GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE To the Senate and House of Representatives of

Gentlemen :- The states of Yirginia and Georgia have transmitted to the executive department of this commonwealth, resolutions in reference to the preservation of the union; the institution of planyery; and com-plaining of certain alleged violations of the constitution of the United States. A respectful courtesy to these distinguished men of the confederacy, demands from the government of Pennsylvania, an early and calm consideration of the grievances thus

The known character of the citizens of this commonwealth, for their faithful adherence to the national constitution; their deep veneration for, and attachment to the national union, and their uniform respect and regard for the rights, privileges, and happiness of the citizens of the other states of the confederacy, is a sufficient pledge that they would leel deeply wounded should their representatives by silence and acquiescence seem to admit, that they or their government were justly ognoxious to the assertion that they "had commenced and were persisting in a system of encroachment upon the conthat a system of effects at a portion of the peo-ple of this confederacy, which is alike un-just and dangerous to the peace and perpe-tury of the cherished union."

Persuaded that there exists no unkind feeling among our citizens, to any other portion of the confederacy, and that cordial love for the national constitution and union, pervades our entire population; it is deemed nleasant duty to transmit those resolutions o your honorable bodies, that the necessar measures may be adopted, after a candid consideration of the whole subject; to give a decided negative to the complaints of our sister republics; if they have done our people and government injustice in these charges and if otherwise, to offer the amplest assurance that the speedlest remedies will be provided to redress any just grievances. This action is necessary in order that no truthful accusation of a wilful and wanton breach of the constitution, infidelity to the national union, or invasion of the rights of others, shall stain the social history of Pennsylvania. The wrongs alleged may be classified as

First, That the people of non-slaveholding states have encroached upon the constitution of the United States.

Second, That they have done acis hostile. to the peace and perpetuity of the national,

Third, That they have unjustly, dangerously, and injuriously tresspased upon the rights of other portions of the confederacy. These are grave charges against the faith and honor of this common wealth, and hence the necessity of a careful examination of their justice and truth.

Questions connected with the slavery of

the colored race, have given origin to these

It is not necessary to discuss the abstract question of slavery. If it were now to be established;—if the foot-prints of the bondman were now for the first time to mark the soil of our common country;—if the consti-tution were now to be formed, it would be our duty to enter our solemn protest against its introduction or recognition. We should teel a pleasure in the adoption of a different policy from that imposed upon us by our British progenitors. Where they forged and riveted, we would strike the chains of bond-

age from human limbs.
The constitution of the United States, however, having guaranteed to a certain extent, the existence of slavery; and recog-nized the rights of the people of the slaveholding states, in their peculiar property; all such discussions in reference to the metitution as it exists in those states, are properly precluded by a just sense of constitutional duty. With slavery, therefore, in the several states, there is not now, and never has disposition on the part of the government of Pennsylvania to interfere.

Let us examine how far the general charges, made sgainst the people of the free states, apply to our citizens. To do so, with more clearness, a recital of the events preceding, and attending the formation of the constitution is deemed necessary and proper. Pennsylvania has been a slaveholding The introduction and use of servile tabor, and the moral and political degradasion of the colored race had been engraled upon her liberal institutions, by the cupidity of our British ancestry. While the revolurion and the separation of the colonies fro m the mother country were in progress; and before the recognition of their independence by the government of Great Britain, her legislature, by the act of the 1st of March, 1780, abolished slavery within her borders A copy of that statute is hereto annexed.

The preamble to this act in strong and appropriate language expresses an abhorrence of that condition of civil bondage to which the arms and tyranny of Great Britain were exerted to reduce us—acknowledges the be-nificent agency of the Supreme God, in our deliverance from the threatened dangers, and admits the great injustice, and wrong done to the servile race, by means whereof they had been "deprived of the common blessings to which they were by nature en-titled," and then in commemoration of our own happy escape from tyrannic and despote power, provides that all persons, as well ne-groes and mulatos as others, who shall be born within this state, from and after the d are of the said act, shall not be deemed and considered servants for life, or slaves.

