

CARLISLE, PA. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1850.

We are indebted to the Hon. Jas. X. McLanahan for a copy of one of Mr. Clay's recent speeches.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION .- The friends of education in the United States are to hold their convention in Philadelphia, on the fourth Wednesday in August next, pursuant to adjourn ment in October last. The Hon. Horace Mann has issued an address, urging the attendance of the delegates and the importance of the ob jects designed by the convention. The high purpose of these conventions cannot be too favorably received. Our ora is distinguished for progress in all oatward things. With this progress the mind should keep pace. If it does not, ultimate decline and fall is inevitable.

#### "Stand by our Chief!"

The Eric Gazette elequently remarks that the vindictive spirit which is manifested toward Gen. TAYLOR by his unscrupulous political opponents, calls loudly for counter efforts on the part of the Whig forces. Whige would be recreant not only to their principles, but common honor, if they permitted the Chief Magistrate of their own choosing to fall a sacrifice to the infuriate madness of party opposition while engaged in the manly discharge of duty. Oh ! yes, they will, they must "stand by him,"-must defend him against the attacks of those who determined, in advance, upon a course of unscrupulous opposition. He has thus far been true to his country as the needle to the pole. He has been notther sectional nor selfish. Lofty, firm and serene, he has stood high above the warring elements of narrow souls, with his eye cast over the diversified interests of the entire masses, and all the powers of a mind formed for great occasions directed to that part of the field where the nation's destinios were trembling in the balance. Who can doubt the disposition of Whigs-nyo, of men of every party name—of all friends of concord and peace-of all food to distraction, turbulence and anarchy—to "stand by" this noble old patriot? A Southern man who is no advocate of slavery-a soldier who protects firmly the rights of the citizen in peace-a Whig who forgets the title only in that of Patriot-a man who in danger has always stood by his country-when we stand not by him, we deserve to fall. As the assaults of his onemies increase in bitterness and magnitudeas the envenomed acrows of slander and malice are aimed with growing determination, at his devoted head-let us rally in our might to resist these heartless attempts to injure the charnoter and destroy the administration of Zaona-RY TAYLOR. Yes, yes, let us "STAND BY HIM!"

# J. Porter Brawley.

The laconic notice which the Volunteer gave of the nomination of J. Porter Brawley, for surveyor General, was well calculated to make the impression that it did not come from a heart overflowing with good feeling toward the said Brawley. It seems in truth that our neighbor has very good reason to be sparing in his praise, the cause whereof is revealed by the Huntingdon Journal. We may therefore look in the course of the campaign for some very affection. sta remembrances of Brawley, at the hands of our amiable neighbor.

Yes, says the Journal, the editor of the Voluntger "knows Brawley very well." He knows that he was one of the Porter faction who, in the spring of 1843, defeated him for State Printer, when he was the regular candidate of his party; and not satisfied with that, personally abused him in the House, in a speech which was considered at the time exceedingly coarse and vulgar. The editor of the Volunteer also knows that this same Brawley turned Tyler man, and received as his -- price, a- fat-government contract. And if he would only tell the Democracy of old Cumberland all he knows about Brawley, we venture the prediction that they would speedily holt from their candidate for Surveyor General .---

# Ovenshine vs. Galphin.

We see that the Washington Union and its satellites through the country propose with irresistible wit, to dub the Whigs with the name of Galphins. "Upon this the York Republican aptly remarks, we really do not know how we could better return the compliment of our kind Locoloco friends than by bestowing upon them the name, style and title of OVENSHINES, as memento of the memorable transactions at

# Dettructive Fire.

A fire broke out in Columbia, Lancaster county, on Sunday night last, which consumed a large amount of property and threatened for a time the destruction of the 4own. The fire broke out in a Cooper shop, on Front street, and speedily extended to the adjoining buildings and lumber yards. The Bridge over the Susquehanna was on fire several times and saved with difficulty. Nine houses, tenanted by twenty-three poor families, were consumed. The office of the Columbia Spy was burned, but a large portion of the materials was saved. A young man named Augustus Myers was killed by the falling of a chimney. The total loss by the fire is estimated at \$30,000, only a small portion of which was insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE MUMMY AT BOSTON-It now appears that this curious relic of a very distant age. which every indication when it was first exposed, represented as the remains of a pricators, has been discovered, upon medical examina tion, to be the body of a man. In reference to the subject, the Boston Transcript says-

Mr. Gliddon remarked that mistakes would cour in the best regulated families; but inthis case he was very cortain that the mistake cocurred 3000 years ogo at Thebes, and was not in his reading of the hieroglyphical Inseription. He explained how naturally, in an establishment where hundreds of holdes were undergoing the process of embalment, the ticket might have got slippid, and a mummified man found himself in the office intended for a pricetess. His explanation was as ingestions and ess. Mis explanation was so ingenious and satisfactory that the audience received it with a burst of applause.

