M. S. Congress.

SPEECH of MR. J: C: CALHOUN; ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Washington, March 4, On motion of Mr. Butler, the Senates re-

on motion of Mr. butter, the senate ites sumed the consideration of the compromise resolutions, offered by Mr. Clay. Mr. Calhoun having the floor, briefly sta-ted his inability to address the Senate in person, and returned thanks for the courtesy which the Senate had extended him, in per mitting him to have his views upon the great question of present agitation delivered by proxy. He then asked Mr. Mason to

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

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

He next proceeded to show that the action of the Government has been such as to give

control to sectional majority, by which the territories. The first act having such effect, was the ordinance of 1787, the next, the Missouri compromise; and the last the act by which the South were excluded frum Oregon. The result of all of which has been to exclude the South from three fourth of the territory acquired by the federal government giving her one fourth only. The North had also unsettled the necessary equilibrium between the two sections, by adopting a system of revenue and disbursements which had imposed unequal burdens upon the South, to the advantage of the North. The action of Congress in the next place had resulted in a concentration of power in the federal government, to the manifest disturbing and violation of State rights. The result of all these series of measures, and this course of policy, was to give the North an ascendency in every department of the Govern-

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

He reviewed the course of the slavery agitation by the North-commencing with the first battle upon the right of petition, and coming down to the present day—for the purpose of showing that encroachments upon this point had been continued gradual, and always successful, until imminent danger to the Union had now arisen. He contended that from the first organized movement, the Abolitionists had continually increased in numbers, importunities and demands, until their work had reached a point which demanded immediate and earnest efforts for its arrest.

What, then, could be done to arrest its progress, and what could save the Union!— Disunion would not be effected at a single blow. It was the work of time—for the cords which bind the Union were too numerous to be snapped all at once. One of the many cords which had bound the Union together was the religious cord—the sympathy be-tween the associations of various religious denominations of both sections. The first of the cords which snapped was that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The next, the division of the Baptists with two opposing sectional parties. The Presbyterian cord had not altogether given way, although some of its strands were broken. The Episcopal only of the four great denominations remained firm and unbroken—as a result of this agita-tion. (Mr. Callioun makes no reference whatever to the Catholics.) The next great cord which had snapped was that of politi-cal party organization, which had held to-gether until recently severed by the increas-ed agitation. Again—"how could the Union be saved?" It could only be saved by adopting such measures as will satisfy the So ern States that they can remain in the Union

ern States that they can remain in the Union with safety and honor to themselves. It could not be saved by culogizing the Union, nor by appeals to the memory of Washington. Neither was there anything in the life or example of that distinguished man which would deter the South from seceding; on the contrary, there was much to encourage them to secession as a remedy for oppression and deprivation of their rights. Mr. Cass' plan, or the plan proposed by the Administration, could not save the Union. The latter was nothing but a modification of the Wilmot Proviso, and still more objectionable than that measure. Its very object was to deprive the South of its rightful participation in the territories.

Looking at the Constitutional question, he contended that the power of legislation for

contended that the power of legislation for the territories is vested exclusively in Con-gress. In this view, the action of the people gress. In this view, the action of the people of California in forming a govornment for themselves, had usurped the power of Congress. Their conduct in this respect was revolutionary and rebellious in its character. He expressed his full conviction that the people of Colifornia that the people of Coliforn ple of California had been influenced in their action by persons acting under the suggestions and authority of the Executive.

He also proceeded, with an effort, to show that the action of California, and the Executive proposition for her admission into the Union, was in direct violation of all the past action of Congress. What now would the Senate do? Much depended upon their action. If they admitted California into the Union, they would sanction all that she had done. Were Senators prepared in admitting here to they would sanction all that she had done.—Were Schators prepared, in admitting her, to aurrender the Constitution, in view, of their oaths to support the Constitution? He denied that there was any such State as California. It had no legal existence, and could not have without, the sanction of Congress. They could not form a Constitution when Congress had not given them leave so to do. How could gentlemen on the Whig side of the chamber, after defeating the candidate of the Democratic party (Cass) at the late election who took the ground that Congress had no power of legislation—now turn around and admit a state upon the ground that She had exercised this very power which had been denied in the Presidential contest? How could those gentlemen who voted on the Ore could those gentlemen who voted on the Ore-gon question against the position that Con-gress had the sole and absolute power of le gress and the sole and absolute power of use misisting for the Berritories, now propose to sanction a course directly the reverse? What did all this misist. We's they to conclude that the exclusion of the South from the termitory acquired from Mexico, as an object of such paramount importance, that right justice, consistency, and the Constitution, most all wild thereto?

consistency, and the Construction, most all yield, thereto? There was but one way by which the Union could be saved, and that alwas by the full and shall settlement—upon in the principles of justice—of all the questions at issue between the two sections.

