

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1850. THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER

IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY! Terms—Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar and Fifty Sents, if punctually paid in Advance. 81,75 if paid within the year.

The Hun. James Cooper, of the U. S. Senate, has our thanks for a copy of the Obit, pary Addresses delivered in the Senate, on the occusion of the death of the Hon. John C. Cal-

We are also indebied to the Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury, for a bound volume containing his able Report on the Finances, with the accompanying tables elatements, &c.

From Washington.

The editors of the Republic, Messra. Bullitt & Sargent, have retired from the editorship of that paper, and are succeeded by Allen A. Hall, Esq. formerly editor of the Nashville Whig, but now filling a responsible station in the Treasury Department. The retiring editors announce as the cause of their leaving the establishment, a dispersement with some of the members of the Cabinet. In their valedictory they pay the following just tribute to the charactor of Gen. Taylor :

"In taking leave of our friends, it is proper that we should say that our confidence in Pres ident Taylor is unimpaired; and that the sentiment which has induced us to devote the volution services of years in his cause romains as ordent and as unalloyed as when we first took the field in his behalf. In his personal integrity—in his unselfish patriotism—in his national neutrality, and elevated henor—we retain an undiminished confidence: and had national neutrality, and clerated henor—we retain an undiminished confidence; and had we not reason to believe that this sentiment is fully recippecated, we should never abandon the position which we surrender only from our deference to his feelings, and our unbounded respect and reverence for his character and his services."

The Slavery Compromise bill still meets with opposition from the Southern ultra members of the Senate, which greatly lesson the chances of its passage. It can hardly pass the

Meantime the Republic corrects an erroneous impression which has got abroad, to the effect that President Taylor was disposed to abandon his recommendation of the immediate admission of California, and non-action with respect to territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico. The President "remains firm in the opinion that his course of policy was, and is, under the circumstances, the best practicable, and has never for a moment modified or shanged that opinion." Congress-would act sensibly by immediately adopting it.

The locofoco committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Horner; the Whig Doorkeeper of the House, have acquitted him of all blame in their report. The report on the Galphin claim, is the subject of warm discussion in the House.

The Republic of Monday says the President has ordered the Home Squadron to proceed at once to Cuba in order to prevent any hostile operations against that government on the part of citizens of the U. Stutes. The President is bound to thus interfere by our treaty obligations of peace and amity with Spain.

Gen. Taylor's Cabinet. .

The Locofocos are constantly endeavoring to create the impression the that Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet are not on friendly terms. The wish is doubtless father to the thought. The National Intelligencer referring to these false reports, says-"We therefore again state, on the authority of the President, that he lends no countenance to any attempt, from whatever quarter it comes, to disturb or unsettle his Administration as it is. All the statements or inferences to the contrary are utterly without foundation."

In roply to an article in our paper, the Chambersburg Sentinel attempts to defend the extraordinary long session of the locofoco Legislaince on the ground that the Apportionmen bill could not be gooner got through with. That won't do, Mr. Sentinel. They scarcely touched the Apportionment bill until they were in session almost a month more than the Whig Legislature of 1847! Gov. Johnston says it was not until three months and four days of the session had passed, that an Apportionment billwas presented for his decision upon it. For good and sufficient reasons he vetoed that bill. After the voto more than another month was suffered to pass before a factious locofoco majority of the Legislature allowed another Appor-

tionment bill to pass !"" The assertion made by the Sentinel that Gov. Johnston is responsible for the long session of the Legislature is thus hown to be all flummery. The Governor's Message, which we give in to day's paper, sufficiently vindicates his course in the matter, and will win increased attachment to him on the part of the people .-In that Message the people will see what the wise, prudent and forbearing course of the Governor has saved to them, in defeating the factious and revolutionary schemes which were contemplated by the locofoco party.

The N. Y. Tribune, of Monday, has the following paragraph, which we copy in the hope that it may set some people in Pennsylvania to serious thinking:

"A friend who has been for some time collecting statistics of the present state of the Iron business throughout Pennsylvania, has accertained that of six hundred Furnaces in that State, two hundred and seventy-five are now in the hands of the Sheriff, and of three hundred and twenty Iron Forges, one hundred and six are likewise in the Sheriff's hands. A great Iron-master the Sheriff would seem to be! Now is it possible that foolerare such fools that anybelieves all these failures and stoppages are contrived by the iron men in order to raise a clamor for the revision of the Tariff?"

On Dir That our Town Clock has been sold to the borough of Shippensburg, at \$50 less than its original cost. We congratulate our good friends in Shippensburg on the acquisition, and sincerely hope they may have a "good time" with it-better at least than we have had.

The Washington Union, the great locofoco organ, it seems has a very nice little gulp-in claim, which needs looking into. It is that of charging \$12,500 for a piece of work done under the orders of the Senate, which practical printers say cost only some \$500 or \$600. Mr. Hale has called for an investigation of this case and we hope the locofoco press will as energelacally stir. it up as they have some alleged offonces of Whig officers.