WHIG SERTIMENT.-The Whig candidate for Governor of Ohlo, in the speech at Cincinnati, with which he opened the osmpaign in that State, declared himself to be in favor of the immediate and untrammelled admission of California, and opposed to the compromise bill. He was in favor of the application of the Jeffersonian Proviso to the territofies; and in case that cannot pass, then he adopts the President's plan, as by far the best of those submitted to Congress; The Whig press of Ohio appears to speak the same sentiment almost unanimous-

The Whig State Convention meets in Philadolphia to day to nominate our fall ticket.

The first the grant department of the

### TAKING THE CENSUS.

The Assistant Marshals will shortly commence, says the Lancaster Examiner, taking an products of their respective districts. The in- we by no means agree with his opinions. formation thus obtained-ir ir be connectwill be of the greatest value to our law-makers and political economists, in enabling them to so shape the laws and policy of the government as to best advance the interests of the whole country. And unless it is correct it will prove an injury rather than a benefit. Every good citizen, therefore, will feel it to be his duty to give TRUE and HONEST answers to every question put by the persons employed in taking the

The information obtained of each individual will not be made public-the aggregate popuation and products, only, of the different towns and townships, will be published. No one, aving the extent of his business operations In some benighted districts we know such ideas prevail, but we hope no citizen of Cumberland county will be sinfluenced by such riliculous notions. For the credit of the county,

spur of the moment, after the Marshal has called; and in case of absence, also, it will prevent the necessity of the Marshal calling great interest much depression is experienced at this time. In these sections of the Stater wheresome other member of the family.

# Schedules to Census Rill.

SCHEDULE ! .- Free Inhabitants. Name, age, sex and color of every person ial place of abode on the firs June, 1850, was in this famlly. White, black, r mulatto. Profession, occupation, or trade of each male

erson over 15 years of ago.
Value of real estate owned.
Place of birth, naming the State, Territory. country. Married within the year.

ersons over 20 years of age who cannot Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idi-

# SCHEDULE III.

Productions of Agriculture. Name of owner, agent or manager of the

nents and machinery.
Live stock, June 1, 1850—Herses, mules Live stock, June 1, 1850—Horses, mulos and asses, working-oxen, milch-cown, other cattle, sheep, swine; the value of live speck, Produce during the year ending June 1, 1850—The value of animals slaughtered during the year. Wheat, bushols of; rye, bushels of; lidian corn, bushols of; of; bushels of; tobacco, peunds of; ginned cetton, bales of 400 lbs. each; wool, pounds of; beans and peas, bushels of; buckwheat, bushels of; harley. bushels of; tobacco, restauch to the harley. Bushels of; tobacco, peunds of the harley bushels of; buckwheat, bushels of; beans and peas, bushels of; buckwheat, bushels of;

barley, bushels of; potatoes—Irish, bushels of; Sweet, bushels of; value of orchard products in dollars; wine, gallons of; value of produce of market garden; butter, pounds of; cheese, pounds of; hay, tons of; clover seed, bushels of; other grass seeds bushels of; hops, bushols of; hemp-water rotted, tons of-dew rot-rotted, tons of; flax, pounds of; flax seed, bushols of; silk cocoons, pounds of; honey and becswax, pounds of; value of home-made man

### SCHEDULE IV. Products of Industry.

Name of Corporation, Company, or individ-ual, producing articles to the annual value of five hundred deliars. Name of business man-ufacture or products. Capital invested in real and personal estate

the business. Raw material used, including fuel-quanti-

resource. Average number of hands employed—male Wages—Average monthly cost of male labor, verage monthly cost of female labor. Annual product—Qualities, kinds, value.

SCHEDULE VI.

Persons who Died. Name, age, sex and color, of every porson who died during the year ending 1 June, 1850, whose usual place of abode at the time of his death was in this family. White, black, or mulatto. Free or slave. Married or widowed. Place of birth, naming the State, Territory,

r country.
The month in which the person died. Profession, occupation or trade. Disease or cause of death.

The following two sections are part of the w directing the taking of the census. It will be seen that any person refusing to answer he questions put by the Marshal renders himelf liable to a fine of thirty dollars.