"The south saked for simple justice—issue than that and ought not to take." She had no could make no surrender or, concession. By satisfying the south—she could remain hop orably and safely in the Union, and thereby restoring tranquility. "Could this be done?—is at say goals are not yet waker naty. "For it is goald, and the population of the property of the purpose of the property." is at salessing the weaker party to the could not project listle but the stronger of the north had only to do justice by conceding to the 'could not project listle by conceding the arresvand of the listle but the conceding the arresvand of the listle but the country by causing the arresvand agitation of the slavery question, and to project the constitution, such project herself, which she possessed before

the equilibrium between the sections was estroyed by the action of the government.— Would the north agree to this? Yes? if her

Would the north agree to this? Yes? if her hove for the Union was half as great as her professions. At all events, the responsibility of saving the Union rested on the north and not upon the south. The south could not save it by any sacrifice of hers, and the north might save it without sacrifice. If this question was not now settled—there was no telling when it would be. If you, said Mr. Calhoun, cannot agree to settle these questions on the principle of justice and duty—say so. on the principle of justice and duty—say so, and let the States we represent agree to separale—part in peace. If you are unwilling we should part in peace, tell us so, and we shall know, what to do when you reduce the question to submission or resistance. If you uestion to submission or resistance. If you emain silent, you will compel us to infer that you intend. In that case California will the the control of the c what you intend. In that case California will become the test question. If you admit her under all the difficulties that oppose her admission, you compel us to Infer that you intend to exclude us from the whole of the acquired territories, with the intention of destroying irretrievably the equilibrium between the two sections. We would be bind not to perceive that in that case that your real observed to the course are over and exercise the proof of the content of the porceive that in that case that your real objects are power and aggrandizement, and infatuated not to act accordingly. In conclusion he repeated that he had all along endeavored to repel these aggressions of the north by arresting the agitation, with the intention of saving the Union, if possible—and if not, to save the section where his lot had been cast. Having done his duty, let what would come, the would be free from all responsibility.

Mr. Webster expressed his desire to address.

hid Senate on Wednesday or Thursday next, and after some conversation, it was under-the the third would speak to-mor-ley, Mr. Walker on Wednesday, and Mr. Webster on Thursday.

Mr. Hale gave notice of his intention to eply to what he considered the romance of interpretation, presented

Mercald & Cenositor

The Senate then adjourned.

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1850.

The election in the fourth district o lassachusetts has again resulted in no choic

Another New Idea! Mr. Calhoun it will be seen does not adopt Gen. Cass' opinion, denying the right of Congress to legislate for the Territories, but claims that Congress has that right! In Mr. Calhoun's epimon the people of California have usurped the power of Congress in adopting a Constitution for themselves, though Congress at the last session refused to give them one ! Mr. Calhoun's speech strikes us as a cold de iberate calculation of the value of the Union rom which the patriotic heart revolts

Daniel Webster.

Mr. Webster is to speak on Thursday. There are rumors that he has a compromise to offer, but if he has we trust it will involve him in no

his country, or to the increase of slave repre-sentation in Congress, is general and universal. It has no reference to the lines of latitude, or at all times, under all circumstances, even a-gainst all inducements, against all combina-tions, against all compromise."

No vote has yet been taken in the Hous

on the Elective Judiciary amendment of the Constitution. A Bank Law has passed the House, by a vote of 56 to 37-Messrs. Scouller and Church voting with the majority. The objectionable features of the bill itself more explicitly against Buchanan. As are the following, among gross absurdaties of for Mr. Church we presume he will have no a less prominent character. The torbidding difficulty in reading "the hand-writing on the all banks, hereafter chartered, to issue notes | wall" ! of a denomination less than \$10 00, while all the surrounding states issue notes of \$5 00, reads these resolutions, that while they "deand less. New York, New Jersey, Ohio and plore the present agitation in Congress on the Maryland, all.issue small notes; and as cur- subject of Slavery"-which in a locotoco ency is like water, whereever a vacum is convention means the same thing as telling roduced, the circulation from the surround- every body to be quiet while the South is ng States will tush in to fill the place, while going on with the propagation of Slavery !the law strives, by penalties and jails to shut there is not one word in favor of the admission tout. The imposing upon banks for paying of California. The political philosophers out the notes of other States, of a denomi- who passed these resolutions were so deeply nation less than ten dollars, and upon indi- engaged with Constitutional abstractions aviduals, committing the same offence, a fine, bout the power of Congress, that they had not less than fifty dollars, and imprisonment not; time to think of California, who is not more than three months. The authori- knocking at the door of the Union for admiszing the issue of notes to three times the sion as a Sovereign State, or rather, we sapamount of the capital, without any adequate pose, they so much the depione the agritation? security for their redemption, except the fear and the threats of Descoution which be of the jail and other penalties of the law .-All propositions made by whigs were voted down, among which was a proposition pro- bold and earnest welcome to free Cafifornia! viding for the depositing with the Auditor The Convention undoubtedly played "dough General of State or United States stock to the lace" just as far as they could. amount of the capital of the Bank, as security for the redemption of the notes. This is the plan by which New York Bank notes are made safe, but Pennsylvania locofocoism opposes it!

A Locofoco Farce.

