confidence daily. But that confidence is not extended to *all* his present Constitutional advisers, and never can be.—They may carry him down in spite of the public approval of his own character and conduct; he cannot buoy them up. If that Galphin business shall appear, on full investigation, as ugly as it seemed at first blush, there must be changes in the Cabinet—at all events a change—or the stout ship will founder in consequence of the one rotten timber, if there be only one. There is no use in mincing matters—if the thing is not right it must be put right, or the administration relieved of the responsibility and odium.

SO!—Prof. Webster's Laboratory is now exhibited as a public show, at 12½ cents admission.

Law against Small Notes.

The following sections in relation to notes under the denomination of five dollars, are contained in the act regulating banks, passed the 16th April 1850, and are to go into operation on the 21st of August next. The penalties are severe, but such as the evil demanded. We shall after that period, have a great or proportion of the solid, never changing and constitutional dollars in circulation:

SEC. 48. That from and after the twenty first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, it shall not be lawful for any persons, corporation or body corporate, directly or indirectly, to issue, pay out, pass, exchange, put in circulation, transfer, or cause to be issued, paid out, passed, exchanged, circulated, or transferred, any bank note, note bill, certificate, or any acknowledgment of indebtedness whatsoever, purporting to be a bank note, or of the nature, character, or appearance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation as a bank note, issued, or purporting to be issued by any bank or incorporated company, or association of persons, not located in Pennsylvania, of a less denomination than five dollars; *every violation of the provisions of this section* by any corporation or body corporate, shall subject such corporation or body corporate to the payment of five hundred dollars; and any violation of the provisions of this section by any public officer holding any office or appointment of honor or profit under the constitution and laws of this state, shall subject such officer to the payment of one hundred dollars; and any violation of this section by any other person not being a public officer, shall subject such person to the payment of twenty five dollars, one half of which, in each case above mentioned, shall go to the informer, and the other half to the county in which the suit is brought, and may be sued for and recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recovered in any action of debt, in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as well for the use of the proper county as for the person suing.

SEC. 49. That in addition to the civil penalties imposed for a violation of the provisions of the last preceding section, every person who shall violate the provisions of that section, shall be taken and deemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any criminal court in this commonwealth, be fined in any sum not less than one dollar, and not more than one hundred dollars; and the several courts of quarter sessions shall, in their charges to the grand jury, call their attention to this subject; and it shall be the duty of the several grand juries to make presentment of any person within their respective counties, who may be guilty of a violation of the provisions of the last preceding section; and it shall be the duty of the several constables and other officers within this commonwealth, to make information against any person guilty of such violation, and they shall be sworn so to do: *Provided*, That it shall not be necessary, in any civil suit or criminal prosecution under this section, and the last preceding section, to produce, in evidence, the charter of any bank, or articles of association of any company, not located in this state.

SAILING OF THE STEAMERS.

The New York correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian*, in his letter of the 13th inst., thus speaks of the sailing of the steamers Georgia and Cherokee for Chagres:

California! California! has been jingling in one's ears all day long. The North river, wharves, all along shore, from the foot of Warren street, down to pier No. 1, has been a perfect swarm of excited humanity, ever since day break. The Georgia and Cherokee, according to appointment, sailed for Chagres, precisely at three o'clock—but for many hours before leaving, the decks were black with sweethearts and wives, creditors looking after absconding debtors, and mothers with an eye on truant sons, who evidently didn't know they were "out." There was laughing and crying, and sighing, and shaking of hands, and waving of handkerchiefs, accompanied with divers "God bless you," and an incessant interchange of all those little mementos of friendship and affection, which customarily peculiarize an event of the kind. It was a curious, and a stirring scene.

There was one little incident came under my eye worth relating. A man named Harrington, from Worcester, Mass., had purchased a "through ticket," had secured his berth, and was busy getting his baggage on board the Cherokee, when a police officer tapped him on the shoulder, and escorted him off to the Egyptian Tombs. On enquiry, I ascertained that he was a fugitive from justice, from Worcester, Mass., where he stands charged with the crime of arson. He is held here until a requisition comes from the Governor of Massachusetts.