Sec. 14. And be it further chacted, That any Sec. 14. And so it jurther chacted. That any assistant who, having accepted the appointment, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect, or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be liable to a forfeiture of five-hundred dellars; or if he shall wilfully make a false coath, it shall be deemed perjury; if he shall wilfully make a false coath, it shall be deemed perjury; make a false oath, it shall be deemed perjury; or if he shall willully make a false certificate, it shall be deemed a misdemeaner, and if convicted or found guilty of either of the last named offences, he shall forfeit and pay not exceeding five thousand dellars, and be imprisoned not less than two years. And each marshal shall be affice punishable for the two last named offences when against add by life.

amed offences when committed by him. Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That Soc. 15. And be it further enacted, That each and every free person more than twenty years of age, belonging to any family residing in any subdivision, and in case of the absence of the heads and other. members of any such family, shall be, and each of them hereby is required, if there to requested by the marshal or his assistant, to be requested by the marshal or his assistant, to ender a true account to the best of his or her nowledge, of every person belonging to such unily, in the various particulars required in and by this act, and the tables thereto subjoined an pain of forfeiting thirty dollars, to be sued or and recovered in an action of debt by the

snistant, to the use of the United States.

No PLEASING THEM !- Some time since the pursuit of business, by which their lives may Washington Union, and the other presses of its be similarly periled, to use every necessary party, found fault with Gen. Taylor because precaution. It is with this spirit that we into avowed no opinions on questions of public policy. Since his California message however, der for June 21, 1845: in which he laid down the plan of non-notion in reference to the territories, these same consistent papers assert that he is forcing his plan of settlement upon Congress! They quote so often accumulates in them when long cloagainst him the paragraph in one one of his Allison letters, that "the personal opinions of he individual who may happen to occupy the xecutive chair, ought not to control the action f Congress upon questions of domestic policy."

How are these follows to be satisfied? Another Steamboat Disaster! By a despatch from Buffalo, of the 17th limit. e learn that the steamer Griffith, took fire on Lake Eris about iwenty miles below Cleveland, and was burned to the water's edge. The reorts set down the number of lives lost at two undred and sixty! It is supposed there were about three hundred western emigrants abourd. The scenes on the burning wreck are described as having been agonizing in the extreme. The cause of the disaster was not yet known.

### The Tariff Question.

We give place to the views of our cor-

respondent who writes on the subject of a modcommercation of the inhabitants, property and ification of the Teriff, in another column, but still think that the friends of Home Industry ought to use every exertion in their power to secure a modification of the Tariff of 1846, at the present session of Congress. The policy of waiting until the locofoco party gives up the antagonistic position it has assumed against Protection, might keep us waiting a long time. If the locofoco party means to continue its opposition to Protection, while the Coal and Iron interest of Pennsylvania are going to ruin we must take issue with them and appeal to the People at large to sustain American interests. But if the locofoco leaders are opposed to Protection, we have sufficient evidence to show that members of that party every where are awakening to the folly and wickedness of therefore, need be under any approliension of fighting for British interests. Last win ter we saw one of our locofoco Representatives, in aid open to public gaze,—nor need any one the Legislature urge in his place the passage fear that the information sought for is to be of resolutions in favor of increased Predection used for the purpose of increasing taxation. to Coal and Iron, and it was well known that a number of his political friends in the House were ready to back him. The Washington papers of the last week also bring us eviclence that the ruin which is now sweeping over the norcover, we hope a full and fair statement of Iron interests of this State is beginning to be its population and industrial products will be felt, not only by Whig but locofoco members of Congress. The Hon. Jas. Thompson, the loco-In order that the citizens of the county may foco member of Congress from the Erie; disknow what information they are expected to trict, recently paid a visit to his family, and on give, we annex the questions that will be asked his return to Washington the Union announced of them by the Marshals. Each head of a the fact, and represented him as bringing the family should take the first leisure moment to intelligence that "the tariff question had blown et down unswers to every question applicable away in Pennsylvania." Mr. Thompson probto him. By so doing his answers will be more lishes a card in reply, from which we make

> the iron interests prevail, much anxie'y is folt that some change on the present duties son iron, as well in form as in mount, shall take place. Many establishments, heretofore giving employment to a great number of operatives, have within the last few months suspended, and I i fear not soon to be resuscitated, onless under I some, temporary diminution of importation of the foreign article, or a change in the present duties upon it. A greater depression I am persuaded, is yet destined to dosue, unless something soon be done-by-Congress. I to not be live that any other of the great interests of the country suffer in comparison with the iron interests, if, indeed they suffer at all under the existing revenue system. Certain it is that the evidence of it is not so unmistakable. within the last few months suspende d, and I sums revenue system. Certain it is that the ordence of it is not so unmislakable, as there seems little, if any, diminution of active operations amongst them. I feel it my duity, therefore, to any that it would not be just to impute to me, as some have done, the remark referred to in the paragraph I have quoted. A feel that it is of-great importance to the fron finterest that an amendment of the revenue laws in regard to them should be made, and ma de at the servenue serving of Congress.

present session of Congress.' We have here a fair and candid adinission. farm.