We learn from the Harrisburg papers that he Committee appointed some time since to investigate the charges made against Mr Ball the State Treasurer, by the Canal Com missioners, have commenced their labors and have examined three or four witnesses The testimony is uninteresting and utterly fails in establishing the positions taken by the enemies of Mr. Ball. The only point that is established and which no one denied, is that Mr. Ball did not cash every draft of the Canal Commissioners immediately at its presentation. And what is there criminal in this or what decelication of duty is there in it? Could Mr. Ball pay out money when there was none in the Treasury, or could he short address at the laying of the Corner of foreign notes were painted upon the Trea- Richmond, last week, hetreferred to the ob-

Estill Firm and Erect! We "breathe freeer" as we announce the should the deplorable crisis which many fact, gratifying to every lover of his country, tear, actually come during his Administration that this glorieus Union of thirty States; and flore he will stand by the Union at all like: soon to be thirty-one, with California, we hope, le not yet dissolved, as was to be "Inevitably" live of his office 10 avert lie "frailoruus the case on Saturday last, according to the decree or prediction of Senator Foole, of Missis rippl. At least there's nothing broke about here you the least the out of the least th

Spring Elections. The election for Borough and Township officers, and officers of the General Election. takes place on the 15th inst. We hope our Whig friends will be up and doing for our opponents hever lose sight of the advantages to be gained by success in the Spring. Eleclions of the light and selection that havings for

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL The Canal Commissioners have directed the Superintendents to let the water into the main, line awaiting the action of Congress to be admittendents to the fill day of March if the ted to solts as delegates, from their tespecweather permits. tive Territories.

Loco Foco County Convention.

The last Volunteer ushers to the world the roceeding of the locofoco county Conven-ion held at a momentous crisis for the very portant purpose of electing two Delegates represent Cumberland County in the next tale Convention. This county Convention, he delegates to which were probably elected by about three men (including themselves) each township, seem to have become leeply impressed, after reaching Carlisle, with the perilous state of things at Washington, and the consequence is a very long string of very long "resolutions," as the result of their anxious deliberations. The Cass: men seem to have "ruled the roast" in the body and Church's friends must have been "no where," or they certainly would not have remained quiet while he was getting so many hard licks through resolutions denouncing "instructing resolutions" and the "recenpassage of the Reading rail road bill." &c The gentleman who reported these resolutions, Mr. Bonham, is well known for hisdecided opposition to Mr. Buchanan, and for having got the party "into a muss" about Dallas and Buchanan at a 4th of July celebration a few years ago.

Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Cass are both setling their nets with a particular view to catching Southern votes and influence, but they don't go about in in exactly the same way. In Gen. Cass's view Slavery may go anywhere, and Congress has no right or power to prohibit its extension to any territory over which Congress has jurisdiction! (That seems rather absurd, don't it?) Mr. Buchanan hasn't made any speeches or written any letters lately, and therefore has not shown his hands distinctly, but it is generally known at Washington that he goes for giving: to Slavery all below the line of the Missouri Compromise. He however does not deny to Congress the right to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States," as the Constitution provides, but would nevertheless give the South all she asks "for the sake of the Union." The recent speech of our Representative, Mr. McLanahan, it is believed embodies the opinion of Mr. Buchanan, and from an extract which we subjoin it will be seen that Mr. McLanahan admits just what the locofoco county Convention of Cumberland demes. We give the two opinions in parallel columns.

MR. M'LANAHAN'S VIEW. MESSRS. CASS & BONHAM "As to the absolute "Resolved, that the and unqualified right Constitution does not of Congress to legislate confer upon Congress on the subject of slave-the power to either exry in the Territories, clude or establish sla-we have not the slight-very in the territories, est doubt. The right acquired either by trenbut if he has we trust it will involve him in no desertion of the broad ground which he planted himself upon in his speech of August 10th; the last of the Constitution in the declared—

"My opposition to the increase of slavery in this country, or to the increase of slave representation in Congress, is general and universal."

"My opposition to the increase of slaver representation in Congress, is general and universal."

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"My opposition to the clear ty or conquest, but onterms of the Constitution in the clear ty or conquest, but onterms of the Constitution in the clear ty or conquest, but onterms of the Constitution in the clear ty or conquest, but onterms of the Constitution in the clear ty or conquest, but onterms of the Constitution in the clear ty or conquest, but onterms of the Constitution in the clear ty or conquest, but onterms of the Constitution in the clear ty or conquest, but onterms of the Constitution in the clear ty or conquest, but onterms of the Constitution in the clear ty or conquest, but onterms of the Constitution in the clear ty or conquest, but onterms of the Constitution in the clear ty or conquest, but onterms of the Constitution in the clear ty or conquest, but onterms of the Constitution in the clear ty or conquest, but onterms of the Constitution in the clear ty or conquest, but onterms of the Constitution in the clear ty or conquest, but onterms of the Constitution in the clear ty or conquest, but onterms of the Constitution in the clear ty or conquest, but onterms of the Constitution in the clear ty or conquest. sentation in Congress, is general and universal. It has no reference to the lines of latitude, or points of the compassa I shall oppose all such extension and all such increase, in all places, at all times, under all circumstances, even against all independents, against all combinations, against all compromise."

From Harrisburg.

