Herald & Expositor

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1850.

☞ Read "the facts of the case," on our fourth page.

The Slavery Compromise.

The report of the grand committee of thirteen in the U. S. Senate, on the general subject of Slavery was expected to be made on Monday or yesterday. Much speculation is indulged respecting it. 'Independent,' the Washington correspondent of the North American, says "Mr. Benton is preparing himself for a terrible onslaught on the Compromise, and all connected with it. Mr. Clay will of course defend it. With respect to its final passage, the present expectation among the friends of compromise, is, that when the general scheme is sent to the House, California will be separated from the other measures, and the slavery restriction inserted in the bill for territorial governments. Under these circumstances, it will be returned to the Senate, which will doubtless adhere to its first vote. The House will not recede, and a Committee of Conference will be appointed. At this point in the proceedings, it is expected that the northern Democrats, having thus had the opportunity of putting themselves on the record, will adopt the compromise, and justify their course by declaring that it was the only mode of securing the admission of California. Whether the result will fulfil this expectation, I am not prepared to say; but such is the persuasion in influential quarters, as to the probable course of events. The only Whigs in the Senate from the free States who are counted upon as likely to favor the compromise, are Mr. Webster and Mr. Cooper; and I do not know that they have given authority for such an assumption. Their votes will soon determine all doubt on the subject."

The Banks Triumphant.

We trust the Volunteer will not fail to inform its readers that all the Banks applying to our present locofoco legislature for re-charter, &c. have all been triumphantly passed. Run through in a jiffey—"just as easy as fallin' off a log!" Scouller and Church, we believe, have gone the whole pile. We may therefore expect the Volunteer to be promptly out with a column against the "*traitors*" and confessing with crocodile tears that a few "recreant democrats" have again "united with the federalists to fasten upon the people a corrupt and swindling banking system;" &c.! Next fall, just before the election, the old cry of "no more banks" will be again the rallying-cry, and again the people will be deluded by the spurious professions of locofocoism. So we go.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—The Hollidaysbug Register regrets that there has been no action as yet by the Whig State Central Committee, in relation to the nomination of candidates for Auditor General, Surveyor General, &c.; and presuming in the absence of such action, that the convention to meet in Philadelphia on the 19th of June next, will only nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and that another convention will be held soon after to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, suggests that this last convention be held at Hollidaysburg. We do not apprehend any necessity for two conventions; but in order that there might be no misunderstanding in reference to the matter, the committee ought long since to have taken such action, fully and justly as it is within their duties, as would bring all these nominations before the June Convention.

"RAPPINGS."—Some of the city papers have been amusing their readers, for some weeks past, with marvellous stories in regard to mysterious 'rappings' and other ghostly operations which have disturbed the good people of Rochester, N. Y., Stratford, Conn., and Newark, N. J. All kinds of noises are heard; tongs, brushes, bricks, and various missiles are hurled to and fro, and about the head of the inmates of certain dwellings, by invisible hands; and conversations are held by means of 'rappings' on the floor, with departed spirits! The stories would do credit to the wildest dreams of the wildest dreamer in the days of New England witchcraft.

A SMART WOMAN.—The lady editors of this country surpass the gentlemen altogether.—When they become more numerous we shall propose that the worse half of mankind abandon the editorial throne entirely, and give place to the better half. A monthly paper called "The True Kindred" is published at Chagrin Falls, O., by a Mrs. Sanford. She says she has walked five hundred miles and obtained three hundred and eighty subscribers, lectured twenty times, edited the paper, set up every type herself, folded, stitched and covered it, besides doing other things "too numerous to mention."

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Mr. John Doyle, an Irishman employed on the York and Harrisburg Railroad, was injured last week by the blowing up of a keg of powder, so seriously as to cause his death.

A Mr. Paxson, employed as breakman on a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from the train on Friday morning, at Middletown, in attempting to jump from one platform to another, and was instantly killed. His head was severed from his body.

VIRGINIA.—The annual election held in this State for Members of Legislature, has resulted in the return of a locofoco majority to both branches of the Legislature. A U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Mason is to be elected. The returns also show a very heavy majority in favor of a Convention to re-form the Constitution of the State.

HAIL STORM.—A hail storm, a few miles above Westminster, Md., last Saturday week was destructive to the crops. Hail fell in large quantities. This storm extended into Adams county, Pa., and at Littlestown, broke innumerable windows, and lay a foot deep in some places.

☞ Two Furnaces have been erected, recently, in Cornwall, Lebanon county, but they will not be "blown in" because it is feared by some of the Locofocos, it will have a "*bad effect on public opinion in England*."