The Rev. John Herr, founder of the med Menonite Society, of Lancaster co., died in Canada, fourteen miles from Buffalo. on the 3d instant, after on illness of six days, from inflamation of the lungs. He was interred in Williamsville, Erie county, New York .--His age was about 68.

Our state Legislaturg.

Greatly to the satisfaction of the people, our State Legislature adjourned on Wednesday last Few legislative bodies ever rendered themselves more odious to the people, and there was a general feeling of relief when it was announced that the session was brought to a close.-The business done comprises the passage of an appropriation bill, a revenue bill, a bill to provide for presenting to the people the amendnents to the constitution for an elective judicary, a bill to give to the people the election of uditor general, surveyor general, attorney general and deputies, a general banking bill, sundry individual bank bills, and a great number fother public and private measures; and last, out not least in importance, the apportionmen pill required by the Constitution to be made

very seven years.
The Senate elected Mr. McCaelin, Democrat peaker, before adjourning, in place of Mr. Best, who resigned on account of his legislaive term expiring. No attempt was made to offer Mr. Best a vote of thanks, as is usual.-The vote of thanks to Mr. McCalmont, speaker of the House, was opposed by a dozen or more

The following is the Apportionment Bill, an

t passed both Houses: BENATE Philadelphia City, Philadelphia County, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware, Berks, ancaster and Lebanon Northampton and Lehigh, Dauphin and Northumberland Dauphin and Northumberland,
Carbon Monroe, Wayne and Pike
Adama and Franklin,
York,
Cumberland and Perry,
Lycoming, Sullivan, Centre and Clinton,
Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon,
Luzerne, Columbia and Montour.
Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming,
Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk Clearfield, and
Jefferson,
Mercer, Vennngo, and Warren,
Eric and Crawford,
Butler, Benver and Lawrence,

Cric and Crawford, Butler. Beaver and Lawrence, Allegheay,
Washington and Greene,
Bedtord and Somerset,
Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion,
Juniata, Mifflin and Union,
Westmoreland, and Fayette,

chuylkill,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Allegheny, Bedford and Cambria Berks, . ._ Beaver, Butler and Lawrence, air and Hantingdon Bradford, Chester. Cumberland, Centre, Clearfield, Ellt and McKean

Clarion, Armstrong and Jefferson, Delaware, Franklin,

reene, Lycoming, Clinton and Potter. chigh and Carbon Monroe and Pike, Mercer, Venungo and Warren,

Mifflin, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia city hiladelphia county

chuylkill, Fioga, Wayne, Vestmoreland and Fayette, Union and Juniata,

ADDRESS OF THE WHIG MEMBERS. We have received an extra of the Harrisburg l'elégraph, containing an address "to the pooting forth "some of the reasons which impelled them to vote for the Apportionment Bill, as it was reported from the Committee of Confernce." The main objections they entertain a-

gainst it, are thus stated-The Democratic districe of Berks, York and Cumberland have a representation greater than in justice they could claim, while the Whig counties of Union, Allegheny, Bukler, &c., are deprived of three members of the house, which by a fair and just apportionment they would have. The Senstorial districts of Chester and Delaware, and of Montgomery, are obnoxious to the clustge of gross inequality and injustice. The county of Chester alone has more than a aber of taxables to entitle it to enator. Yet the strong Whig county of Delwith a taxable population of over five ad, is attached to her, whilst Mongomware, with a taxable p over five thousand, is attached to nor, whilst mangoin-ery, which also borders on Delawarc, without a sufficient number of taxables, is by this bill given a Senator. The opposition party resisted every ettempt to unite Montgomery and Dolaware. The uniting of Indiana, Armstrong, and Clarion in one Senatorial district is and and clarion in one Senatorial district is another feature of the Bill, which, in its political aspect, is peculiarly obnoxious to. us as Whigs, and we made every effort to form a district which would have been less objectionable to the people of the old district, but without such

The subject was surrounded with difficul ties; but considering it their outy to act dis assionately and calmly, in view of their res asibilities as representatives, and entertaining, with rouson, the fear that some desperate en desired that the Legislature should adourn without passing any apportionment bill, in the hope that, by such failure, the people of the State would be thrown back upon first prininles, anterior to the constitution, "and that each county would send to the next Legislatur the number of members she would believe her self entitled to, bringing anarchy and confusinto our Legislativo Halls," they deemed i due to the best and dearest interests of the Commonwealth, by voting for the bill as framed by the committee of conference.

The address is brief, and written in mirable spirit. While it shows the real ground of apposition the Whige had to proceed upor the very exposition proves that; by their political sacrifice for the good of the Commonwealth by taking from reckless opponents their hope f establishing disorder, they have acted in the true view of their duty, and are entitled to raise therefor.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- The dollowing op intments have been confirmed :-- Wm. H Canerton, District Attorney for Kentucky ; T. S. Hall, Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia; Charles Bingham, Marshal for the Distict of Alabama; William Mc Quiston, Marshal for Northern Mississippi Henry F. Tallmadge, Marshal for the Son District of New York; A. E. Roberts, Marshal for Eastern Pennsylvania; and R. H. Knox for Michigan.