No vote has yet been taken in the House

Every one will see at a glance the striking difference between the opinions of Mr. Mc Lanahan, and those of a portion of his con, stituents as expressed in their resolution -The Convention could hardly have declared

It will also be observed by every one who proposed admission has excited in the South, that they even hadn't the heart to extend

Mississippi on a High Horse. The report of the committee on State and Federal Relations is now before the Senate in which it is recommended to place \$250, 000 at the disposal of the government to be used in case Misrissippi is thrown on her reserved rights in the great contest between

the North and South on the Slavery question-A contemporary respectfully remands the sovereign State of Mississippi that there is a small balance of several millions of dollars due from her to certain creditors, a part of which her Legislature has repudiated, bu another portion simply stands over from year to year unpaid, principal and interest. If she has any \$250,000 to disburse in any way, we affectionately advise her to apply it con account."

Gen. Taylor and the Union.

It is related of Gen. Taylor that during his always pay out good funds, when all kinds Sione of the Washington, Monument, at sury by the different counties? The invest ligations imposed by his oath, of office, atightion is a solemn farce, which was con- mids the unhappy differences which distract ceived in malignity but which will end in the country, and declared his purpose to the triumph of the "best abused man" in the shell his own blood freely to preserve the Union. "It must be a matter of especial gratification to every true patriot, to know that ards, and exert every constitutional preroga-

> schemes of the disultibulity would be with the Gen, Scott and the Union. O Gen. Scott made a lew happy remarks it the Union meeting in New York. He was neither an abolitionist or an advocate of Slavery, he said, but was in lavor of the Union, which he had served forly-two years, and would perish in its ruins it it was to be

> or a dill has passed the shevouself Desertion No. New Mexico — Mr. Babble of Desertion and Mr. Smith of New Mexico, have reached Washington, and are

A Duel Prevented.

The difficulty between Col. Jefferson Davis, of the Senate, and Col. Bissel, of Illinois growing out of the recent speech of the later in the United States House of Represenatives, we learn from the Washington papers, has been satisfactorily adjusted, hostile meeting. The duel was prevented by the interference of the President, who resuming himself to know something of Wednesday night, when it was understood ed, took measures in person to have the the meeting which was to have taken place marks touching the character, services and on Thursday morning, prevented by the good love of country manifested in behalf of wards midnight, and in conference with sary we met to celebrate. a number of personal friends, including the president and several officers, who particier was settled. Gen. Shield and Maj. Cross, J. S. A., acted as the friends of Col. Bissell, and Messrs. Inge, of Ala., and Downs, of La., as the friends of Col. Davis. The friends of Col. Bissell refused to listen to any suggesion for a settlement while the challenge was In his anxiety to show his fire-eating pro-

pensities and Southern valor, Col. Davis has gross one in a historical point of view, committed by Mr. Seddon, of Virginia; who, in a most pitiful attempt to eulogize Southern valor at the expense of Northern cowardice, declared that when the second Indiana regiment (Col. Bowles's) gave way at Buena Vista, the honor of the day was redeemed by the Mississippi riflemen, under Colonel from the jaws of defeat." This blunder Col. Bissell exposed and corrected in in the folowing expressions, in which he must be nncommonly ingenious who can find any wrong done to Col. Davis and his regiment. "Justice to the living, as well as those who fell on that occasion," said Col. B., "demands of me a prompt correction of this most erroneous statement. And I affirm distinctly second Indiana regiment gave way, the Mississippi regiment, for whom this claim is thus gratuitously set up, was not within a mile and a half of the scene of action; nor nad it yet fired a gon or drawn a trigger. thus, to use the gentleman's own language, were the second Kentucky, the second Illinois and a portion of the first Illinois regi-ments."—"In all this," (added Col. B., who, certainly, showed no disposition to rob the Southern troops of their really deserved laurels.) "I by no means detract from the gallant conduct and bearing of the Missussippi regiment. At other times and places on that ody field, they did all that their warmest admifers could have desired.' Now it happens that every thing Col. Bis-

the battle show.

There never could have been any misun. confounded together two entirely different events and out of heroism, and contounded them in a spirit and for a purpose of disparation of them courage which has blinded him, apparently, to all justice, historical propriety and good feeling. The question which strength, and disposition to celebrate it. we quote below from Col. Bissell, shows how directly his speech, and the needless yet, for a time, the almost deadly, quarrel between him and Col. Davis, grew out of thanks. the indulgence of this wrongful and disrep-

utable spirit: B., "why was this subject introduced into By Wm. M. Walker. One hundred and this debate? Why does the gentleman say, eighteen years since the father of our country the troops of the North' gave way, when he means only a regiment? Why is all this, but for the purpose of disparaging the North for the benefit of the South? Why, but for the purpose of furnishing materials for that ess, never-ending, eternal theme of Southern chivalry ??."

The most agreeable circumstances connec ed with this affair are, first, that it is now over, secondly, that we owe the reconcilamen, and both the uncompromising political opponents of the President, to the good sense and humane and generous interposition of General Taylor.