The further provisions of this humaners we relate to the registry of slaves—the service of their children—their support when left indigent—their trial for offences; and whilst it thus declares, in most express terms that no man or woman, of any nation of color, except registe.ed slaves, shall at any time therealter be deemed, adjudged, or holden within the territory of this common-wealth, as slaves or servants for life, but as free men and free women, it makes provision for the protection of the property of non-residents in slaves or servants for life, who may be sojourners for a period of six months. On the 29th of March, 1788, another, act, in-tended to once the defects of the acts of 1st March, 1780, was passed, and is hereto an-

These enactments made Pennsylvania a non-slaveholding state, and in terms of the clearest and strongest character marked the determination of her people to abolish, for ever, servile labor within her borders.— Whilst the preamble to the first act recited and embodied the reasons for the abolition of, and expressed her feelings in relation to, the institution of slavery, it furnished notice, of the most authentic kind, of her determined resistance to its increase and exten

The Congress of the states in session in New York, Virginia, Georgia, and Pennayl-vania, being represented therein, on the 13th July, 1787, passed an ordinance with great unanimity, that slavery, or involuntary servitude should never be established, except for origine, within the then territories of the contederated states. There is no excepting or soving clause; ro line of compromise or designation of degrees of latitude to limit the area of freedom; but an entire, absolute, and whose differential prohibition of the institu-tion in all the ferritories then under the juris

diction of the Congress.

The act of 1780, had given notice to the other states of the views entertained by Pennsylvania on this important subject.

The ordinance of the 13th July, 1787, was conceived in Me same spirit, and gave in assurance, that the evils of human bondage schoold never be extended; and would even and the service of th

slavery description being adopted went into operation on the 2d April, 1789. It contains the following provisions, directly or indirectly connected with the servitude of the

months and many and a companion of a properties First, as regards representation, it provides, "that representatives and direct taxes conditions are consisted by adding to their respective humbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole, bound to service, for a term of years, and excluding indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."

Second, "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing of salve, more review of the laws enacted on the such persons as any of the states now existing of salve, more review of the rown dilizers, with a salve property of the country.

ry of lugitives were concessions made to the people of the slaveholding states.

To this organic law, containing these pro-

isions. Pennsylvania gave her assent; and

nember of the national union.

The institution of slavery has assumed a

The institution of slavery has assumed a new position and importance by the successful attempt to extend it beyond its original limits. In every instance of the Find this commonwealth has raised her voice in humble protest. In the written constitution, to the observance of whose provisions her liaith had been pledged, there was found no ouring the final extradition of the fugitive for its introduction into rew and slave. The proof of property, by other systems.

very of all the territory then belonging to the union, it was reasonable to suppose that the union, it was reasonable to suppose that any acquiescence on her part in the acquisisition of immense regions to be covered with slavery, would be given with great refluctance. The same liberality of sentiment that breathed in the decignation of the national independence—the same ardent love of human breadom that conceived the ordinance of 1787—the same hatted of human bondage that induced the abolition of the slave trade, it was believed, would influence and direct the opinions and actions of those illustricus lathers who placed these proud memorials among the venerated archives of the rials among the venerated archives of the

At the time of the admission of Missouri t is well known with what unanimity this covernment protested against the introducgovernment protested against the introduction of servile labor into that fertile region. The language of her protest is clear and strong; it breathes the true feeling of her patriotic children. To the compromise line at that time adopted, it is presumed, no assent was given on her part. To have done so, would have been an abandonment of her early and cherished policy. It was an infraction of the spirit of the ordinance of 1787, and was a doubtful exercise of constitutional power, as well as a species of infidelity to the national union. The act of 1780 abolished slavery and alledged there was no human right to exact human boudage. The ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in the territories of the then confederation, and the reasons for its enactment applied as forcibly to the west bank of the Mississippias they did to the North bank of the Chio. The national constitution contained nothing to authorize the acquisition of new territory, and the erection of further slave institutions. On the contrary, by its provisions in refer-On the contrary, by its provisions in reference to the slave traffe, and the concurrent on the contrary, by the provisions in temperature of the reputed owner of a fugitive from labor, ence to the slave traffic, and the concurrent events attending its formation, it appeared to mark limits to the extent and duration of the institution; hence any action enlarging its boundaries was an unwarranted assumption of power. The union of the states was endangered by the erection of imaginary lines, tending to engender and keep alive sectional jealousies and prejudices. Pennsylvania desired no new Mason's & Dixon's structure. sylvania desired no new Mason's & Dixon's ine, to mark distinctive characters and tastes

ine, to mark distinctive changes, incoming a homogeneous people.

Congress is among a homogeneous people.

In the powers of the national Congress is found no authority to create slavers unless its introduction formed a portion of a Heaty acquiring territory, or was the condition of a grant of lands. The spirit of universal, liberty guarded all soil blessed by the institutions of freedom; and to establish bondage, positive enactments were necessarily required. These sentiments of Ponnsylvania remain unchanged, and if their expression, with a perfect willingness to submit their accuracy to the supreme judicial tribunals of the country, were aggressions to the rights of the citizens of Virginia and Georgia—if they were an infraction of the national constitution, or tended to the dissolution of the Union, the demonstration thereof has not been made manifest to our citizens.