Lazinoss," says a Western edito "grows upon people. It begins in cobwebs,

Invasion of Caba.

This much talked of demonstration it appears has at length actually taken place. An expedition, got up and fitted out in the United States, is said to have already started. The N. York Sun of Friday last, purporting to have information by special correspondence, says, the expedition sailed from New Orleans on the 8th of May, under the command of Gen. Lapez. The number in the expedition is estimaed at four thousand. Most of the men served in the late war with Mexico, and of course have some experience of the perils they are

The total number of men engaged in the exnecition is eleven thousand. A second expedi tion will start, under the command of an American officer, as seen as the first body effect a landing in Cuba.

Previous to the sailing of the expedition, Gen. Lopez addressed his men in a most eloquent manner, and calculated to inflame their ardor in the cause in which they had embarked. He spoke of their former brilliant victories in Mexico, and the valor which they displayed, and which secured them; and firmly trusted in the success of the present undertaking, which he considered a noble one. He said that the first act after effecting a landing would be to establish a provisional constitution, founded upon American principles. In the address prepared for the Spanish Soldiers in Cuba, he entreats them to throw off their chains

and be free. Spain, it is said, is well prepared to meet the invaders with a large naval and military force. The whole Spanish force on the island is stated at 20,000 but of these about 10,000 will be kept at Handna, and it is thought impossible for more than 3,000 to concentrate at any point away from their fortresn. The Sun calculat . that 1,000 Americaes will be more than 5 000 Spaniars, and also thinks that Gen. Lopez's papularity will cause some detection as mong the Spanish troops. We shall heer more 500B.

Working-Men Ahoy.

It is high time, says the Readis g Journal, for the marking men of Ponnsylvania-by which wo mean farmers, manufacturers, merchants, mechanies tradesmen, laborers,-every body in fact but rich and poor loafers, who wo'nt work if they have a chance-to take active measures to have the doctrine of Protection to Home industry re-incorporated in our Tariff Laws .-It is getting to be clearer every day, that they must put down the Tariff of '46 or be put down themselves. Both cannot stand together --Under the present system Great Britain is the workshop of America—the money that should stay here to keep our people employed, is sent to England to enrich British manufacturers and working men. The policy of the day is to import British iron and export American gold. There is but one way to arrest the evil. It is

to call meetings in every city, town and village," in favor of increased duties on the great staples of Pennsylvania—to pour petitions day afterday into both Houses of Congress-to write letters to our representatives-and to show them that we are in earnest. It must come to that at. last, and the sooner we begin the sooner can we hope to succeed. .

We do not urge this as a party, but a Penn sylvania messuro.—It concerns all—Whigs and Democrats.-The two parties have a sufficient number of exciting questions to discuss, without quarrelling about the propriety of a measure so vital to their interests, in regard to which they should be of one mind and one heart.

Whig and Locofoco Legislation, In 1847 the Whigs had a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The session ended on the 17th of Marchaell the business being done. In 1850 the Locolocos had a majority in both

branches of the Legislature. They were in session two months longer than the Whiga were in 1847, voting themselves extra pay for the time over one hundred days. The Whig Legislature of 1847 saved to the State more than TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. compared with the expenses of ordinary sessions; while the late Locofoco Legislature has cost the State OHE HUNDRED THOUSAND ple of Pennsylvania," by the Whig members of DOLLARS more than that of 1847. Let the the House of Representatives of this State, set. TAY-PAYERS and those who earn their money by the sweat of their brow, REMEMBER THESE FACTS, and treasure them up for the

second Tuesday of October next. Mrs. Osgood's last Poem. The gifted poetess, Mrs. Frances S. Osgood, died in New York on Sunday night a week, in her 40th year. All the readers of our popular literary magazines are familiar with her beautiful poetry, and while deeply regretting her decease, will read with melancholy feelings the following lines, which were penned about a week before her death, and addressed to "a young girl who came one evening to amuse her by making paper flowers, and teaching her-to make them." We find them in the Boston Transcript.

You've woven roses round my way And gladdened all my being;

How much I thank you none can say
Save only the All-seeing. May He who gave this lovely gift, This tove of lovely doings, Be with you whereso'er you go, in ev'ry hope's pursuings!

I'm going thro' the Eternal gates
Ero June's sweet roses blow!
Death's lovely angel leads me there—
And it is sweet to go.
Blay 7th, 1650.

TARIFF OF '46 .- The Lancaster Cotton Mills ave caught the prevailing epidemic. The Examiner says :- "It is in contemplation to partially suspend the running of the Conestoga Steam Mills, as soon as their present stock of cotton is worked up. Owing to the advance in price of the raw material, cotton factories are enerally running at a loss. Many of the Eisern Mills have already been closed, and others will dobtless follow, unless there should be a decline in the cotton market. There at at present upwards of five hundred persons em ployed in the Lancaster Mills, and the result of stoppage may well be imagined."