True Northern Spirit. The following is the telegraphic condensa-tion of the speech of Col. Bissel, of Illinois, de-

ivered in the House on the 21st ult. Colonel Bissel is a locofoco but no doughface. COL. BISSEL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bissel said that if it were indeed true that dissolution was so near at hand, as gentle-men declared, it should be known; if the conmen accurred, it should be known; If the con-trary is the fact; the public heart should cease its anxious throbbings, and citizens have that its anxious throbbings, and citizens have that repose and constant security which they are entitled to under a government of their own creation and support. He had no hesitation in declaring here, and letting it go forth to, the country, that unless Southern representatives on the flour have greatly mistaken. The release and interior of their constituents their war. and intention of their constituents, their war and intention of their constituents, their war, on the authority of the Government is nothing short of treason. They have given us to understand that for a long time the people of the South have been called deliberating, on the question of the dissolution of the union,—that they have examined it in all its bearings and aspects, and that their minds are made up, and that in a certain contingency, likely to happen, they will rebel. We have been told that the South have calculated the pocuniary advantages of a seperate confederacy, and the result of the conviction in their minds is, that after pay-

ing all expenses, there will be a surplus of twenty-five millions.

He then referred to the speeches of Southern members to show that their object is a dissolution of the union. He repelled the charge, of aggressian by the North, and showed that the North had been more aggressed than the South.

North had been more aggreed than the South. North had been more aggreeded than the South. The abolition lecturers, most mischievous in the Morth, came from the South—such as Cassius M. Clay, and men of that stamp. They stimulated the Northern people, and then returned to the South, and threatened dissolution, because they are tainted with abolitionism. The asked whether any one of the grievances of which they complained would be "fariedically when they complained would be they be they are the state of the state o

asked whether any now a transfer which they complained would be ferriedied by which they complained would be ferriedied by dissolution? He thought that the slavery question was used as a protext, and if they could not find in this question a cause to carry out their designs, they would must for same other protext to make one. The could speak for his own State. If danger mennes the union, Illinois—which offered to the government into regiments when the greeding his war with Maxico—will come the the support of the Union. Slips, will, furnish twice, three of four times that number—promising to refut only when the danger is over, or no more. He spoke for Illinois, and he thou that he could for the whole Northwest, when he said that they was not a man there who would support the disvolution of the Union; and that they would swear by the termin Godax value now disc, it shall not bodyne it was hear the fear and the training to the own disc, it shall not bodyne it was hear the same that they would swear by the second of the country of the own disc, it shall not bodyne it was hear the country of the country of the own disc, it shall not bodyne it was not a care to the country of the country of the country of the own disc, it shall not be done it was not a care to the country of the co

dones. They should cultivate it now that there of a bowle knile and pistol fight between the is a diminution in the supply of poffes and a blackguards in Congress than studies of the union.

For the Harnid Washington's Birthday Celebration, in hogestown.

In accordance with previous arrangements. a pleasant company of the citizens of Hogestown and vicinity met at the house of George Duey, in Hogestown, on Friday evening the lough all arrangements had been made for 22d of February, 1850, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth-day of the great and good Washington. After partaking of as sumptuous repast prepared for the occasion, the battle of Buena Vista, and the part enace the company organized by appointing Judge. ted therein by the several regiments, on CLENDENIN, President-JACOB OTSTOTT, Vice-President, and John M. Martin, Esq. Secretathat a challenge had passed and been accept ry. The President-upon-taking the chair; made some very happy and appropriate re-

arrest of the parties. They were found to- this growing nation by him whose anniver-F. A. Mateer, Esq. was called upon to read the Farewell Address of President nated in the battle of Buena Vista, the matand George H. Bucher, who had been selected to propose some sentiments in the shape of toasts expressive of the views of the com-

pany reported the following, which having

been twice rend were adopted. 1. The day we celebrate. - Worthy of comemoration as having ushered into existence one who was every way fitted for the rescon sibilities of the times in which he livednquestionably gone considerably beyond whose affections, desires and solicitations in behall of the American people were seen in the mark, and as a consequence has had to all his public actious—would that many back out. The whole difficulty, says the N. were like him now throughout the length American, grew out of a blunder, and a very and breadth of this great and extended Republic.

2. Gen. George Washington.—Truly it may be said of him—he was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his country-

3. The Union of these States .- As such we

are a powerful Nation—without it none can foresee what would be our condition 4. Our Government.-Let a general burst f exclamation go lorth from its North, South

Davis, who, he asserted, "snatched victory East and West-that it shall and must be 5. The Dissolution of the Union .- Let this

idea be obsolete to the American people, and may it ever be as was Shibboleth to the Jews of old-unpronounceable. 6. The President of the United States. Sworn to support its constitution-let him determine to have it fauthfully, executed, and

the nation will sustain him 7. The Governor of Pennsylvania. 8. The Heads of the different depart-

ment of this State and Nation. 9. Our State Debt .- Its amount is great, but not too great to be liquidated. To effect this much desired object, economy is necessary on the part of the Legislative depart affirm further, sir, that the troops which at sary on the part of the Legislative depart-that time met and resisted the enemy, and ments. There are many expenditures that could be judiciously dispensed with which applied properly would reduce our present onerous State Taxes.