The national government is admitted to be a government of limited powers; and that no authority can be exercised by it unless conferred by the constitution. In the constitution is found the exercise of the disablet upon the exercise of the district of Columbia 7. The foderal constitution is found to the constitution. In the constitution is found to the constitution. In the constitution is found to the constitution. In the constitution is found to the constitution is found to the constitution.

dustitution. In the constitution is found by the constitution. In the constitution is sound to express authority for the acquisition of new subject of the exclusion of slavery from the territory by purchase-no express authority to admit new states into the confederacy formed domit new states into the confederacy formed confidence of the present time by the national confidence of the present time by the present time by the results of the present time by the present time by the results of the present time by t admit new stutes into the confederacy formed from such acquired territory—no expressed or written power to absorb and annex, mother and a distinct sovereignty; to assume its dobts, finish its unsettled warfare, or to take charge of its public domain—no express authority is given to plant the institution of slavery where it does not exist, and certainly none of guarantee to it, in its new home, the unequal and anti-republican representation to which it is entitled in the original states. The practical and common sense exposition of the constitution, it is freely conceded, would invest a government of limited powers, with all the authority occessary to carry into effect its expressly granted powers.

The powers of Congress over the territories ry into effect its expressly granted powering.
The powers of Congress over the terrifories of the Union, and the District of Columbia are embraced in the following provisions:

First. New States may be admitted by Congress into the union. Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory or oth-or, property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to projudice any claims of the United States

as to prejudice any chains of the United States or any particular, state.

Second. Congress has the right to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district, (not exceeding ten miles equare), as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the sent of government of the United States.

The parts of the constitution, herein before detailed and mentioned below, embruce all the provisions necessary or essential for our present purpose.

Congress.

2. The non importation of slaves after 1808.

36. The extradition of fugitives from labor.

A. If he authority of Congress over the terri-

2. The non importation of slaves after 1898.
3. The extradition of fugitives from labor.
3. The extradition of fugitives from labor.
3. The authority of Congress over the territories.
5. The authority of Congress over the District of Columbia:
Which of these provisions of the national complete in the national complete.

The confidence and love, for the datary here are the confidence and love, for the antional complete in the national complete in the national complete.

The confidence and love, for the datary here are the confidence and love, for the antional complete in the national comple

First, as regards representation, it pro- been admitted no bitterness has marked her

4.

Second, "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808; but a tax or only may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person."

Thind, "No person held to service or labor in one state, under the lawsthereot, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be dued?

The provision me the constitution limiting the duration of the slave staffic; and the act of the national Congress immediately preceding its adoption, in definition to its non-extension to the territories of the constitution to prevent the extension and increase of human slavery; and an early period to secure its entire abolition in the service sentation of the servile race, and the deliver of tugitives were concessions made to the of kidnapping.
The 1st and 2d sections describe the offence of kidnapping and prescribe its punishment.
The propriety and justice of its enactments cannot be questioned. The other sections of

To this organic law, containing these privisions, Pennsylvania gave her assent; and it is therefore a duty on her part to respect with religious fidelity, the rights therein guarantied to other states.

That this Commonwealth has been faithful in the discharge of all her federal obligations it is believed can be made manifest. It is believed can be made manifest. It is selieved can be made manifest. It is selieved can be made manifest. It is selieved can be made manifest. It is quently interrupted;—it is true that her just weight in the national councils has been lessened by the representation of the service; it is true that the representation of property instead of people has been felt by her citizens as anti-republican and wrong;—nevertheless she has, always felt it a duty faithfully to discharge her obligations as a member of the national union.

The institution of slavery has assumed a new position and importance by the success. authority for its introduction into new and after acquired territory.

With the knowledge that the framers of the constitution had taken a part in the deliberations of the Congress of 1787, and that the intention of their ordinance was the preservation from the malgn influences of slavers of the territory then belonging to the union; it was reasonable to suppose that that purpose the official power of the state, without permitting, to her, the right to control and regulate the manner of the precedure, or to determine the truth and justice of the alleuged claim. It established the principle that a

curing the proof of the correctness of the claim of the reputed owner of a fugitive from labor,

If the obligations imposed upon us by the constitution, have been thus faithfully discharged, and if every page of our history—every volume of our laws demonstrate, that our federal relations have been honestly regarded—is it not an act of injustice, on the part of Virginia and Georgia, to charge us with a mitch-

Whether it is expedient to legislate upon the lie men of the past generation, and o those now entrusted with her destruces, to deny in dignified and decided terms the insinuations and charges made against her faith and integr

The allegation of infidelity to the national union is best answered by the history of her devotion and attachment to this palladium of our

votion and attenment to this paintium of our civil and religious freedom.