Acres of land—improved—unimproved, cash from a leading and influential locofoco member value of the farm; value of farming imple of Congress, that the Iron interests of Pennof Congress, that the Iron interests of Pennsylvania-are suffering, and suffering ru incusty And Mr. Thomson is honest enough to admit, too, that this suffering comes from the weint of that Protection which his party has withdrawn from our great interests. If our locofoco n aembers are beginning to see and acknowledge this, shall the people be inactive? Shall the y do nothing to secure relief? We repeat our call upon them, therefore, to pour in their peti tions to Congress for a modification of the Tari if.-However discouraging may be the prospet it of elief, let the voice of the people be heard, and let our Representatives disobey at their perril!

The Volunteer and Democrat of this own are exceedingly distressed, as might naturally have been expected (!) at what they represent as our "attack" upon Mr. Clay. Oh, yes, kind souls, who beslimed their columns in 1844 with the foulest libels on the veners ble patriot, as a 'murderer,' a 'libertine,' a 'gumbler,' 'profane swearer,' and 'Sabbath breaker,' how their hearts are torn with anguish now if whig paper ventures in respectful term is to express its dissent from Mr. Clay's course on ne particular subject, and express a prefer ence that of Gen. Taylor!! The Voluntee which has probably applied each and all of the above epithets to Mr. Clay times without number, and with a ferocity of hate which no Prosidential canvass ever before exhibited, now 'really feels a disposition to defend him!' How very generous and magnanimous! How the heart of every true friend of Henry Clay must swell with pleasure and gratitude over tihis generous disposition of the Volunteer. And when the Volunteer commences its defence wro should like to furnish it some poetical extracts for the proper embellishment of its eulogy, for which we are indebted to the talented george quill of Col. Wallace of the Philadelphia Sun. He wrote them we believe for the use of the Pennsylvanian, whose heart like that of the Volunteer has suddenly kindled with a strangefire" of affection for Henry Clay. All will acknowledge after reading them that the Volunteer can use the subjoined stanzas with the ut-

most propriety: "We love you, how we love you, Oh gallant Henry Clay! And ours is no Judas kiss,

To flatter and betray. We never have abused you. Nor blackened your great name— But during almost thrice ten years, Have gloried in your fame.

We love you! how we love you-Indeed you do not know : We would have made you President, Full thirty years ago ;-

But every time we tried it, It was a futile game; The "federal whigs" defeated us By slandering your name.

And in your glorious winter. Of three score years and ton. We think in spite of past mishaps, We ought to try ngain. And if you will oblige us, By running but once more,

You may be sure we'll serve you still,

Just as we have before!" Four Ain in Wells, &c .- The great danger often sustained in consequence of descending a sink, should prompt all persons in the sert the folloinf articles from the London Buil

sed, and has not unfrequently been destructive to life. The plan is simply to throw into the well a quantity of unslacked lime, which, soon as it comes in contact with the water, throws up a volume of yapor, driving before it all the deleterious gases, and rendering it perfectly safe for the workmen to descend immediately."

"A City Journal cannot, in the nature of things, satisfy the want to which a country paper ministers."-N. Y. Tribune.

Nothing in the world is plainer, and people every-where will, sooner or later, find it out .-The intelligent citizen, far removed from large cities, best consults his own interests by oncouraging local journals.

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How. R. W. BARNWELL has accepted he appointment of United States Senator from South Carolina: & what And those printer

blis sent out of de ular prefers, by any ha.

# THE TARIFF.

Mr. Beatty-We observe an article in your aper of May calling on the people of umberland county to petition Congress for a of considerable interest. A message was rechange of the existing revenue laws of the country, in which you say !! Now is the time or action-pour in your patitions, friends of body. Afterwards Mr. Cass proceeded to sus-American Industry," &c. We desire to offer