10. Our Federal Union,-Founded upon State Sovereignties—can only be sustained by a continuation of the same.

11. The Monument now erecting at Washington.—While it is intended as commemorative of the affections and devotion of the American people to the great and good Washington-may it also be to those who who in the least are toucked with the disease sell here says is historically true, as the va- of dissolution, (as was the brazen serpent to rious official reports and all the histories of the Jews) by looking toward it may they be healed.

12. Woman .- Without her man would no be-by her he is sustained in youth, encoulderstanding or quarrel on this subject but for aged in manhood, and consoled in the dethe singulal blunder of Mr. Seddon, who cline of life—she may really therefore, be

> 14. Our Host and Hostess-Mr. and Mrs. Duey.—From the evidences we have had by the bounteous provision made for our accom-odation—the company legger their united

'After which the following volunteer toasts

were read:

By Wm. M. Walker. One hundred and

By John Cleudenin, jr. Our glorious union —may it stand firm amidst all the clamor of disunion.

By John Fireovid, jr. The soldiers of the overlooked by our government. over, secondly, that we owe the reconcila-tion of two soldiers of Buena Vista—who ought never to have quarrelled—both brave purchased by our ancestors, and ever hold its

grateful remembrance the victories achieved y them through the gallantry of him whos irthday we celebrate, which inspired the foun ders of our glorious republic, to declare that man was capable of self-government, and relieve us from the yoke of British tyranny. By H. Little. Elihu Burritt, the learned Blacksmith—the world's Philanthropist, may

His name be perpetuated in common with the Father of our country.

By John S. Fireovid. With joy we hail the

day that gave birth to the man so amply quali-fied to lead our country to independence and By Win. P. Eckels. The stateman who would

weaken the cords of union, should have his path through life carpeted with cross-eyed gar-ter snakes, and his midnight hours haunted with knock-kneed Tom Cats.

By Joshua Culp. Gen'l. George Washington -Beloved-Lamented. By W. H. Sponsler. Our country as it is-may the arm be paralysed that would not de-fend it, and the voice silenced that would advo-

cate disunion. By Wm. G. Hamilton. Gen'l. Gen. Washington-first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, and would to

God that our officers were all like him at the resent time. By James Clendenin. The ladies of Hoguestown—palsied be the arm that would not de-fond them,—and cold be the tongue that would not speak their praise.

By J. C. Eckels. May the patriotic and virtuous of Columbia's sons, ever unite in support-ing the country's unter and honor, and whilst so doing may they fancy a smile on the brow, on which fame has, weathed the purest laurels, virtue can give to created man

A young gentleman in California, being hard run for paper, took u piece of chalk and wrote a letter liome by the late steamer, on a cellar door. Having a postsoript to add, he sent it on a shingle. Whether he "planked" the postage, we have not learned.

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

The opponents of Mr. Benton, in Mis. souri, are about opening the campaign against him ; but their preparations, thus far; have not, according to the Si Louis Republican, been strong the special successful.

Fletcher Wobeler, Esq., has been of ointed Surveyor of the port of Boston in place of Gen. McNeil, deceased.

Mr. Whitney is before Congress once more with his stupendous rallway project. There appears to be more probability

Me are indebted to Hon. James X. Mc. anahan, for a correct copy of his recent speech in the House, and were the pressure on our col umns not so great, would publish it entire. The

following is the telegraphic report of it: Mr. McLanahan, after a few preliminary remarks said that he arose simply and solely to express the sentiments of a vast majority of the people of Pennsylvania. The storm may howl in this Capitol, but there is no danger in the public mind. The sentment is as true now that "the union must and shall be preserved," as it was when uttered by the illustrious Jackson. The old Keystone of the Federal arch is in the right place, and the foundation is laid firmly on the breasts of the people of Pennsylfirmly on the breasts of the people of Fennsylvania. Pennsylvania regerds the Wilmot Proviso as a humbug. She looks on nullification as worse. She regards alike Northern fanatacism and Southern fury. Her people regard slavery as a national gurse, and a national disgrace, but they remember the constitution of their country, and would not take from it one jot or tittle so as to disturb slavery in the states where it exists. That California is to be admitted as a state is a foregone conclusion, and the rest of the territory being now free, will ultimately come in just the same as if Cuba would with her institutions existing. This nation has but one heart, and every pulsation beats strongly for the Union. The Union is safe. If the President and Congress cannot preserve—it, twenty millions of people will. There is an electric chain which binds them in a common brotherhood.

From California.

By the arrival of the steamer Alabama New Orleans, we have advices from San Francisco to 15th January. The most imortant item of intelligence she brings, is the submersion of the city of Sacramento. The estimated loss of property, we trust is greatly exaggerated. The Alabama brings half a million of gold dust.

Mr. Sawyer, a member of the Massa. usetts Legislature, is a stage driver, and still follows that occupation. He manages things so well, that at the usual hour in the morning he is found in his seat at the Capitol, in Bos. ton, ready to attend to the affairs of State, so far as his constituents are concerned

THE AMERICAN UNION .- "What God hath oined together letino man put asunder"-a u nion of lakes - a union of States none may sev. er-a union of hearts-a union of hands-Aneric an Union forever.