☞ The commissioners of Adams county, have contracted with D. D. Stoner, of Waynesboro', Franklin county, for the erection of their county Prison, for the sum of $8,810.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The Army and Navy bill, now before Congress, provides for appropriations amounting to nearly sixteen millions of dollars. The army appropriations are $6,480,767.

☞ MARYLAND.—The people of Maryland vote to day, on the question of a Convention to revise and remodel the constitution of the state.

☞ A Military Encampment is to be held at Chambersburg, on the 28th of May.

Ruin of a National Manufacture!

The Iron Business.

No less than fifteen iron furnaces in Maryland have suspended operations. The Catoctin furnace in Frederick county is still at work. The York (Pa) Gazette states that there is not now a single furnace in operation in York county. Those at Codorus, Margaretta, Woodstock, York and Manor, are all blown out, and there is no talk of putting them in blast again. The Lewistown (Pa.) Gazette, also, says that the furnaces in Mifflin county are lying idle.—Most of them in Clarion county have also ceased operations. Congress is idle while a great national—not a Pennsylvania manufacture merely—perishes!

Why is it that the Iron business is thus going to ruin? Accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is a letter from Chas. E. Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, on the cost of manufacturing iron in England and this country. It is well known how largely labor enters into the manufacture of iron, and Mr. Smith shows that, while in the United States the cost of labor in the manufacture of one ton of iron amounts to $11, in England it amounts to only $3,71. The *Pittsburg American*, in remarking upon this striking fact, says this American price of $11, is what is paid at the east, but at Pittsburg even the present reduced prices are one-fourth greater, say $3,75, making the entire cost of labor there $13,75, or *ten dollars and four cents* more per ton than is paid for labor by the English manufacturers. The Pittsburg iron makers are paying, therefore, nearly four times as much for labor per ton as their English and Scotch competitors. The American says further, that the mills in that city average about 5,000 tons a year. The amount paid to labor in England for the production of 5,000 tons, is $18,550, while in Pittsburg it is $68,750. Taking the ten mills in Pittsburg [there are twelve in all,] which average 5,000 tons each annually, there is paid for labor $687,500, while the same number of mills in England would pay labor but $185,500 showing an excess in the case of these ten mills alone, of over *five hundred thousand dollars* more being paid for labor annually, than the production of the same amount of iron would cost in England. There is only one way in which iron can can be produced here as cheaply as it is done in England; and that is by the adoption of the Buchanan rate of wages—TEN CENTS A DAY! We have no disposition to base an argument on these facts. They are plain in themselves, and will strike home to the mind of every thinking, or at least, every working man. They need no embelishment—no explanation. There they are, and no sophistry can change them.

High Time to Act.

The new Clerk of the House of Representatives (says 'Independent,' the correspondent of the North American,) has given the Whig subordinates a taste of 'Democratic doctrine,' by dismissing some of the best and most valuable officers. This movement is in perfect keeping with the consistency and sincerity which have been heretofore practiced, though not quite in character with the professions with which the public have been regaled for the last twelve months. It is about time that some of the heads of Departments, whose offices are filled with spies and insidious opponents, should either determine to introduce a system of proper and just reform, or notify the friends of the Administration, that they mean to make no changes. This neglect has afforded a good cause of disaffection, and if continued, will subject whoever countenances it to the suspicion of indifference, or to wilful disregard of the universal Whig sentiment.

Of the Clerks removed in the House, one is our friend J. W. Morehead, Esq. of Pennsylvania, an old and steadfast Whig. We have no complaint to make or whinings to utter, nor do we think will he, if the event serves but to bring the Whig Administration up to acting according to the rule which locofocoism *invariably* practices upon when it succeeds to power. If Whigs are to submit to 'the fate of war,' why should our opponents be exempt under a Whig Administration?

Texas and New Mexico.

The last news from New Mexico brings intelligence that Major Neighbors, the Commissioner on the part of Texas to extend the jurisdiction of that State over the territory of New Mexico, had arrived at Santa Fe, and Col. Munroe, the Governor, had issued orders not to interfere with the exercise of his functions.—Much indignation was expressed by those opposed to the claims of Texas, that Gov. Munroe was so hampered by his instructions from the General Government, that he could not take the determined stand against the action of Maj. Neighbors that the people expected in such a contingency. Public meetings were being called throughout the territory for the adoption of measures to resist the action of Texas. There is talk of armed resistance, but the prudent course adopted by Col. Munroe will be likely to check any manifestation of that kind. The population of New Mexico is now about 100,000.