The Georgia has on board over six hundred passengers, and the Cherokee between three and four hundred.

WOMEN'S CONVENTION.—In our last we published a brief portion of the proceedings of the Women's Convention, which was recently held in Ohio. We had intended making a few remarks on the same in to-days paper, when the following short but appropriate article met our eye, for which we are indebted to the intelligent editor of the New York *Two Worlds*:

"We have no objections to that fair Convention, but while reading its minutes we could not help thinking who was boiling the potatoes at home? who was getting the dinner? who was rocking the cradle? who kept Maggie from poking her finger in Georgianna's eye? who wiped Webby's nose?—for if the potatoes ain't boiled, and the dinner ain't got ready, and the baby squeals its eyes into an inflammatory fever, and Maggie jobs Georgianna's optic, and Webby's nose ain't wiped, we have a well founded fear that the world would soon present the appearance of a cocked hat in distress."

DEATH OF JAMES M. POWER, ESQ.—James M. Power, formerly Canal Commissioner of this State, is dead. A letter dated Pittsburg, May 13, says—"He died at the residence of his sister, in Allegheny city, last evening. He reached here a few hours before he died, on board the Keystone, from Cincinnati." Mr. P. was a young man in the prime of life, who had troops of friends wherever he was known. He died of that desolating scourge, consumption. His early death will be deeply regretted by his numerous friends.

The Galphin Committee have reported *against* the payment of the interest allowed by Mr. MEREDITH. The *five* Democratic members of the Committee voted for this report, and the *four* Whigs against it.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of the United States has recently made a decision in the case of Boswell vs. Dickinson's Assignees, which involves a claim to all the land upon which Lower Sandusky, Ohio, stands—now held from the late Randolphus Dickinson, and which the Court has decided in favor of Boswell. All the inhabitants will thereby be dispossessed.

A man named JOHN MCQUAID was arrested in Columbia, a few days since, for passing counterfeit money. He was held to bail for his appearance at Court in the sum of $300.

DETERMINED TO GO.—A female, in male attire joined a California Company, last week, and went aboard the steamer Jewess, of Cincinnati, with the company. She was not detected until almost ready, to start, when she was discovered, and proved to be the wife of one of the company. She had expostulated with her husband against going, but he being determined, she resolved to accompany him and share his fortunes.

THE VALUE OF CALIFORNIA ROCKS.—Mr. Patterson, director of the mint at Philadelphia, says a correspondent of the New York Evening Post, has completed a careful annalysis of a quantity of quartz rock, considered to be fair average specimens, for Col. Fremont, which proves that this rock contains $1750 of gold to the hundred weight. A specimen, in which gold could be detected by the naked eye, yielded but 12½ cents to the pound, but another one, in which no outward sign of metal appeared, yielded $3 40 to the pound.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Steamships Georgia, Cherokee and Empire City.

The steamships *Georgia*, *Cherokee* and *Empire City* arrived at New York on the 7th inst., and we are in reception of files of the *Pacific Times* published at San Francisco, to the 1st of April, brought by the steamships.

The Georgia brings gold to the amount of $874,000.

The steamship California had arrived at Panama with the April mail, and had on freight, $1,700,000 in gold. She had also 230 passengers, who, it is estimated, have $300,000 additional. On her return trip to San Francisco she was filled with passengers.

Passengers report that gold was more plenty than ever, and the price of property had fallen. Provisions, and even luxuries, were plenty in San Francisco.

The day previous to the sailing of the California, the Collector of the Customs in San Francisco was notified that the monies collected for duties must be paid over to the State Government, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Legislature.

Steps were taken to form an independent government. Com. Jones, it is said, is about to take certain measures to prevent it. A law has also passed the Legislature imposing a tax of twenty five dollars a month on every foreigner who works in the mines.

The arrival at San Francisco of the brig Jeannette, from New York in 118 days, is announced and it is claimed that taking the difference between the two ports, she has beaten the Grey Eagle, which made the passage from Philadelphia in 116 days, and so out-sailed the whole California fleet.

SPURIOUS GOLD DUST.—It is asserted, on unquestionable authority, that a plan is on foot to ship regularly from some of the Mexican ports, large quantities of a metal bearing the resemblance of gold dust. A portion of it came down in the steamer *California*.