The allement sedition laws of the national Congress; while they found no sympathy in hearts of her citizens, but roused their deepost and deadlest opposition, fulled to provoke her people to enter into any arrangements for their resistance by force, even to a destruction of the man.

resistance by torce, even to a contraction of the union of the catension of slavery over portions of the vast domains of the bouistana purchases although different opposition to the united and volcam protest; and calculated to outrage the feelings of her people, produced no threats of dissolution. I he prostration of her industrial pursuits

caused by the influence of the sugme

All these acts, so injurious to her people, might have authorised deep and loud complaint, but her love for the union rendered lier silent; and induced the hope that different and more and induced the hope that different and more friendly counsels would prevail. Her voice was heard only in kind remonstrance. No harsh complaints of a violated constitution and larged murder of Dr. George Parkman, one of the wealthiest men in Boston, was commenced in that city on Tuesday, the 19th bered that we were a common people—that a common purpose, for the advancement of hu friendships of a united people. She remembered that we were a common people—that a common pulpose, for the advancement of human right, had produced our connection—that a common dupose, in the same soil had been red with the blood of a common destiny awaited us. She reflected that the same soil had been red with the blood of a common ancestry, and that the same religion, laws, institutions, habits and pursuits governed, and guided, and marked our common pathway. Relying on the justice and fraternal feelings of a common country, she believed that her rights and interests would be, in proper time, admitted, recognised and protected. The attachment of Pennsylvania to the union during her entire career, has been as pure and ardent as it was in the first hours of its existence, and her faith in its stability and als oxistence, and her faith in its stability and permanent preservation has never changed.—
She feels that the cement of the union is the heart-blood of the entire people, and that in the hands of the masses the fabric of liberty is placed beyond the reacn of its secret foes. She placed beyond the reach of its secret foes. She confidently believes, that to provent its disruption and overthrow, in the common danger would be found side by side, as of old, the sons of Virginia, Georgis, and Pennsylvania, patriotically and nobly striving in a common purpose, to plant on a higher, safer, holier and more stable basis the national banner, and united therewith, forever and indestructible, the "Virtue Liberts and Independence," of Ponn-"Virtue, Liberty and Independence," of Pennsylvania—the "Sic semper Tyrannis," of Virginia—and the "Wisdom, Justice and Moderation," of Georgia.

In obedience to the constitutional duty remains to the

Thing me to transmit such information to the opting me to transmit such information to the optical ture as may be desired pertinent to the welfare of the people, I beg leave to submit these resolves of Virginia and Georgia, with the process of the people his message; and to request the passage of such resolutions, to be forwarded to the execu tives of Georgia and Virginia, as may indicate the injustice to this commonwealth, in the dec-larations made by their legislatures; while at the same time we offer assurances of our co-dial respect for, and faithful support of the na-tional constitution and union: and of our sincere and fraternal feelings towards their peo ple as citizens of a common country.

Harrisburg, March 22, 1850.

# Accold \$3 Genositor



WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1850.

We hope that our friends who come to town a the April Court will not tail to can and see us, not on purpose of paying up old subscriptions. banding is the names of a good many new subscribers, with the cash in advance, which go ut old accounts for adver-tising, &c, &c, and if they can do neither of thes' we shall be glad to see them at any rate. But w need money very badly!

Gov. Johnson's Message. The space taken up by Gov. Johnston's pecial message precludes extended comment. It is a nable and eloquent vindication of Pennsylvania, which we are confident heart. Nor can its carry and moderate reaentertain no apprehensions for the honor and welfare of Pennsylvania, and it will we had had charge of the remains. They thought: think be now conceded that we have never been possessed of an abler of more natriotic Governor than WILLIAM E. JOHNSTON

The locofoco majority of the House of Representatives (Mr. Scouller among them) have shown their truckling "doughtace" character by refusing to order the printing of this able document. No matter-the newspaper-press is carrying it far and wide among the people, who will read it in spite of locoloco opposition.