DR. PARKMAN IN THE WEST.—The *Boston Post* publishes a letter from Terre Haute, Ind., dated the 18th inst., written by Joseph A Atwood, stating that Dr. Geo. Parkman, for whose murder Dr. Webster is now under sentence of death, was seen and recognized in that place on Sunday the 14th ult. The letter says: "He came to this place on a canal boat, from Covington, and was recognized by a gentleman here, who was formerly intimate with him.—He accosted him; but Dr. Parkman turned abruptly away, and soon after left in the stage for St. Louis, under the name of A. M. Thiston.—The gentleman who knew him is R. W. Dillinghamer, of this place, by profession a dentist. He is ready to swear to the identity of this person with Dr. Parkman. Hoping that this statement may be of some effect in at least restraining the too hasty execution of the sentence under which Prof. Webster is now lying, I remain, gentlemen, Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH A. ATWOOD.

☞ Singular as it may appear, says the Baltimore Argus, there are a number of persons who actually believe that Dr. Parkman, who it is supposed was murdered by Dr. Webster, is now in Baltimore. A man has been seen in our streets so much resembling him, that several gentlemen who knew him in Boston, hesitate not to say that he is the man. His conduct has been very erratic, going from one boarding house to another, stopping at any place only a few days.

MANUMITTED SLAVES.—Mr. Timothy Rodgers of Bedford county, Va., who died recently, has, by his will, emancipated his slaves, numbering about thirty, on condition that the American Colonization Society shall send them to Africa. This the Society cannot at present do. It has already sent 393 emigrants this year, and is $26,000 in debt. To meet the emergency, the Secretary makes a public call for aid, and states that if $1800 is contributed, the slaves shall be sent to their destination, where on their arrival they will be liberally provided for, under the provisions of the will. Nine gentlemen in New York have already contributed half the amount.

☞ A neat little paper, entitled the 'Emporium,' has been commenced at Middletown, Dauphin county, by Mr. Wm. Hanlock. We wish it success.

MR. WEBSTER IN BOSTON.

Voice of Massachusetts!

The Hon. Daniel Webster visted Boston on Monday of last week, during a short absence from the Senate. His coming having been announced, he was received by a large number of friends, who had assembled in front of his hotel and called him out. Mr. Webster responded in a speech of about twenty minutes vindicating his recent movements in the U. S. Senate in favor of a compromise of the Slavery issues. The Boston Reporter says that but very little enthusiasm was manifested during the delivery of the speech.

Mr. Webster opened by remarking that he was sorry to say that the affairs of the country had not made such progress as to secure a perfect reconciliation of conflicting interests, but there was ground to hope that they would reach a satisfactory adjustment.

He responded to the congratulations of his fellow citizens. They did not come as partizans, nor was this the place to discuss party questions. He had made an effort to make some conciliation of the feelings that had agitated the people, both of the North and the South, and to restore to the government, the ability to carry on its affairs, for it was true that nothing could be done in Congress for the general interests of the country, till something could be done to allay the excitement that existed. He had thought that in this condition of things, the commonwealth of Massachusetts would approve of any honest endeavor to allay the dissension that existed in the country, and that the general sentiments of the country would approve of this effort, and he trusted he should not be disappointed, but however that might be, in the cause of pacification he should persevere, regardless of any personal consequences. He should never give any countenance to local agitations. He should take occasion to say on his return, in his place in the Senate, what it was neccessary to say.

There was the greatest degree of prejudice and misapprehension on many topics, and he mentioned, for example, that concerning the surrender of fugitive slaves. There were obligations imposed upon every officer of government, which they could not throw off—duties that were disagreeable for anybody to perform. The question was whether old Massachusetts would stand to the truth against temptation and against her own prejudices. She had conquered everything else, a sterile soil and variable climate. She had conquered every body's prejudices but her own. The question was whether she would conquer her own, and that was the question he was determined to ask her.

He took no step backward. He had undertaken to restore peace and to bring back the government to such a position that they could act for the benefit of the country. He did not wish those States to be bound together as a mere legal corporation, but by those common sympathies which bound kindred hearts. He desired to see throughout the country, that balm for every wound, that remedy for all the evils under which the country groans,—A UNITED LOVE FOR A COMMON UNION.

About the same time that Mr. Webster reached home, the Legislature of Massachusetts was engaged in passing resolutions on the subject of slavery. We annex the preamble and first resolution:

Whereas, The people of Massachusetts, acting under a solemn sense of duty, have deliberately and repeatedly avowed their purpose to resist the extension of slavery in to the national territories, or the admission of new slave states into the union, and, for these ends, to apply, in every practical mode, the principles of the ordinance of 1787; also, to seek the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the withdrawal of the power and influence of the general government from the support of slavery, so far as the same may be constitutionally done; and whereas, the important questions now before the country, make it desirable that these convictions should be reaffirmed: Therefore—

Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts earnestly insist upon the application, by Congress, of the ordinance of 1787, with all possible sanctions and solemnities of law, to the territorial possessions of the union, in all parts of the continent, and for all coming time.