THE BENTON PLATFORM .- The Benton party of the Missouri Locofocos have pur up old Bullion for the next Presidency, and erected for him the following platform :- Non Extension Slavery; Opposition to Banks and Banking Institutions; Election by the people of all Public Officers; Reciprocal Free Trade and Direct Taxation; No Division on sectional issues; Cheap Postage; Freedom of the Public Lands o actual settlers."

The South seems quietly abandoning no Nushville Convention. It may meet in June/but its authority is over, and "its recommendations would have but little force if it should choose to make any. It was originally. intended as a mere bug-bear to frighten the Northern members of Congress; having lad its effect it will sink into oblivion

SLAVE INSURRECTION .- The Slaves in Union ownship, Monroe township, Va., had planned an insurrection to murder all the white Inhabiants, and then make their escape into Ohio.-A negro girl gave information of the plot .--Sixty of the slaves have been arrested and im-

The black sand of California is found to be worth two dollars and a half par bound.

Our California Boys.

The subjoined letter has been handed u for publication. It will be seen by it that s portion of our adventurers have been imposed upon most egregiously; andifrom present indications stand a pretty fair chance of "boxing the company before reaching the goal of

New Orleans, May 8, 1850.

Dear Brother: If ever there was a set of men who had the hair drawn over their eyes, it was our party. In the first place I shall here tell you how we were impreed on, and at the same time wish you to warn all my friends and acquaintances who have an idea of going to California to beware of the M. O. Roberts line of steamers, for they are a set of the most notorious scoundrels and swindlers that ever lived on the face of the earth. They sold us tickets for the second passage of the Columbus, which vessel only left New York on the 11th of February, to go around Cape Horn, and she has not yet reached Panama, so that she has to make one trip to San Francisco and back before we can get passage in her. New ORLEANS, May 8, 1850.

lin her.

We left New York on the 27th ult., at 3 o'clock, P. M., and arrived safely at Havanna at 4 o'clock on the 3d of May. We were here to be transferred on board the Falcon, which ressel was so much crowded that she was unable to take in but 150 passengers, and those who had tickets for the Isthmus; (half way tickets,) and we were carried back to N. O'cleans, to await the arrivel of the Georgia. However, we will not be delayed any, for we would have had to remain at Panama until the Columbus would arrive, from making her first voyage, and that at our own expense. In this way we are kept clear of expense by cruising around; but that is not the thing, we should have gone right on. The villians are now selling tickets for the third voyage in the Columbus. You can therefore imagine when they will be likely to get through. We shall have to lay here in Orleans until the 15th, at which time we will sail? for 11 gayana again. We shall reach there on the 19 h, and if the Georgia cannot take us, this versel must ·We left New York on the 27th ult., at 3 gain. We shall evant to the us, this vessel mus if the Georgia cannot take us, this vessel mus go through; the passengers have made up their minds to that effect, and are all swearing ven-minds to that effect, and are all swearing vengrance, the Captain among the rest. He de-clares that if the Georgia don't take us he vill and if he don't we may string him up t will, and if he don't we may string him up to the yard arm; so you can readily calculate when we will reach San Francisco. Say the Columbus left Penama on the 8th, it will take her at least 46 days, to make her trip, during which time we shall have to remain on the 18th—the time required to go from Havara to Chagres.

I tave enjoyed good health ever since I left home, with the exception of the first Monday we were out. Then a heavy atom bewooff Cape Halteras, and we all became sea sick, and if you ever saw fun you might have seen it there. To see some three huftidred men, fall casting off at once, presents no uncommon sight.

ight.
We live rather hard in the steerage; I can't

We live rather hard in the steerage; I can't go the hard bread, that's all that heads me. I don't suppose I have eaten 25 cents worth since I have been aboard. We made a grand mistake when we left home by not providing ourselves with some dried beef, Bologne sausage, tongue, or something of that sort. We had to work through the best way we could have the haden. There we had in proill we got to Havana. There we laid in pro-vision to last us to New Orleans, where we rife now boarding at the expense of M. O. Roberts. You can advise all who are going Roberts. You can advise all who are going from your town to take a steetage passage in the Howland & Aspinwall line, and take some little notions, such as soda crackers, &c. I never regretted anything so much as not taking that jar of pickles the old lady wished to put up for me, for that is about the first thing a man wants when he gets sea sick.

Havana presents a strange and novel appearance to an American, particularly one who has never traveled much. When I went into the city I thought the houses were all pri-

nto the city I thought the houses were all pri-cons. They have no glass in the windows nothing but an iron grate with a curtain hung I saw the spot where Columbus offered his irst sacrifice, after being delivered from his peritous voyage. There is a church built on t, and a monument with the bust of the great iscoverer. I also saw the first house the

hing more than an old most covered ruin nhabited of course. I saw some very pretty Spanish girls there, too.
We had a tremendous thunder storm last We had a tremendous funder storm basing the conting up the Mississippi, and it is yet raining. But I must come to a close. I will write from Havana, and also from Chagres. Until then, I am, &c., Frank!