Washington, in that State, acknowledging the murder of Dr. Parkman, in Boston, and excul-Efforts are now being made in Texas to ating Dr. Wehster.

The Senate Apportionment Bill, which ast, by a vote of 17 to 14.

said one man to another. 'Very likely,, was the answer, but I have only three but, ions on my pantaloons.2 The doctor who operates for 'cataracts

I ADMIRE YOUR WIFE VERY MUCH.

s going up to Buffalo to see if he can't do omething for Niagara. Fifteen years ago the passage from N

Orleans to Cincinnati was \$100. Twelve dolars is now grumbled at. Tho stores in Lancastor were with gas on Thursday night last.

ouy, it will be sold low if application is made to the subscriber between this and the first o April next, after which he intends to start for the April next, after which he intends to start for the vest, those who want to view the property may ball on Mr. Kleppfer, adjoining or to the underigned in North Middleton, possession given on the first of April, 1851. J HERSHE.

March 4, 1850.

Furniture Sale.

Purnture Sale.

N Friday the 22d March, 1850, will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber in North Middleton township, a general variety of furniture, consisting of beds and bedding, tables, chairs, Burcaus, carpeting, one Hathaway cooking stove, with pipe, 3-ten plate stoves with pipe, drum for sleeping room, large copper kettle, brass kettle, one iron kettle, brass kettle, one iron kettle, and the shade of the sequence. coppor kettle, brass kettle, one fron kettle, looking glasses, one new ward robe, a beautiful specimen of stuffed pentowl, small size fron safe, two clocks, lady's side saddle, butter churn, tubs, meat stand, 2 barrels of vinegar, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Also at the same time one almost new abstract agreements, a one horse two parts of the same time one almost new horse carriers, a one horselwagon, 2 horses, one horse carriage, a one horselwagon, 2 horses, & 6 cows. Sale to con mence at 9 o clock A. at 9 o clock A.
JHERSHE . terms made known by March 4, 1850-ts

Estate of John Graff, decd. ETTERS testamentary upon the will of John Groff, late of Allen township umberland County, dee'd, have been granted the subscriber residing in the same township, ose who have claims against the estate of the patator will present them, and those indebte

ill make payment to March 6, 1850.—pd Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Orphans Court of Cumberland county, an Auditor to distribute the assets or surplus of the estate of Samuel H. Additions and amongst the creditors of said decedent, will meet said creditors for said purpose at his office in the borough of Carlisle, on SATURDAY, the 23d of March, 1850.

HUGH GAULLAGHER.

March 4, 1850.

March 4, 1850.

Library Notice!! A LL persons having books belonging to the Bolles Lettres Society, and the Union P. Society, are requested to return them to the libraries. There are about 500 volumes of our Books scattered through the town and country, the names of many persons having books are known, and we hope they will return them without delay. By order of the Societies.

J J GRAHAM;

March 4,1850. Librarians.

CAUTION

Mason's Challenge Blacking. Mason's Ohallenge Blacking.

"HHE immense and steadily immensing Bellenge Blacking has induced numerous unprincipled persons to attempt an imitation of his box label, varying it slightly, with a view to evade the law, but at the same timedesigned to impass upon the universal confidence of consumers, sin favor of Mason's Blacking; and as the counterfeit bears no resemblance to the original, except in the label, and has none of its good proporties, Country, Merchantes, when ordering blacking, should be careful to ask for 'Mason's Oliginal, Challenge, Blacking," which is sold by all respectable Wholesale Dodlers, in wery time the United States. ho United States in the second of Adjacon and the second of Adjacon and the second of the second of

Bread without Yeart! AND the best FAMILY SOFT SOAP can to imade the dy for Bakery and use in a few intuities by the using of "Babbis! Powders, or sale at the store of the same J. W. EBY. Match 6.

Pine Oil. WKRRANTED pur for sale; for 16 stepes quart, at Dr. Rowlins, Drug Store: in 122 October 24, 1649

Tavern Licenses.

Tavern License.

TOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next. Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for a license to keep a tayern or public house in the house now occupied by me us such; (formerly kept by Mr. Orth.) in the West Ward, Carlisle.

March 6 ... HENRY GLASS.

We the undersigned citizens of the west word. We the undersigned citizens of the west ward, Carlisle, in the county of Cumberlend, do certily that we are well acquainted with the above named Henry Glass, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room, and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such an Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

travellers.
C Inhoff, Honry W Kanaga, William Cart,
Armstrong Noble, Jacob Leibey, ir., Chas. Bar-Armstrong Noble, Jacob Leibey, ir., Chas. Bar-nitz, Jacob Leibey, Peter Weibley. William Baker, George W. Hilton, George Hendel, John Noble, H. L. Burkholder, James Davis, S. W. Haverstick, Henry W. Orih.

Tavern License

OTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply at the next court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for a license to keep a tavern or public house in the house built by them in Frankford township.

rd township.
1850. M D & J B LACKEY Feb. 4, 1850.