The other resolutions call for the admission of California, and claims the right of trial by jury for fugitive slaves. The Boston Atlas says the resolutions passed the Senate by a vote of 30 to 4, and the House *unanimously*. Men of all parties voted for them, and we are justified in proclaiming them the "Voice of Massachusetts." Upon these resolutions Massachusetts plants herself. She asks for nothing but justice, nor for which she has not a clear, constitutional right. The sentiments of the resolutions are deeply graven in the hearts of her people—a people who venerate the constitution, and whose love for the Union, and the independence of those States, is as strong and pure now as it was on the birthday of the republic.

Benton and Grund.

One of the strange results at Washington is, that parties seem a good deal mixed up by the Slavery question. As a consequence of this state of things, *Grund* the locofoco correspondent of the 'Ledger' has lately been lavish of sycophantic adulation towards Messrs. Clay, Webster and other Whig Senators, while he loses no opportunity for an ill-natured fling at Col. Benton. A few days ago, it is said, Grund met Mr. Benton in the ante-chamber of the Senate, when the following short conversation took place.

Mr. Grund (bowing politely)—Ah! Good morning Col. Benton, how is your health this morning sir?

Mr. Benton—Your name, sir, I believe, is Grund?

Mr. Grund—Yes, sir, that is my name.

Mr. Benton—And you write letters for the *Baltimore Sun*, over the signature of X?

Mr. Grund—Yes, sir, that is my signature.

Mr. Benton—Well, sir, I have only to say that while I can stand your abuse, I can dispense with your bows. Good morning, sir.

A FINE COUNTRY.—The Boston Post gives following account of a portion of New Mexico. Forty miles west of Santa Fe, twenty-five miles from the gold mines of New Mexico, and within ten miles of the Rio del Norte, are eight valleys, the largest containing an area of ten thousand acres, and the others diminishing towards the north-west, from five to two thousand acres. They are surrounded by mountains, the peaks of which are covered with perpetual snow, while the vales are rich in soil—trout, woods, vines, black, yellow and red currants, gooseberries, strawberries, bananas, roses and wild flowers, gold, lead, copper, hot springs, black tailed deer.

The California Mania.

The immense Emigration to California from the West, is affecting business with the East. All accounts concur in stating that at least 100,000 persons will leave the Western States for California during the coming season. No one can go without an outfit worth, at least, $250, and this gives an aggregate of $25,000,000 to be expended in this way. Very little more than half that sum has yet been brought out of California.

THE BIBLE SUSTAINED.—Mr. Layard, in the course of his excavations among the ruins of Ninevah, has discovered the name of the prophet Jonah inscribed upon the walls of the public edifices.

☞ The Iowa City Republican states that twelve hundred wagons have passed through that town on the way to California the present season. More were arriving hourly. It is computed that there was on an average three persons to each wagon.

☞ Lord Durham's young English nobleman, whose annual income is reported to amount to 350,000, arrived in Washington city on Thursday.

FROM HARRISBURG.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Something like a fair Apportionment bill passed the Senate on Thursday last, by a vote of 16 to 15—Speaker Best voting with the Whigs. This bill preserves the present Senatorial district of Cumberland and Perry, and makes Cumberland a separate Representative district, with one member. We hope it may pass the House. Mr. Sterrett voted against the bill, although we think he might be satisfied with the Senatorial district.

FREE BANKING LAW.

The Revenue Bill has finally passed the State Senate, with an important amendment, in the shape of new sections, establishing substantially the system of Free Banking, based on Public Stocks, now in operation in New York and Ohio. Any three individuals, under the provisions of this bill, may form themselves into an Association, and by depositing with the Auditor General a certain amount of State Stock, commence the Banking business, to an amount not exceeding four fifths of the amount of stock deposited. Thus if stock to the amount of $100,000 be deposited, the Auditor General is authorised to issue to the parties notes to the amount of 80,000. The minimum amount of every one Association is $50,000.

In Section 10th the Governor is authorized to negotiate a loan for the sum of $3,000,000, redeemable in 30 years from the date of the subscription thereof, at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. payable in gold and silver, semi-annually upon the first days of February and August each year, and exempt from every species of taxation. This loan is to be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, and shall be designated as the coupon loan, and the holders thereof are to enjoy and exercise the Banking privileges granted and conferred by subsequent sections of the act. If the loan shall be subscribed, it is to be appropriated for the payment and extinguishment of the funded debt of the Commonwealth now due or to become due during the year 1850, and for the payment of $95,104 88, due to domestic creditors. The Auditor General is authorized to have engraved and printed, on the best paper, and in the best manner, to guard against counterfeiting, such quantity of circulating notes in the similitude of bank notes, in blanks of the different denominations authorised to be issued by the incorporated banks of this State, as he may from time to time deem necessary, and of such form as he may prescribe. Such blank circulating notes are to be countersigned, numbered and registered in proper books to be provided and kept for that purpose by the Auditor General. The bill passed the Senate on a final reading, by a vote of 18 yeas to 14 nays. The yeas were all Whigs except Messrs. Guernsey, Ives, Packer and Speaker Best. The nays were all Democrats except Messrs. Crabb and Konigmacher.