P. S.—The cholera was raging force y at Havana. They carried since y out of the city the last night we were there.

New School Law.

The bill regulating common schools, as it assed the House of Representatives last eek, repeals the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th sections of the act of 1849, relative to public schools, and re-enacts the 6th and 7th ections of the act of 1838, relative to the same subject. The board of directors of any chool district have the power, if they see fi to allot the collection of school taxes to the lowest and best bidder, under such term's as they may regulate and prescribe; Provided, that security shall in no case be taken in a sum less than double the amount of taxes assessed in said district. The compensation to a collector is not to exceed five per cent. on the amount of money collected and paid over by such collector on his duplicate. The school directors of every district in the State shall innually, on or perore the fire! Manifes in May, and by the vote of not less than four members of the board, levy such an amoun of tax on their district as shall, together with uch additional sums as the district may re ceive out of the State Treasury, and from other sources, be sufficient to keep the school open according to the terms of this act, and shall establish a sufficient number of schools to educate every individual of the age of five years and upwards, residing in the district .-The school directors are to determine the length of time during which the schools shall be kept in operation, Provided, that in no district shall they be kept open less than three months, and that the amount of tax lovied shall not exceed five mills on each dollar of valuation for any one year. This law shall continue in force during the next current school year, ending on the first Monday in lune. 1851; after which no change shall be made, unless requested by majority of the axable inhabitants of any school district votng on the question.

QUEER WORLD THIS .- The editor of the Boston Mail has been shown a letter from California, bearing some very agreeable inormation to a father. The writer-son of be gentleman referred to-was such an incorrigible bad boy that the parent had to ship bim off to sea, in a New Bedford whaler, over eight years ago. The boy ran away from the ship in Tahiti, lived with the natives a year, then shipped in another whaler, and one day while pursuing a whale the poat was stove and all hands perished, as was supposed; but this young chap hung by a piece of the boat thirty hours, was picked ip by a Brazil vessel, and finally got into a slaver, and eventually landed and ran off at San Francisco, about the time of the gold iscovery. Went to work, dug gold, suceeded, and after every body at home supnosed he was dead and gone, "turns up" with the snug little fortune of \$50,000, and is coming home to enjoy his money and experience.

SINGULAR EVIDENCE: - During the trial at Dover, Dele, recently, of a man named John Hackett, for the murder of his wife, a singuar piece of evidence was produced in court. The court in the indictment on which the prisoner was most likely to be found guilty, was one charging him with breaking his wife's neck by a blow from a club; and to wife's neck by a blow from a cub; and to disprove this beyond all doubt; the body was exhumed, and the neck severed from the hed and body, and produced in court. The unbreken neck of the deceased saved the prisoner's neck from dislocation. "我,我的人,你是谁这个女女爱

For the Herald More on Round Notes.

2. 水平散光线 (1995)

Your correspondent 'Allen,' says, the most scientific and experienced vocalists of the day; intelligence, civilization and retmement, are all on the side of round notes!" :Alas poor we ! Without questioning his statement, we do

not like the conclusion; the most scientific' &c.

may be in error on this point; at least the evidence to the contrary furnished by 'Allen' is not so overwhelming as to subject us to the charge of 'astonishing audacity' in assuming it. If round notes really are indispensable, let the scientific &c., or Allen for them, tell the conimunity why they are so. To believe it on a say so merely, is asking too much for the writer. Had Dr. Lambert whose I ctures were hailed by all with the most enthusiastic applause, because he demonstrated that Anatomy, Physiology, &c., which had talked an unintelligible language, could be taught in English; plead the opinions of the scientific, and interspersed his Greek and Latin Lectures with only enough of English to hold them together; not one in ten would have heard him a second time, and the few that would, might say they were entertained, rather than instructed. But unlike the music doctors he spoke to be understood, and constrained the growing audience to cry out in joy, as they of old on a memorable occasion, 'now hear we every man in our own tongue in which we were born.' The principle involved in the use of round notes is the same that prevailed long ago in regard to almost everything, viz; If a man had ten pounds to lift he must do it with an implement weighling twenty pounds-if a bushelof grain is to be horsebacked to mill, a stone of like weight must be carried for a balance. To study anything, text books the least possibly intulligible must-bo need; and all the while the most solemn defence is made for these most absurd practices. Allen says 'we can not excel in the art without a knowledge of the rudiments of music.' A majority of singers do not aim to exc. I but only to acquire so much as will ensble them to perform creditably. But what are we to understand by the rudiments of music? If the whole 'art' and mystery' of sweet sounds, we dissent : for even Allen himself, though acquainted with three different systems' can not plend guilty. But what has the mere conventional form of the note to do with the rudiments of music?- No more than the form of the fig. ure has to do with the principles of arithmetic The question at issue is one of expediency, and if Allen at this late day can furnish no more tangible reason for the use of round notes thanthe opinions of the scientific, &c., he had better give up. He says patent notes beget the idea that it is not necessary to study the elements! Nonsense! But he thinks 'rounds notes are a remedy for the evil!' . Yes, on the principle that culting out the tongue would be a remedy for wrong speaking! He admits that eight-tenths of the singing community cannot read the notes, although his favourite system has been in full force upon it for many years, recommended by the scientific, Sor But consoles himself with the reflection that the Buckwheaters are in no better case. But let him admit that the round note users have had competent instructors while the others had not : because the music doctor would not put his precious reputation in jeopardy by teaching people to see with their eyes. We may some other time endeavor to show more plainly that the round note system for general use is a palpable wrong, unless convinced in the meantime to the contrary. NEWVILLE. Selected for the Herald.