## Growing Potatoes.

correspondent very seasonably sends to the New York Tribune the following seasays) people with very little ground, some the body resembled that of Dr. Farkman. leisure, and no fear of a little work occasionally, may grow a very decent bin of swore that the fragments were not such as potatoes for next Fall and Winter:,

You procure a cask or sugar hogshead them up well when the vine is of the usual height for hoeing; you keep earthing till a month or so before digging. The vines will grow in some instances six feet, and at every joint there will be crop of potatoes, so that in some cases ten times the usual crop will be procured with less labor and land being occupied. I am informed that it has been tried in reland with considerable success, and for my own part I think it feasible, and would try it if I were a farmer or had ground fit. Share the use to con-

Whig State Convention.

## THE PARKMAN MURDER CASE. Trial of Prof. Webster.

The second secon

throughout the country in the result. The trial is going on before the Supplying Judicial Court-Chief Justice, Shaw, and Associate Justices Wilde, Dewey and Metcalf on the bench. A jury was empanneled without difficulty on the first day. The trial causes intense excitement in Boston, and the Court Room is crowded with spectators, while thousands are unable to gain entrance. Prof. Webster was placed in the dock at 9 o'clock, and the trial proceeded. The Boston Journal

says: There was a general movement in Court when he appeared; all stretched forward to scan his looks. Dr. Webster is a middlesized man—or perhaps a little under the mid-dle size. He was dressed plainly but neatly, and appeared perfectly unaffected and at ease. There is nothing smister in his face; nothing even strikingly peculiar, save the stern compression of the lips which is natural to those who have to face a danger. He looked more of the scholar than the criminal: and if the forehead and eyes both intellec-tual, be indices of his mind, you would consider that his thoughts have dwelt among books than projects of crime. His hands were clasped together, his frame rigid and motionless. His gaze remained intently fixed on the Bench, and never, even once, looked around him.

Upon the indictment being read the priso ner plead "not guilty," without any agitation ol manner. The Attorney General, Mr. Clifford, then opened the case for the Commonwealth. κ.:

Mr. Clifford made a succinct statement, of the facts which it was his intention to prove.— these, he averred established two propositions: 1st, that Dr. Parkman was murdered; and 2d, that Dr. J. W. Webster committed the deed—Dr. Parkman would be proved to have been alive on Friday, the 23d of November, and was last seen to enter the medical college, ten min utes before two o'clock on the afternoon of that day. He was a punctual man, particularly at his meals; had a sick daughter who he was tending, and on whom he was closely attendant. For her comfort he had purchased some lettuce—difficult at that season to obtain—which he left at a store, intending to call for it alterward to carry home to her. He entered the medical college, and was not again seen. The utmost earch was made by his friends, aided by the entire police and liberal rewards; but no person but over hear found whe had seen but over hear found whe had seen as son had ever been found who had seen and conversed with him since that time.

On Sunday, for the first time, Dr. Parkman's riends learned from Dr. Webster himself, that he had been in company with him on Friday, between I and 2 o'clock. On the 80th of Nov. were found in a privy vault in the medical college, the pelviagnd right thigh, to the knee, of a body corresponding to that of Dr. Parkman. On the evening after, were found in Dr. Webster's thoratory, in a tea chest, a thorat and On the evening after, were found in Dr. Webster's laboratory, in a tea chest, a thorax and left thigh, from the knee to the hips. Afterward were found, in the furnace of Dr. Webster, bones, a quantity of gold, and a block of mineral teeth. None of the bones found in the furnace, were duplicates of those found in the teather a made. The teath would be fully idenchest or vault. The teeth would be fully iden-tified by Dr. Keep as a set which he made for Dr. Parkman, and a mould would be shown will be read with pride and pleasure by which exactly corresponded to a jaw bone found in the furnace. The thorax was perforated in the furnace. The thorax was perforated in the region of the heart. There have been the region of the private of atrangalikali to the heart. Nor can its care and moderate rea-soning be justly found fault with at the South-Whilst it avows and gives utterance to the long-cherished sentiments of opposition to

slavery which have been entertained by the people of this State ever since that institution was abolished by themselves, it yet breathes a spirit of love for the Union and tion was abolished by themselves, it yet breathes a spirit of love for the Union, and respect for all the obligations imposed upon the States by the Federal Constitution. This is the true ground. It is the Pennsylvania Platform, upon which the whole people of the State can meet as a neutral ground—opposition to the further extension of Slavery, but respect for the rights of those States in opposition to the jurner excession of States in but respect for the rights of those States in which it now exists. Well has Gov. Johnston met the emergency and finely has he warned to be stated as a state time of the latter's disappearance, all of Dr. Webster's property, was bound to him.

Mr. Chiford also dwelt at great length on the state of the latter's disappearance, all of the state of the latter's disappearance, all of the lat Dr. Webster's conduct during the time of his upon the fair fame of our State. So long as arrest, and contended that a great number of circumstances would be found irreconcilable with the supposition of his innocence.