A message was received from the Governor on Friday stating that he had signed the bill creating the new county "Montour" He has also signed the supplement to the act incorporating the Carlisle Deposite Bank. We do not know precisely what its provisions are, but understand that certain restrictions which formerly existed are now removed.

On Saturday, a Committee of Conference from each House was appointed to report an Apportionment bill. The Committee of the Senate are Messrs. Sadler, Sankey and Fraley—the two first whigs. The Committee of the House are Messrs. Porter, Haldeman, and Rhey—all locos. At this critical period of the session we are astonished to learn from the correspondence of the Philadelphia papers that there are no less than *eight* Whig members absent. A more shameful desertion of duty we have never heard of. Men who can act thus, should be remembered by their constituents, and the people should try to select public servants who consider themselves bound to discharge every duty which is required by the offices for which they voluntarily become candidates.

From Europe.

There have been several arrivals at N. York during the last week. The intelligence is not exciting. The British Ministry having met with several defeats in Parliament, were expected to resign the reins of power.

No actual outbreak has occurred on the Continent, but from France in particular the reports indicate a very critical state of affairs. The Socialists, as the elections draw near, evince the most deadly hatred towards the present government. They have nominated Eugene Sue as their candidate for Paris. His opponent of the Order party had not been determined upon at the latest dates. A frightful loss of life occurred at Angiers lately by the breaking down of a suspension bridge over the Loire by which about 300 of the 11th regiment of light infantry were drowned.

The Pope has returned to Rome, and was well received. There is nothing new of a definite character relative to the Greek question.—There are later advices from China and India by the Overland Mail. In India, evidences of inquietude continue to exist; but, commercially, the news from both quarters is satisfactory.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—On the night of Wednesday last, says the Lancaster Union, one of the most inhuman outrages that has ever came to our knowledge was committed by a gang of brutes in human form, upon a defenceless woman in the borough of Columbia. She was seized, her person violated by half a dozen or more, then besmeared with tar, and left in a wretched condition. Further details of the affair are too revolting for publication. The perpetrators of this fiendish deed were canal boatmen, engineers and firemen employed on the Columbia and Philadelphia railroad. Several have been arrested and committed in default of bail, for their appearance at the next term of the Quarter Sessions.

CHANGE OF CLIMATE.—Gibbon tells us, that 1800 years ago, the Roman legions passed on the ice of the Danube with their baggage wagons and munitions of war, and that battles were fought upon its bosom. The lapse of so many centuries has redeemed Germany from barbarism, and given the soil to the seed of the sower. The forests have been cut down, and the light and heat let in upon the earth; morasses have been drained, and the chillness arising from dampness destroyed. At the time when Gibbon wrote, some seventy years ago, so great had been the change, that the climate which once rivalled that of Quebec in sternness, was not able to cover the calmest waters of the Danube with a film. What has been wrought there, will, by a like cause be wrought here. And the time must come when our climate shall be one of the most delightful under the sun. But our children's children will be in their graves before that blessed day.

POPULATION OF THE UNION.—It is estimated on the principle of past increase, as determined by the census, with the addition of statistics of emigration, that the population of the United States in 1851 will reach 25,000,000.

U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The National Intelligencer accords great praise to Hon. Reverdy Johnson for the ability he has displayed in two recent suits, by which decisions have been obtained which saved to the Treasury of the United States, in one case, a sum of $1,000,000, and in the other, a sum of $3,000,000.

U. S. Congress.

Congress has been idle. The absence of the Senators who attended Mr. Calhoun's remains has prevented any of the exciting topics from being agitated. The Senate have passed the House Bill, authorizing the Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, by a vote of 28 to 16, so that the vessels prepared can sail immediately. The House are engaged on the Census Bill. The Census Committee wished that statistics of employment, property, and means of living should be taken; the South resist this because the Bill asks some questions about their *human chattles* that they think impertinent: They desire a mere enumeration of the *number* of inhabitants, and nothing else.—As usual, they declare it *unconstitutional* to make any other inquiries in such a bill. The Senate committee of thirteen are about to report, and we may expect this week some serious business.

WASHINGTON, May, 1850.