THE GOLDEN EMIGRATION.—From February 28th to March 27th, inclusive, there have arrived in seventy-four American vessels, (19,228 tons shipping,) 1,532 male and 55 female passengers. Foreign vessels, twenty-six (5114 tonnage) 2208 male and 160 female passengers. Total—vessels 100; tonnage 25,042; male passengers 3928; Female passengers 215.

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.—The dates from San Jose are to the 27th of March. The chief object in view, that of framing laws for the proper administration of justice, had been effected. The duties of the State officers have been defined, the Courts organized, the State has been districted and divided into counties, the seats of Justice established and a civil and criminal code have been framed (not as yet perfected) suited as nearly as possible to the immediate exigencies of the people.

A general incorporation law had been passed, and an act prescribing a mode of assessing and collecting public revenue.

The benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* has been extended over the citizens. In the civil and criminal codes, and the acts regulating proceedings in the various Courts, new features, in accordance with the enlightened spirit of the Constitution, have been introduced. Progress has been stamped on most of the laws of a general character.

A bill to forbid banks, and the issue of banking paper has been discussed, but was so furiously opposed, that it was postponed.

The attempt to force the banking system on the State says the *Pacific Times*, in the teeth of the Constitutional provision against it, is very strange. It is understood that the brokers of San Francisco have defied the Legislature to frame any law which they cannot render nugatory. It is nevertheless very certain that the law, in despite of the opposition to it, will ultimately pass at this session.

April 1st was election day in San Francisco. The *Pacific News* says respecting the event:—

The first election for county officers under our new Constitution takes place to-day; and besides the regular nominations of the two great parties, there is also an "independent" ticket, and innumerable *crosses*, headed by the brave Texan Ranger, Col. Jack Hays. The polls open at half past 7 o'clock, A. M., and close at sundown. There are three voting places in the city, and one at the Mission Dolores.

The *News* publishes the regular Whig and Democratic tickets; both of which are full and complete. For Sheriff the candidates were—Whig, John E. Townes; Democrat, J. J. Bryant; Independent, John C. Hays. Orrin Bailey, formerly of Philadelphia, was the regular Whig candidate for Recorder. R. J. Berford was the Democratic candidate for County Treasurer. John H. Gilion, formerly of Philadelphia, was an independent candidate for County Assessor.

THE FIRST PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURED IN CALIFORNIA.—On Saturday last, says the *Pacific News*, we had put up in this office the first Printing Press ever manufactured on the "Pacific side." It is of a size to print a fools-cap sheet of paper; the frame and ribs are of wrought iron, the bed and platen taken from a medium sized copying press; the bed enlarged by a wrought bar of iron welded to the sides, and planed down to an even surface.

The workmanship is by Mr. Wm. Dunn, who served an apprenticeship in the Press Manufactory of Hoe & Co. The cost, which in the States would be under one hundred and fifty dollars, is here *one thousand dollars!*

Mr. Dunn intends to establish himself in San Francisco; in the press manufactoring and machinery business, and will commence erecting a suitable building next week.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Alta Californian says—The condition of San Francisco is as progressive as a locomotive engine under a full head of steam. We have now two theatres nightly open for the amusement of the public; concerts, balls, dinner parties, and splendid military suppers. The shop windows exhibit all the elegancies that civilization and art has produced in all quarters of the globe, for the comfort and decoration of mankind; all the products of the earth capable of tempting the palate, may also be had in our market in cans, hermetically sealed—for cash. Ladies, gaily attired, may now be seen in our streets, and dashing horsewomen astonish us by their grace and knowledge of the equestrian art. We have marriages too, and our divorces separations and unions, alimoney and pinmoney.

FROM THE PLACERS we learn that the roads were bad, and travelling very difficult. The population has increased in a surprising manner during the winter, and little settlements have sprung up in every three or four miles. The utmost content prevailed among the miners, who were all perfectly satisfied with the result of their winter's labor. The general disposition among them appeared to be to remain in the diggings until the hot whether sets in, and not to come down with their dust until May or June, in order to reap the rich harvest expected at the falling of the waters. The bars on the North Fork have been found very rich, Advices from the Yuba are also very favorable.