The Surgeons were then examined who the manner of the cutting up of the body indicated some anatomical skill. Their opinion was that there was nothing dissimilar inthe parts of the body seen, from what they would have expected in the body of Dr. Parkman. A stab in the chest was thiked about. One physician did not see it on the first examination. Another thought it might have been produced by the cane of the officer, in his attempt to clear the body from the tan. Their opinion was taken about the amount of blood, and where the blood would be found in case death was occasioned by a As "Spring time of year is coming," a stab. Also, on the time and amount of fuel necessary to burn a human head. Their opinions on these subjects did not agree. In the color of the hair, in the length of the onable account of a method whereby (he limbs and straightness of the back, all thought

Dr. Ainsworth, the College Anatomist. had been used in the College for dissection. He thought the remains were cut up by a perwith both heads taken out; and place it son who had no anatomical knowledge. Dr. over some soil prepared in the usual way. Keep, dentist, recognized the teeth found in You then plant six or seven of your seed the Medical College, as the same which he Keep, dentist, recognized the teeth found in potatoes, place the cask over them, cov-ering them with carth as usual, and earth januor, was examined on Friday and Saturday. He first discovered the remains, and his testimony bore strong against the prisoner. What course the delence will take has

It is said that the whole number of witnesses on the part of the prosecution, in this case is eighty-six. . If these should all be called to the stand, and anything like an equal number appear for the defence, the trial is but just commenced.

Bills for the election of Prosecuting Attorneys, and the Auditor General and Surveyor General, have partially passed the Legislature.

The Whig State Convention.

The Whig State Contral Committee and passed the Marrisburg, on Wednesday last, and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Whigs of the several countres of this State, be requested to select a number of delegates equal to their respective representatives in the Legislature i—tile said delegates to meet in Convention, at the City of Philadelphia, on the 19th day, of June, 1850, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Cunal Commissioner to be voted for at the ensuing General Elecution.

MORTON MeMICHAEL, Cheirman.

Geo., H. Harr. Secretary.

Nor so nap!—The Amherst (N. H.) Cabboniel, in answer to the enquiry of Mr. Weblief, in answer to the enquiry of Mr. Weblief as for what will become of the American flag in case of a dissolution of the Union, suggests that the North will take the stare, and the word riches will enquery of symptoms, and the word riches will an any event, the continuance of the treatment is the legislature. The Pope has included the correction of the Pope has included to the continuance of the treatment is the legislature. The Pope has included the correction of the proper of continuance of the treatment is the legislature. The Pope has included the correction of the proper flag the state of the continuance of the treatment is the legislature. The Pope has included the correction of the proper proper in the continuance of the treatment is the legislature. The Pope has included the correction of the proper has incl

# M. S. Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 18. SENATE.-Mr. Clay's resolutions were taken, and Mr. Badger delivered a moderate but firm speech. He said, if Mr. Seward spoke the sentiments of the North, a continnation of the Union was not desirable; but he thought his opinions were not the opinions of the North. He gave way to a motion for postponement of the question until -morrow.

House, -Mr. Casey of Pa. delivered the nost decided administration speech of the session. He advocated the right and propriety of admitting California. Mr. Giddings replied to Mr. Winthrop's

speech respecting the contest for Speaker-

ship, with respect to himself, and also to the course of Mr. Winthrop in relation to

In the House the bill making appropriaions for deficiencies in provious appropriaat the appropriations for Clerk hire in the Dengational Collection of the Post Of-Department of the Interior.

Wednesday, March 20.

SENATE. - The consideration of Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions was resumed, and Mr. Hale concluded his speech commenced vesterday. He said the abolitionists had in creased from persecutions. He did not consider the Texas resolutions as binding, because the compact was of such a nature that neither House could confirm it. He opposed the fugitive bill because not in accordance with the constitution. Freedom would pro gress without human legislation.

In the House the Deficiency Appropria tion bill was further discussed, - The appropriation for Clerks in the Home Department passed finally. A vast deal of locoloco abuse was showered upon Mr. Secretary Ewing.

Thursday, March 21. SENATE .-- At the reception of petitions Mr. Foote rose to present certain resolution of instruction passed by the Legislature of Mississippi, in relation to the subject of slavery, and proceeded to address the Senate in reply to a series of articles lately published in the National Intelligencer, in which a parallel is run between the Hartford Conven tion, and that proposed to be held in Nash-

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Foote referred to the Nashville Convention as one o be held in the event of certain offensive enactments taking place, which he now trusted never would occur. He was well asspred that that Convention, if forced to assemble, would prove that those who had called it, and who attend it as delegates, are

Tickings, Bleached and unbloached Muslins, and Sheetings, &c. The largest and most extensive stock of CARPETS, overs of the Union, and patriotic citizens.