THE MESSENGER BIRD.

BY MRS. HEMANS. Thou art come from the Spirit-land, thou bird!
Thou art come from the spirit-land!
Through the plue tree grove let thy voice be heard
And tell of the shadowy band.

We know that the bowers are green and fair, In the light of that sunny shore; And we know the friends we have lost are there; They are there, and we weep no more. And we know they will not be lured to Earth, From the land of deathless flowers.

Though they sat with us by the night-fire's blaze, And bent with us the bow. And heard the tales of our father's days, Which are told to others now. But tell us, thou bird of the solemn strain, Can those who have loved, forget

We call, and they answer not again-Do they love? do they love us yet? Doth the warrior think of his brother there ? Or the father of his child? And the chief of those who were wont to share His wanderings through the wild?

We call far through the silent night, And they speak not from cave or hill; We know, thou bird, their land is bright, But say, do they love us still?

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION .- The opinion is prevalent that the country is overrun with physicians, and many have lamented the hard fate of many a graduate and student who with full permission: and qualifications to practice was yet without patients. Prof Tucker, of the Virginia University, in a recent lecture, undertakes to correct this erroneous impression. He allows one physician for 800 persons which would give 26,875 as the whole number of medical practitioners in the U nited States. He states the anual mortality among the whites to be about two per cent which would carry off about 537 doctors per annum. The Professor, referring to the annual increase of our population makes it 802, 000, which he thinks demands an increase of 1002 physicians. He reckons two per cent. on the 573 doctors, who renounce phials and gallipots, and take to other pursuits, and then assumes that under all circumstances 2076 new practitioners will be required, while the entire amount of graduates of the schools is but 1500, which leaves a deficiency in the faculty throughout the Union. This is quite curious and will create some surprise among the Savans, who always belived that the country was thickly and broadly sown with physicians.

Counterfeits .- The U. S. Supreme Court on Tuesday, decided a case involving the power of congress to pass laws to prohibit the circulation of counterfeit coin and punish the persons circulating it. The case came up before the supreme court on a certificae of division in opinion of the judges of the U.S. Cicuit Court for New York. The case was argued before the Supreme Court-by Mr. Johnson, the Attorney General in favor of the power of Congress in the matter, and by Mr. SEWand against it. The decision of the Court was in favor of the power and thus estab. lished the full authority of Congress over the whole question.

Whenever intoxicated persons are brought before Mayor Barker of Pittsburg he lays the fine on the liquor seller and

II. S. Congress.

Monday, May 13. Senate. -The galleries and floor of the Sen ate were crowded in anticipation of Mr. Clay's peech on the compromise bills of the Committee of Thirteen. Before proceeding to their consideration, Mr. Dickinson introduced a bill uthorizing the coinage of cent and three cent pieces composed of copper and silver, and the secoinage of the small spanish and other for-eign coins. The California and Territorial oills were then taken up, and Mr. Clay proecded to address the Senate in their support .-In reply to Benton, he defended the combina tion of the California Territories and Texas boundary measures in one bill, contending that t was parliamentary, republican, democratic, and expedient. In the course of his remarks in relation to the recapture of fugitive slaves, Mr. Clay alluded to Mr. Seward's position, as the advocate of a higher -a divine law-classing him with those who composed the Gafricon Meeting in New York, last week-where, us he said, Moses and all the prophets were rejected, and the name of the Saviour reviled and ontemned. Having classed Mr. Seward with such men, he appealed to the people to say whether that was a source from which to reseive the exposition of a higher-a divine law. In conclusion, Mr. Clay expressed his conviction that the propositions of the committee would succeed. He would almost stake his existence, that if presented to the people to morrow, it would receipe an almost unanimous approval. He submitted a few observations in condemnation of the Wilmot Proviso, commenting upon its aselessness and impropriety, and closed with an impassioned appeal to the Senators to lay aside all personal, party and sectional- considerations, and come to the rescue

tion of the disturbing elements. In the House, Mr. Clarke, of N. Y. made a free soil speech on the California question-s Tennessee locofoco made a savago rejoinder, and Mr. Stanly, of N. C. gave notice of a reso lution to stop debate on the California question All will agree it is high time,

of the Union from danger, by the final disposi-

Tuesday, May 14. Senate. The Senate was mainly occupied a co discussing the Census bill from the House .-The amendments making this a perpetual Con-The amendments making this a perpetual conagreed to. The Senate also concurred in the nendment fixing the number of members of he-House at 233.