SLAVE WORKMEN OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD.—The Panama correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* has the following—

I have just been informed by an intelligent man from New Orleans, now a resident here, that the Panama Railroad Company have succeeded in hiring a large number of slaves—and that they are now daily expected here from South America, to go to work on the Railroad.

FROM STOCKTON.—Advices are that the city is gradually advancing, the price of real estate advancing, and buildings going up. A newspaper under the title of "The Stockton Times" has been established. A lump of gold weighing 23 pounds had been obtained at the Sonarian camp.

PANAMA.—Senor Don Francisco Manfredo, Bishop of Panama, died there on the 5th of April.

THE CALIFORNIA ARRIVALS.—GOLD AND PASSENGERS.—The following is the number of passengers, and the amount of gold brought by the three steamers that arrived at New York on Tuesday from Chagres, and by the Alabama arrived at New Orleans:

	Passengers.	Gold and Specie.
Empire City,	55	$100,000
Georgia,	140	874,765
Cherokee,	82	1,681,580
Alabama,	100	275,000
	377	$2,931,345

The passengers also bring in their trunks and wallets, at least a half million of gold, making by the four arrivals a grand total of about $3,500,000.

CALIFORNIA DINNER.—A number of Californians in New York, gave a splendid dinner on Wednesday, at the Irving House, to a number of their friends. Senator Gwynn and the two California Representatives were present, together with ex-Governor Marcy, John Van Buren, T. Butler King, Rev. Walter Colton, and some 150 others, among whom were a number of ladies.

A Novel Duel.

On Saturday afternoon a portion of the good folks of Hudson street were much alarmed on hearing the report of two pistols simultaneously, and upon investigation discovered that a duel had been fought by two young ladies in a very respectable boarding house in that street. It appears that a very fashionable and prepossessing young "blood," named Williams, was in the habit of visiting and paying very marked attention to both ladies, and on Saturday evening he was to call upon one of them, for a walk. The other, who was preparing to go out that afternoon became acquainted with this fact, postponed her visit, and said she would stop at home to receive Mr. W. The other, on hearing this, of course felt *highly indignant*, being desirous of Mr. W.'s society exclusively, and instantly demanded satisfaction of her rival, who said she was perfectly willing to give it, and a duel was decided upon. By this time their little tempers were pretty well agitated, and one ran to the room of a gentleman boarder, who was absent and obtained his brace of pistols, which she laid before her antagonist to take her choice. She did so, and the weapons being loaded, each took her place and prepared to fire. By this time a gentleman boarder came in, for before this there was none to witness the solemn scene but the servant girl, who was almost in hysterics, and threatening to make an alarm if they proceeded much further; but they had managed to keep her silent. The gentleman immediately interfered; but they were not to be baulked, and threatened to fire at him unless he made himself scarce, which he did, and quickly too.

The blood-thirsty lemenines then proceeded to the garret to be more out of the way of interruption, and each taking her place, as far distant as the walls would permit, the word "fire," was given—both pistols were discharged, and both of the ladies fell!

The alarm was instantly given, and the persons in the house rushed to the room. Both of the girls were lying on the floor insensible, with the servant leaning over them, screaming the most frightful screams. It appeared, however, that no serious injury had taken place, their nerves only having suffered; and after the application of restoratives they recovered. They looked a little abashed when they come to their senses, but at once flew into each others arms, and after a brief hysterical display, calmed down sufficiently to congratulate each other in their fortunate escape, and mutually resolved henceforth to repudiate the gay deceiver, and cause of this bloodless tragedy.—*New York Mirror.*

"I AM TOO POOR TO GIVE UP MY PAPER."—A woman in Maine recently renewed her subscription to a Portland paper, with the remark that "she was infinitely *too poor* to do without it." There is a great deal comprehended in this declaration. People—even those who are in straightened circumstances—can dispense with many things rather than with a newspaper. How much has even the poorest saved by attentively perusing some one of the public journals which has been his daily or weekly visitant?—It should be a universally admitted fact, that a newspaper is one of the *necessaries*, not one of the luxuries of life. Every journalist in the country, by taxing his memory a moment, could easily illustrate the truth of the position—and indeed there are very few in any community whose experience does not enable them to bear testimony to it. A newspaper is a mine of wealth to millions, who if they *never* saw one, would have reason to say that they were poor indeed.—*Lowell Journal.*

☞ Hon. Eli Moore, of New York, late United States Marshal of the Eastern District, has purchased the *Warren County Journal*, in New Jersey, and removed to Belvidere to take charge of it.