SENATE.—The Senate is not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—A motion to adjourn until Monday was made, but defeated by yeas and nays.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the Census Bill. After consuming two hours on amendments, Mr. Wilmot asked that the committee take up the California message to enable him to make some remarks. The Census bill, by unanimous consent, was laid aside.—The members drew around the gentleman, and the confusion which prevailed, subsided into respectful attention.

Mr. Wilmot said the debate on the subject of the admission of California, and questions connected with it, had, in his judgment, produced a wonderful result. The settled and fixed purpose of Southern men had been disclosed. There was now no room for doubt as to the termination of the conflict. It was to extend slavery over the territories. If there was any room for doubt heretofore—there was doubt no longer. There was no question more fraught with consequences than the ultimate decision of that now in hand, and which is to determine the character and position of the Southern portion of the country, and it will settle another question, namely, whether the government is to be administered in the spirit which gave it birth, or whether an aristocracy, based on slave property and slave representation shall control it.

In this aspect it has been viewed by the South, and, on the part of Southern men, bordering almost on madness. They are bound by no secret ties to the Union—but are banded together as one man for the accomplishment of their object, and that is—the perpetuity of slavery. There is no disguise. The existence of the Union and the stability of the government is threatened by the South. In his judgment, their spirit of threatening and defiance must be resisted, or the North are the greatest of slaves. What, he asked, shall the line of our duty be prescribed under the pressure of treasonable threats?

Shall we be told what we shall or shall not do at the peril of the existence of the government? If we submit to this any longer, our freedom here, and the fundamental principles of the constitution are undermined. The rights of the majority must be respected, or we are the vilest of slaves.

These gentlemen not only assume to interpret the Constitution for us, but to dictate our line of duty. Congress may admit new states in the clear and unequivocal language of the constitution, and yet we are told if we presume to exercise this clear and admitted power, without making certain concessions to slavery, measures of a revolutionary character will be resorted to, and the ordinary supplies of Government withheld, and the yeas and nays called in defiance of parliamentary law and usage, until the end of the present session of Congress.

Is this the position in which freemen must be placed, or as slaves, be taught their duties and obligations? Shall the acknowledged power of this Government be exercised, or shall a band of conspirators set it at defiance? On the question of California, this defiance is hurled in our teeth. He had made up his mind not to obey. It sounds like the crack of the whip. He who submits, is better fitted for the plantation than for service in this Hall.

A voice—That's true—

What! is not this aristocracy of slaveholders, not content with their share of power under the constitution, without claiming absolute control of the government? What is more arbitrary and improper, than than to make the existence of this government depend on the acquiescence in the behests of a minority? The South say there is no power to pass the Proviso. The North thinks there is. The latter find their opinions fortified. We believe, under God, it is our duty to pass prohibition against slavery, and yet we are told, if we dare to do it the government must be overthrown. If the power to rule should be given to the minority, this would be a despotism. The great statesman of South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) scorned all indirection. He marched up to the object, and proposed an amendment to the constituion, to place the government in the hands of a minority.—The object could be seen and understood. Demands are now made upon us more objectionable. If the great fundamental principles are to be subverted, let it be put down in writing; let our masters print it in the constitution. Is this the tenure by which we hold our liberties, and is the government to be preserved by submitting to certain interpretations of gentlemen who strive to force them on us? I want to see whether the freemen of the North will dare stand up to a conscientious discharge of their duty, and whether this position of the South is to drive men from a position deliberately assumed. Whatever may be the fact now, the time was when the North were united on this question.

When we assembled in December last, I believe, there were not five individuals who were in favor of mixing up California with other questions. There was then but one sentiment at the North. Its admission was demanded by an unanimous vote.

Here the North were to take a firm stand, and were not to be driven from it by threats, nor seduced by promises. How stands the matter to-day. God only knows. But if the declaration of the South can be relied on, the friends of California are in a minority. She is to be compromised, and the terms of her admission is the extension of slavery over the territories. I trust in God this will not be done. If the North prove recreant on this question, where, let me ask, do they propose to make a manful resistance against the threats of the exorbitant demands of the slave power. The outposts of the North are all abandoned, and we are called upon to make unconditional surrender. They are driven off by threats and political preferment. The ranks are divided—the forces broken—until there is danger of general rout. The allies of slavery at the North all at once discovered that the agitation of the slavery question was premature, and abandoned their attachment to freedom and the Proviso.—He referred to the change of position on the part of gentlemen, among them Mr. Broadhead of Pennsylvania, who is not in Congress, who was now traveling as a missionary in the cause of the South. He said that the dodge is not original with Mr. Webster, and did not think it fair in Massachusetts to run away with all the new inventions.