We the undersigned citizens of the township of Frankford, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named M D & J B Lackey, that they are of good repute for honesty and temperance, and well provided with house room, and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers. commodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

Daniel Lackey, Andrew Oiler, Peter Myers,

Jacob Ensminger, Henry Mentzer, Burkhoider, Wm Campbell, George V Maybury, Jácob Nickey.

Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for a license to keep a tay ern or public house in the house I now occupy as such in North Middleton township.

[March 4, 1850. CEORGE SWIGERT.

We the undersigned citizens of North Middleton township in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named George Swigert, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room, and-conveniences for the accommodation of stringers and travellers, and that such inport travellers is not strength. The American Union.—"What God halls

modate the pullite and enterian strangers and travellers.

Samuel Geissinger, George Thomas, Abraham Mondorf, Jacob Waggoner, Samuel Miller, Tevi. Mordorf, John Beidler, John Thomas, Jöseph Mnekey, Christian Kinert, John Kitch, George N Honch, Jacob Beidler, George Brindle, Jacob Gotshall.

Tavern License.

SAMUEL MORRETT. March 4, 1850.

It s The Senate Apportionment Bill, which to be be the undersigned citizens of the township of South Middleton, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with each by a vote of 17 to 14. good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room, and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and trav-ellers, and that such Inn or Tavern is necessary

to accommodate the public and entertain secu-gers and travellers.

Wm Ward, G D Craighead, M W Moore, S, Zug, Jacob Burkholder, John Boyer, Samuel Givin, Wm. Mullm, Jacob Hatz, C Macfarlane, Alfred Moore, Wm.R Moore, Jesse Myers.

Tavern License.

ply at the next our of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, for a License to keep a public house in the house now occupied as such by John Paul, in Churchicwn, Cumberland county.

GEO, GOODYEAR. Feb. 28, 1850.

Tem Advertisements,

Valuable Farm for Sale.

ONTAINING 130 acres, situate in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, two miles South of Carlisle, this farm is of superior Limestone land, divided off in conveniperior land convenip

Tavern License.

OTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next Court of Common Pleas of Camberland county, for a license to keep a tavern or public house in the house new occupied by me as such, in the township of Monroe, GEORGE MORRETT.

March 5.

We the undersigned citizens of the township of Monroe, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named George Morrett that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room, and conveniences for the accomodation of strangers and travellers, and that such an Inn or Tavern is necessary to to accomodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

nd trave lers.
Samuel Gensler, George Sheller, Jacob Westfall Michael Mishler, Daniel Speller, Isaac Kuhn, Carey W. Ahl, A. Smith, Thomas Moore, Robert Young, M. G. Brandt Samuol Brandt, Levi Hoffman, Christian Lahmen.

Tavern License.

OTICE is hereby given that I intend applying at the ensuing term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Cumberland, for a License to keep a public house in the stand now occupied by me as such, in Silver. Spring township, in said county, being an old stand.

GEORGE COOVER. Feb 27, 1850-pd

WE the subscribers, inhabitants of the township of Silver Spring, being personally and well acquinted with George Coover the above named peiloner and also having a knowledge of the house for which the license is prayed, do hereby certify, that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodations of strangers and travellers, we therefore beg leave to recommend him for a license, agreeable to his petition.

Benjamin II Hailman, Simon Crownewell, John Hoover, Henry Spera, John Bobb, Dan'l, Comfort, George V Coover, Samuel Cocklin, John G Rupp, Daniel Brownawell, Levi Melly, Jacob Kuhn, Senr. William M Meily, Charles Shreiner.

Tavern License.

Tavern License.

Notice is hereby given that I intend applying at the ensuing term of the Count of Quarter Sessious of the county of Cumberland, for a License to keep a public house in the stand now occupied by me as such, in the township of Dickinson, in said county.

WM. W HAMILTON

Fob 27, 1850.

WE the undersigned citizens of the township of Dickinson in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well ucquainted with the above named Wm W Hamilton; that he is of good reputs for honest and temperance, and is well provided with liouse room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such Into of tayern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

accommodate in Plantage in travellers.

James Weakley, A G Miller, John Mehaffle, John Hocker, Samuel Beetern, Fr. John Kissinger, Jacob Homminger, Samuel Longin, John R. Green, Jos. A. Woukley, Benjamin Smith, John Moore, John Chesnel, G. W Gilbert, Wilson Hubley Jacob Chisnelling 1/18 1/19

The war war Notice.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of former partner, takes this method rof informing his numerous cusponiers and the public generally, that he will continue at the well known signal in East Main atreet diprecily opposite the stare of Mr. Chas. Ogilby, where will be found the largest and cheapest as sortment of goods in his line, vis. Hardwarn, Codar ware. Class of every size. Paints. Oils, Dyestulls, &c. of any sore in the spent, the property of the liberal partonage given to the large thanks to his customers and the community generally, for the liberal partonage given to the late (i.m., and hopes by strict attention (a-business, to ment and receives continuance of the same.

Jan. 7, 1850—3: HENRY SAXTON.