In the House Mr. Stanly offered his resoluon to stop the debate on the California quesion on the second Tuesday in June, which at- a tax-burthened people would-be unnecessarily ter a good deal of debate was adopted. Severa erthern speeches were then made on the California question, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, May 15. Senates-The Compromise Bill of the Com nittee of Thirteen was under discussion during ne whole sitting of the Senate. At the instance Mr. Douglass, a test vote was taken in refence to the separation of California from the noving to lay the bill on the table, which moion was lost by a vote of 24 year to 28 nays.-Mr. Wobster, of Mass. and Mr. Cooper, of . Pa. oted with the year.

The House proceedings were not important. In the course of a discussion in reference to Sir Henry L. Bulwer's famous letter, remonstrating against any increase of daty on iron, it was in the proposed of the The House proceedings were not important. quite evident that the House intended to act in-dependently in the matter, notwithstanding the threatened displeasure of England Messa. Messa. It is not expect to find, from a continuation Calvin, of the Huntingdon district, of Pa. and mr. Moore of Philadelphia, appealed in able speeches in favor of the restoration of Protection to Pennsylvania interests. tion to Pennsylvania interests.
Thursday, May 16

Thursday, May 16.

Senate.—The whole sitting was again occupied in the discussion of the Compromise Bill.

Messrs. Foote and Clemens being the principal speakers. After the Executive session, the Senate adjourned over to Monday. Some highte adjourned over to Monday. Some highly important business was transacted in the better, under the circumstances, to give my asly important business was transacted in the House. The Mint Bill, or rather the Sonale's amendment, was concurred in; and now all apprehensions are at an end in repard to the shipment of gold dust to Engladd for coinage, owing to the vexations delays at the home mint. The Canada reciprocity bill, which in mint The Canada reciprocity bill, which in cludes the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Friday, May 17. The Sanate not in session, having adjourned ver until Monday. In the House the select Committee appointed to investigate the conducof the Secretary of War, Hon. G. W. Crawford, relative to the circumstances connected sish the Golphin claim, made report The report is exceedingly lengthy, and concludes rith the following:

with the following:

1st. Resolved, That the claim of the representatives of George Galphin was not a just demand against the United States.

2d. Resolved, That the act of Congress made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the principal of the said claim, and it was therefore paid in conformity with low and precedent.

it was therefore paid in comorain; what is and precedent.

3d. Resolved, That the act aforesaid did not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the interest on said claim, and its payment was not in conformity with law and precedent. The second resolution was agreed to unanimously-on the other two two Committee were ivided. The four Whig members of the com mittée also made report, that the claim, principal and interest was just. They were all orered to be printed, and the whole subject made the special order for the fourth Tuesday

Arrival of the Hibernia.

The Hibernia arrived at Halifax on Wednes ay noon. She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th of May, and brings one week's later news Her advices are highly satisfactory to our com nercial interests. A further advance has ta on place in breadstuffs and cotton. Flour has advanced one shilling and is firm. The most mportant political item from France is the e action of Eugene Sue, the Socialist candidate. The Queen of England was safely delivered of prince on the first of May. No other news of importance. The election of Eugene Sue in Paris, to the National Assembly, has created considerable uncasiness, the result being regarded as a triumph of radical Socialism. The roops were evidently under that influence, and were likely to spread it over otherdepartments fears are also entertained that Louis Napulso may resign the Presidency, or at least that the ninistry would be changed. Upwards of 100 000 voters did not vote. Sue had 119,783, and Leclerc 118,864 votes.

MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS .- Several nembers of Congress have written home that they entertain little doubt of the ultimate passage of the bill reported, grantin bounty lands to the soldiers of the war of 1812. It has been made the special order for the 2d Tuesday in June next. It includes not only the soldiers of the late war with Great Britain, but those of the campaign of Wayne, Harmer, Sinclair and the Indian wars, the Seminole and Creek wars, &c.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Message from Governor Johnston His Reasons for Approving it.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, GENTLEMEN: -The Bill entitled "An Act to" fix the number of Senators and Representatives and form the State into Districts in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, has reeeived my approval and herwith specome a

aw.

I have signed this bill with great reluctance, and feel that a briof statement of the poculiar licementances in which I have been placed vill furnish satisfactory reasons for my action The constitution requires the apportionment

The constitution requires the apportionment of the State to be made by the present Legis-Inture; that duty-wus-the-most important devolving upon the honorable bodies, and its omission would be a gross wrong to the people whose confidence in your wisdom and patriotism had induced them to invest you with the powers and trusts of Representatives. A failure to perform this onth-bounded obligation-would have produced wide spread excitement and alarm, and would, if the voice of presion and prejudice was heard and and obeyed, have and prejudice was heard and and obeyed, have resulted in great outlags to the peace and prosperity of our great commonwealth.