The progress in this defection was gradual. The South told their allies they must wear the cloak no longer—the presidential election came on—the south, with characteristic arrogance, said they would support no man who gave the least countenance to the proviso. Every other party consideration sunk into insignificance.—They made the candidate of the north-west speak and put words in his mouth in the shape of the Nicholson letter. This was the first time any man assumed the ground that the proviso was unconstitutional.

A voice—Mr. Dallas assumed that ground.

Mr. Wilmot—If so, it has escaped my recollection. We hear much said about aggressions of the North. I charge that the South seduce our men beyond their strength. They lead them to a high mountain and show them the principalities and powers of the world, and they fall down and worship. This is aggression of the deepest dye.

He then insisted that slavery was aristocratic, and the press was under the tyranny of the slaveholders. Notwithstanding the present state of things, the men are now born who are to wrest the government from the control of the South, and fulfil the high destiny of democracy.

He was a friend of party organization, and would as firmly resist slavery as he had heretofore monopolies. He would follow no organization based on slavery extension. He insisted that the soil of the territories, if we are to believe the accounts of it, cannot support slavery, yet Southern men had declared that they would take their slaves thither.

Mr. Winthrop obtained the floor, and the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

☞ The Cincinnati and Louisville papers bring us undoubted assurances that secret and active movements are going on in those cities with reference to what is called the "Cuban hunt." An unusual buzz exists and has existed for some time, and the Louisville Courier of a late date says "from the metal and character of those engaged in the enterprise hereabouts, we think Cuba will not be under the dominion of Spain many months longer.

☞ Mr. BOTTS, a Southern man, in a letter to the New York Clay Festival, says that the Union *never* has been in danger, and all the the agitation at the South has been gotten up by the Locofoco press for party capital, and that the Whig presses and politicians were too '*timid*' to expose the humbug.

There are 1200 lawyers in the city of New York, 500 of whom have, it is said, a paying practice, and the balance a practice of never paying.

THE SHUNK MONUMENT.—At a meeting held at the Trappe, on the 26th ult., it was ascertained that the funds raised only amounted to $500, which is but half the requisite amount.

☞ Six hundred physicians are expected to be present at the National Medical Convention in Cincinnati, with some fifty from New England.

☞ Thomas H. Seymour, locofoco, has been elected Governor of Connecticut by the Legislature.

☞ A letter from England, dated March 25th, announces the illness of the poet Wordsworth. He is now eighty years old.

☞ Spain has no railroads, no canals, no telegraphs, and not a single light house. What a country!

☞ The accounts from nearly all parts of the Western country are flattering for a good crop of Wheat and fruit.

☞ The new ten per cent interest law of Ohio was to go into operation the 1st inst.

M. BODISCO, the Russian Minister, arrived at New York on Thursday, in the Cambria.

THE NEWEST FASHION.—A parasol has been manufactured in England, resembling a flower in shape, bearing the name of Floriform.

☞ Comstock & Co.'s List of Valuable preparations, consisting of
The Genuine Balm of Columbia, for restoring the hair.
Connel's Magical Pain Extractor, for Pains and burns,
Hewes' Nerve and Pone Liniment for Rheumatism
Dr McNair's Acoustic Oil for Deafness.
Hays' Liniment for the Piles.
Comstock & Co's Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the Blood.
Dr Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy.
The Mother's Relief—an Indian Discovery.
Longley's Great Western Panacea.
Rev Dr Bartholomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup for Colds.
Dr. Connet's Mixture for Secret Diseases.
Holmstock's Vermifuge for Worms in Children.
And Mrs Brown's celebrated "Pain Killer," or relief in Cholera morbus, Dysentery, Cuts and bruises, healing sores on man or beast, &c. To be taken internally or applied as a wash. All the above valuable preparations, which want of room prevents my speaking of more particularly, but which have obtained the highest celebrity, are for sale in Carlisle by CHAS ELES OGILBY, sole agent. Printed instructions have been found with each arti

New Advertisements.

Attention, Cumberland Greys.

YOU are ordered to parade at the public house of Victor Shannon, Cumberland Hall, on MONDAY the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., completely equipt for Review and Inspection. By order of the Captain.

PHILIP BAKER, O. S.

ma8tp

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

CARRIAGES, LUMBER, &c.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th and 18th days of May, a number of new and first rate Carriages, and an extensive lot of Lumber, Coach-Maker's Tools, Wheelright's Tools, Blacksmith's Tools, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, &c., too numerous to mention. The sale offers great inducements to mechanics, as all will be sold without reserve.

JOHN R GOSWILER.

may8ts

Consecration of Zion's Church.

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

M G BELTZHOOVER,
JOSEPH BRANDT,
E. YOUNG,

m1—Volunter and Democrat please copy.

Cod Liver Oil.