After the transaction of some additional After the transaction of some additional routine business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Bradbury's resolution in relation to removals from office by the present administration.

Mr. Smith having the floor, addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Bradbury's speech on the (he envisor) delivation.

BOUTS AND SHOES, all prices, Ladies Slippers, Ties, Buskins, in great variety of prices. A large and well selected stock of Fresh the the subject, detending the President from the charge of having violated his pledges—and Dry

TOBACCOS

TOBACCOS and perjured himself before the people .-These citarges had been made and reiterated day after day from the the very moment. almost that Gen. Taylor took the oath of office, down to the present day. If well founded, they branded the Executive as a dishonorable, perjured man, unfit and unworthy to hold the high office in which the people have placed him.

The facts in the case would not bear out the assertions in the least degree. They were false, makeious and unfounded. He samined the resolution, and drawed a comparison between it and one somewhat of the same character passed by the Senate during Gen. Jackson's administration, and stated that, although the latter was less offensive that, although the latter was less offensive.

CHEAP SPRING GOODS, consisting partly of Mous de Laines, Lawns, Bareges, Linen Lusties, at 125, 184 and 25 cts worsty of other dress goods; Cloths, Cassimores, Vestings, Summer stuffs for men and boys went in endies variety, checks, tickings muslims at old prices, flannels, hosiery, gloves, also, a large assertions, and some very cheap CARPETS, groceries, queensware, &c. Also, a large assertions of the constitution of the that, although the latter was less offensive than the one now under consideration, Gen-Jackson refused to comply with its terms regarding it, as he did, as an usurpaion as offensive and anti-republican as the Spanish Inquisition, and expressing his readiness to appeal, for his vindication, to the American appeal.

Mr. Smith proceeded at length to reply to and expose the alleged fallacies and incon istencies of Mr. Bradbury's speech.

Mr. Foote (interposing) begged the Sena or from Connecticut to spare the democratic party now prostrate.

Mr. Smith replied that he should neve

Select School, MRS. REWNDADS will open a Senect No. 5. Bectem's Row. Carlisle, March 27, 1850.

Fresh Garden Seeds. Tile subscriber has just received his annual supply of fresh Garden and Flower Seeds/from the best establishments in the country, and which he can confidently recommend as of the best quality. For sale at the cheap Drug and Book Store of SW HAYERSTICK.

ind Book Store of SW HAVERSTICK. Estate of Derrick S. Fahnestock, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Logrick S. Fahnestock, dec'd. Sets., Splendid Ornamonts, also a variety of Stone, China, Liverpool and Common Dishes.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! Light of Logrick S. Fahnestock, dec'd, late of East Pennstorolownship, have issued in due form of law to the subscriber residing in Hampden township. Allipersons indebted to said estate will make payment and those having claims against it will present them for settlement to JOHN: RUPP.

March 26, 1850—61

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! Light of Stone, China, Liverpool and Common Dishes.

Fluid, Camphine, Lard and Oil Lamps, in great variety. Also Oils of every description.

SUPERIOR TEAS.

Fine Colong and Breatkfast Teas, also extra fine Ya and Importal, just received from New York, and for saie at the Cheng Groony store of March 26, 1850—61

## New Advertisements.

Newville Saving Fund Society.

THE Newville Saving Fund Society, because in sow fully organized and in operation under the management of the following Directors: John Waggoner, Sam't Ahl, Sam't. W. Sharp, William Klink, James McCandlish, Joseph C. Williams, Brice J. Sterrett, John Work and Alchison

Laughlin.

Persons desirous of becoming weekly depositors, and those wishing to mike deposits for definitor indefinite periods, will make application to the Treasuler at his office in Newville, on and after the 30th instant.

JOHN WAGGONER, President.

James McCandlish, Secretary,
James R. Irvine, Treasurer, Newville, March 26, 1850.

## Better than the Goldmines of California!

A Whole Suit of Clothes at \$1,75 ! THE undersigned thankful for the patronage of the Citizens of Carlisle and adjoining the course of Mr. Winthrop in relation to the war. Mr. Winthrop made no teply.

Mr. Giddings then delivered a bold and radical speech on the California question.

Tuesday, March 19.