It is fair to presume, that for some valid reason, a bill for the purpose of districting the State was delayed in its presentation to me until the 4th day of April last, being a period of three months and four days after the meeting of the Legislature. This bill I could not approve, and to prevent any unnocessary delay in the transaction of the public business, within five days; to wit, on the 9th of April I. rein the transaction of the public business, within five days, to wit, on the 9th of April, I. rereturned the same to the House of Representatives in which it originated, with my objections detailed, in as succinct a form as it was possible for me to put them. From that time until the 14th day of May, being a period of more than one month, no other bill for a similar purpose was presented to the Executive deparrment. At four o'clock yesterday, within less than 24 hours of the time fixed by both branches of the Legislature for final adiamenaches of the Legislature for final adjournment. the act now under consideration was presented to me, thus allowing the Executive less than half a day for the consideration of a measure to the deliberation and construction whereof a

co-ordinate branch of the government had de-voted, among other less important measures, upwards of four months.

I was then suddenly called upon either to approve the bill presented to me, or by refusal, permit the great constitutional injunction, requiring the apportionment to be made at this session, to be neglected and disregarded, or, as an extreme measure, to call together the Assembly by Proclamation, to enable them to perform a constitutional duty the obligation whereaf they may existed at the time of their williams. they knew existed at the time of their adjourn

I believe that a refusal to sign the bill might weatth, disturb the peace of the community, spread confusion and outrage over the land, and possibly do violence to the great charter of ourliberties. The re-assembling by Proclamation, of the present Legislature might, and most probably would, have resulted in the adoption of no practical measures, while the moneys of

I had most distinctly informed the Degisla-ture of the inequalities of the former bill I ture of the inequalities of the former bill I had suggested doubts of the constitutionality of its provisions, and had expressed a decided disapprobation of the policy of connecting counties in forming Representative districts; then, as now, believing that it was anti-Republican in its conception, and well calculated to remove the just responsibility of the Representative, a fatal error in a Republican Government. That these suppostions had no influence to the separation of California from the subjects embraced in the bill. Mr. D. ment. That these sungestions had no influence upon the Legislature is apparent by the unnecessary connection, by the present bill, of the counties of Fayette and Westmoreland, of Armstong Clarion and Jefferson, and many with the year.

with the year.

We House proceedings were not important.

on the subject.

In my humble judgement so gross an infraction of the Constition would deave the lives, reputation and property of the citizen without the protection and safety guarantied by a faithful observance of the organic law.
This statement is submitted, that my fellow-

This statement is submitted, that my tellow-citizens may know the reacons, that have in-fluenced me to sign a bill which, I feel is not equitably just to all sections of the State, and which does injustice to the great party with whom I have the honor to concur in political.

WM. F. JOHNSTON. Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, May 15, 1850:

The Free Banking law was defeated in the House, on Monday, by a vote of 20 to 64.-The system, says the Lancaster Examiner, is destined to prevail. however, in spite of all opposition, and another year will not clapse without seeing it in successful operation. It is scarcely within the range of possibility that another such House of Representatives as the present can be chosen in the nineteenth century!

size, manuscripts on bark, idols, and Indian utensils of curious workmanship, have been found in a cave in the mountains of the Sierra Morena, Cuba.

Human bones of extraordinary

In Kentucky, the new constitution has probably been adopted by a large majority.

Two sets of delegates have been elected by the Locos of Blair county, to the Williamsport State convention.

Dr Judson, the celebrated missionary in Burmah was at the latest dates from Maulmain not expected to live.

Declined .- Mr. Tilden who was ominated as the Free Soil candidate for Governer of Ohio, has declined.

Or Comstock & Co.'s List of Valuable peparations, consisting of The Genuine Balm of Columbia, for redtoring the hair. Connel's Magical Pain Extractor, for Pains and arns, Hewes' Nerve and Pone Liniment for Rheumutism Dr McNair's Acoustic Oil for Denfness. Dr McNair's Acoustic Oli for Denfuces.

Hays' Liniment for the Piles.

Comstock & Coys Concentrated Compound Finid
Extract of Sarsaparlia, for purifying the Blood.

Dr Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy.

The Mother's Relief—an indian Discovery.

Longloy's Great Western Annacea.

Ray Dr Partholomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup.

Gr Colds.

Rev De Partholomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup for Colds.

Dr. Connel's Mixture for Secret Diseases.

Dr. Connel's Mixture for Secret Diseases.

Kolmsteck's Vermiluge for Worms in Children.

And Mrs Brown's celebrated "Pajn Killer."

or reliefsir Chiefera morbus, Dygenfery, Cuts and bruises, healing sores on man of heast, &c. To be isken internally or applied as a wagh. All the above a ligable preparations, which want of room provents laspeaking of more particularly, bot which have y tained the highest celebrity, are for sale in Caruse by Cli's ESEOGLERY, sole agent. Printed obiroow 1, be found with each arti