A FRESH supply of Cod Liver Oil *warranted genuine*, just received at

S. ELLIOTT'S.

nov14

LOST.

ON Saturday morning last, somewhere in this borough, a pair of silver spectacles, in a steel case, one of the glasses cracked.—The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at this office. (m1,'50

ORDERS.

Head Quarters 3d. Bat. Cumb. co. Vol'rs.
Carlisle, April 29th, 1850.

ORDER No. 1.—1st. The battalion will parade on the *second Tuesday of May*, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the public square in the Borough of Carlisle, for inspection, review and drill. The battalion to dress in summer uniform.

2d. The battalion will parade in the drill room, in rear of Mr. Knox's building, on the Saturday and Monday nights previous to the second Tuesday, at half past seven o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of drilling. By order of

Major J. P. HUNTER,
WM. M. PENROSE, *Adj. 3d Bat. C. C. Vol.*

New Advertisements.

Borough Receipts & Expenditures.

Account of Abner W. Bentz, Treasurer of the Borough of Carlisle, for the year 1849.

DR.

Cash received of John Walker, balance of Duplicate for 1848,	$1565 65	
Cash received of T B Thompson, late treasurer,	134 50	
" Joe H Blair, Chief Burgess, for fines and licences,	143 50	
" for stall rent of Market House.	214 07	
" for license of provision stores,	17 00	
" of sundry persons on account of Bo, bonds	112 20	
" of John Harder, clerk to Market House & Weigh Scales,	76 19	
" Amount of Duplicate for 1849,	2410 34	
		4673 51

CR.

By cash paid T. B. Thompson, extra salary as treasurer for 1849,	10 00	
Paid officers for holding Boro' election	11 00	
Paid Joseph Shrom repairing alley east of East street,	25 00	
Paid H A Doty for repairing Grave Yard Fence,	4 50	
Paid Geo. Ege, Esq., for qualifying borough officers,	2 50	
Paid Harn & Sipe for plank for Brg's	4 08	
Paid J Brannon for repairing Weigh Scales,	5 75	
Paid Jacob Weaver for boards,	6 34	
Paid Wright & Saxton for Hardware,	4 09	
Paid W Riley for copy of assessment	10 00	
Paid John Listman for repair'g Grave Yard Fence,	7 00	
Paid Boyer & Mateer for printing,	16 25	
Paid J. B. Bratton for printing,	39 00	
Paid George Hays for cleaning Letart Spring,	22 00	
Paid Samuel Sine for plank & boards,	4 89	
Paid John Harder for fur'ing brooms for Market House,	1 50	
Paid S D Adair, Esq., professional services,	5 00	
Paid G Lenhart for cleaning Borough Pump,	5 00	
Paid Samuel Sipe for boards,	2 21	
Paid E Beatty for printing,	13 25	
Paid F Gardner for repairing Market House,	175 00	
Paid J Harder for furnishing brooms for Market House	1 13	
Paid C Inhoff for candles,	75	
Paid James Loudon for Stationery,	11 50	
Paid Union Fire Company, annual appropriation,	34 00	
Paid Cumberland Fire Comp. do	34 00	
Paid A A Line for painting Market House,	90 00	
Paid A S Lyne for furnishing lamps for Market House,	14 63	
Paid W B Matthews for laying stepping stones across Lonther street,	10 00	
Paid Rob't Moore, Co. Treas. for use of room and fuel,	7 00	
Paid R Moore, Co Treas'r for Boro' expenses in repairing clock,	10 63	
Paid Samuel Elliott for furnishing oil for Market House,	7 41	
Paid Solomon Stouffer for repairing floor of Weigh House,	75	
Paid Wm Park for making East South street,	$15 00	
Paid John Walker interest refunded on outstnd'g taxes of 1848,	19 79	
Paid J. P. Lyne for glass and tubes for lamps,	5 90	
Paid Wm Miller for repairing Borough pumps,	62	
Paid John Walker costs refunded on Fi Fa issued against him for taxes of 1848	19 86	
Paid S W Haverstick for oil for Market House,	7 00	
Paid J W Eby oil for Market House	8 00	
Paid F Gardner for repairs at market House	2 50	
Paid W Cart logs for Weigh Scales,	1 50	
Paid A & W Bentz, powder furnished A M'Leaster, street commissioner	1 66	
Paid C Inhoff for Candles,	75	
Paid A & W Bentz, small notes cancelled with interest,	23 55	
Paid P Davidson and others, street regulators, regulating streets, &c.,	5 00	
Paid A. P Erb for winding town cl'k.,	10 00	
Paid G L Reighter salary as clerk to council,	80 00	
Paid W Holmes salary as High Constable,	$105 00	
Paid W Holmes salary as super intendent