Senate.—Mr. Badger took the floor and concluded his remarks which were commenced yesterday. He said he would vote for the admission of California if the Proviso was dropped, and the fugitive slave bill passed. He was followed by Mr. Hale, who replied to the speech of Mr. Calhoun, in a moderate tone, but gave way to a motion for adjournment.

In the House the bill making appropria-

#### PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Doct. H. Hinkley.

Office on Main Street, near the Post Office. Dr. H. is prepared to use Golvanism as a remedial agent in the treatment of Paralysis, Neuralgia and Rheufffule affections, but does not guarantee succes from its application to all or even any of these discusses. Relef has been given and cures effected in a number of instances, and may be in others.

Murch 27, 1850, 1y.

### Cheap Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Honey, Cheese, fresh Spikes, Yeast Powders, Maccaroni, Farina, Rice Flour, Baker's Chocolate, Baker's Cocoa, Brown's Homopathic Chocolate, Or anges, Cooa Nuts, Raisins, and Currants, for sa C.INHOFF'S.

#### IMPORTANT ARRIVAL OF FRESH SPRING GOODS!

Charles Ogilby

AS commenced and will be receiving for a some days, a brilliant and very extensive assortment of Spring Goods, and particularly invites all that wish to purchase cheap goods and satisfy their good taste to give him a call before purchasing, as he is determined to cut goods this spring at small profits, and please all that will favor him with their patronage.

His Stock consists in part of a fresh supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & SATINETTS, of all colors and prices, well worth examining. A full assortment of COLORED FLANNELS,

from the finest shrouding to the lowest prices, TWEEDS, n great variety and colors, 3.4 to 6-4. Also,

JEANS & CASSIMERES,
of all color and prices. A Large and complete
assortment of Mons and Boys
SPRING & SUMMER WEAR, many of them entirely new styles.

LADIES DRESS GOODS. such as new style Silks and Satins, Linen Lus-tres, Mous de Lanes, Lawns, and many more

entirely new styles too numerous to notice. A CALICOES, GINGHAMS.

that has been brought to Carlisle for years, to-gether with 10,000 OTHER ARTICLES

BOOTS AND SHOES, "

GROCERIES, Spices, &c. Cavendish, Congress, Hand, Cut

of the best brands. Come and look for your-selves at the old and well established stand, where you will find a large and well selected stock of Goods and on the most favorable

Carlisle, March 20, 1850.

## **NEW SPRING GOODS!**

Ahead of all Competition!

THE subscribers have returned from Philadelphia, with a large assortment of CHEAP SPRING GOODS,

March 20, 1850.

# SUPERIOR FRESH GROCERIES!

Latest Arrival.

THE Cheap Family Grocery Store of Joseph D. Halbert, Wost Main street, Carlisle, has just roceived a large and fresh supply of the best FAMILY GROCERIES that the Philadelphia markets can afford. The subscri Mr. Smith replied that he should never believe the party prostrate, while the Sensto from Mississippi is eternally on his leat (Great laughter.)

In the course of his remarks, Mr Smith reviewed the Alliaon letter and others of a similar character, written by Gen. Taylor prior to the Presidential contest, maintaining that instead of giving pledges, they repudiated them, and insisting this tevery reasonable inference to be drawn therefrom with reference to the course which he would pursue in the administration of the government, had been fully and fairly carried out.

Without concluding his remarks, Mr. Smith gave way to a motion for adjournment; which was agreed the state of the course which he would pursue in the administration of the government, and been fully and fairly carried out.

Nithout concluding his remarks, Mr. Smith gave way to a motion for adjournment; which was agreed to state of the course of all kinds. Prime CHEESE always on hand. Sperm. Winter, strained Elephant and Genesia or the course of the course of all kinds. Prime CHEESE always on hand. Sperm. Winter, strained Elephant and Genesia or the course of the course of all kinds. Prime CHEESE always on hand. Sperm. Winter, strained Elephant and Genesia or provided to my already large stock, a number of saw interrestor, White Grante and fancy tea.

GLASS, QUEENSWARE.—I have also added to my already large stock, a number of sow patterner of White Granite and fancy tea sets; with CROCKERY WARE of every defeription, which I will sell at the lowest prices nor cash.

Feeling grateful for the liberal patronage here-tofore bestowed upon him by a generous public the subscriber tenders them his hearty & sincere thanks, and hopes that in his efforts to please and particular attention to business, to morit a continuance of their support. and particular attention attention and particular attention attention and particular attention attent

China & Glass Ware

XTRA rich China and Glass in great variety. French Clina Dinner Tea and Toilet. Sets. Splendid Ornamonte algorithms