In all waters there are fish that love to swim against the current; and in every community perhaps are to be found those who delight in being opposed to everybody else.

WORDSWORTH, the poet, died on the 23d ultimo, at his residence at Ambleside.

THE PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

May 14.

There is not much enquiry for Flour for shipment, and only 7 a 800 brls. have been taken at $5,12½ per brl. for standard brands; for city use the sales are limited at $5 12½ a $5,62½ for countion to choice and extra brands. A sale of Rye Flour at $2,87½. Corn Meal—about 1000 brls. Penn's sold at 2,87½ per brl., at which the market closes firm: Grain—The supplies of Wheat are on the increase, but the demand is only moderate; sales of 4000 bu: fair and prime red at $1,12½ a 1,14, and white at $1,18 a 1 20 per bu. No sales of Rye. Corn comes in slowly, and meets with a good demand for shipment; sales of 5 a 6300 bu. Southern yellow at 60c. per 56 lbs., afloat. The market is poorly supplied with Oats, and no sales have been reported. Whiskey is dull and lower; small sales in hhds. at 23 c., and bbls. at 23½ at 23c.

MARRIED:

In Pittsburg, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Herron, WILLIAM J. ROSS, Esq., to Miss MARY LEE, daughter of Dr. D. N. Mahon, of this place.

DIED.

In Hampden township, on the 28th ult., Mr. JACOB BRETZ, aged 73 years and 4 months.

Consecration of Zion's Church.

THE consecration of Zion's Church, recently erected in Churchtown, in this county by the Lutheran and Reformed Congregations, will take place, *Deo Volente*, on Whitsunday, the 19th of May, 1850. The exercise of religion will commence on Friday evening, the 17th, and continue until Monday evening. The services will be conducted by a number of ministers, who are expected to be present.—The friends of religion generally are invited to attend.

M. G. BELTZHOOVER,
JOSEPH BRANDT,
E. YOUNG.

Carlisle, May 16, 1850.

Estate Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob Bretz, Sr., late of Hampden township, Cumberland county, Penn'a., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the subscriber living in said township, county aforesaid. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement to

JACOB BRETZ, Jr. Ex'r.

May 16, 1850—6t*

NOTICE.

CARLISLE DEPOSIT BANK,
May 7, 1850.

THE Board of Directors of this Institution have declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months on the capital stock paid in—which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 17th inst.

WM. S. COBEAN, Cashier.

FIGS! FIGS! A prime article just received and for sale by

WORMLEY & HANNAN,
May 16, 1850 West Main st.

ROUSSEL'S MINERAL WATER. A delicious summer drink for sale by

WORMLEY & HANNAN,
May 16, 1850 West Main st.

PENN
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
Office, No. 91, Walnut St., Phila.

THIS Company is now ready to make Insurance on Lives, on the mutual system, without liability beyond the amount of the premium.

All the profits of the company divided annually among the insured.

The premium may be paid monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, or one-half of the premium may be paid in a note at 12 months.

Individuals insured in this company become members of the corporation, and vote for Trustees.

For the greater security of parties insuring with this company, a guarantee capital of $50,000 has been created to meet the losses that may accrue upon policies issued by the company, to be held and used by the Trustees, until a capital exceeding that amount has been realized from the receipts of premiums.

DANIEL L. MILLER, Pres't.
WM. M. CLARK, Vice Pres't.
JOHN W. HORNER, Secretary.

The undersigned has been appointed Agent for Carlisle. Blank applications for insurance, with full particulars, can be had at the new store, corner of Hanover and Louther streets.

N. W. WOODS.

Dr. J. Baughman, Examining Physician.
May 16, 1850—6m