few words on the subject. That the present system of low-duties is nost ruinously injurious to all the great interests of the country we have no disposition to leny. But in view of the history of past legslation on the Tariff, and the subsequent aproval of the same by the Democratic party, vhich composes a moisty of the people of the Inited States, would it not be better to suspend action on the measure until men of both parties see the necessity of a change, until they are horoughly convinced that something must be one to save the country from ruin. This state of affairs it seems is not sufficiently appaont at the present time to arrest the attention of Democrats, and engage them in the support of some measure of relief based on the princioles of the Tariff of 1842. But as things are off the vote on the admission of California. protecting our great American Interests y a system of specific duties, discriminating in favor of home labour, it would be well, we think, to let the downward progress continuo until we have an argument in favor of the pro- of California as a State. A motion that the tective policy that will convince all of its wisdom. The force of reason has long since been to 111. A number of amendments were then exhausted to no purpose on the Democracy, offered from the Southern division of the House Words make no impression-arguments are bill, and thus with nothing accomplished but ain and usoless. Nothing except the irresist- the decision of numerous points of order, and ible evidence which will roon be furnished by appeals from the decision of the Chair, the the languishing condition of the country can cause them to give this question, (so strong are party ties) an impartial investigation. When they see the ruinous effects of their own measure and feel the pressure of the times be- his very able speech against the Compromise

part of the Democrats an indisposition to acknowledge that the revenue system paralyses ed with the idea of having "two markets," and free trade theorists are yet sanguine of success Under those circumstances is it not evident that a modification, if possible at this time would fall far short of satisfying the public mind to the permanent ascendancy of the protective principle. How long it might be sustained in spite of opposition is not determina ble, yet it is easy to see that sooner or later a cturn to the see-saw system of legislating would be made to the great injury of the vital interests of the country. This we do not want.-We need something permanent. Of ups and downs we have had enough already. We must e taught by experience. The lesson is but half finished now-lot us loarn it to the "bitter end." When the farmers have no home mar ket-when the forge fires die out, and the sound of manufacturing coases to be heard throughout the land, Democrats will start up from their dreams, abandon their present notions, and cheerfully act with us for ropeal. Until this

### come the settled policy of the country. N. The Ovenshine Platform

be so no measure that will afford effectual pro-

picuously in their columns what they call the "Galphin Platform." As an offset to this we suggestion, read a letter, written by a gentlemould direct the attention of the public to the "Ovenshine Platform," which has lately been set up by Jesse Miller, editor of the Harrisburg Keystone, and which is officially announced by said she was not fit to be admitted, and that the the said Jesse, and circulated in handbills as cowardly policy, and that California should be follows:

# Bribery and Corruption! WILLIAMSPORT CONVENTION!

Proceedings, Speeches, ALL the testimony n relation to the attempt to BRIBE two of the

the edition will be purchased by the people so that they may have a full understanding of the weven principles which lie at the basis of the locofoco Ovenshine Platform !

THE BENTON WAR IN MISSOURI appears to have a strong anti-slavery turn. The St. Louis Union, which was recently recomen-

# From Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15. as late as the 10th inst., and are happy to tate that the Spanish government had yielded to the representations of our Consul, aided by other American authorities, and after passng through the forms of a trial, had liberated the American prisoners, who were free to reurn to the United States.

DEATH OF MISS JANE PORTER .- Papers by the rame result. Atlantic anounce the death, on the 23d ult. of this lady, at the residenc of her brother, Dr. W. O. Porter, in Bristol. The lady was in her 74th year. Her name is familliar to all as the author of the " Scottish Chiefs." and other remances. The immediate cause of her death was pulmonary apoplexy.

PRESIDENT ALLEN, of the Girard College

سنهي سنتاه والمرازع والأراز والمتازع والمراز

# U. S. Congress.

Tuesday, June 11. Senate.-The proceedings in the Senate were caived from the President relative to the Round Island expedition, in enswer to a call from that tain the Compromise and culogize Mr. Clay.-Mr. Dayton of New Jorsey, then followed in a manly, spirited and vigorous defence of the Northern view of this question, in which, ever. according to the meagre report of the Telegraph, he viulicated his high character as a statesman and ofator; and proved conclusively that the so-called compromise was a surrender of right and justice, especially in regard to the Texan purchase. He also demonstrated that the plan of the President was the wisest, the safest, and the best, that under existing circumstances could be proposed. Without conclu-

ding, he gave way to a motion for adjournment. In the House the Texan boundary was under liscussion, until it was obliged to make way for the California Bill, in reference to which a scene of confusion ensued, growing out of the the efforts of the Southern members to stave now fast approximating to an end that will ro- Mr. McDowell, of Va. was cut short in an eleolve all doubt as to the propriety of protecting quent speech in favor of concession and compromise, by the arrival of the hour of one, the time fixed to close the debate and commence voting. The question then came up on the adoption of Mr. Doty's bill for the admission Committee rise was negatived by a vote of 85 overcome their senseless opposition - to it .- for the purpose of staving off a vote upon the louse adjounced after ap exciting and boisterous session. WEGNESDAY, June 12.

Senate .- Mr. Dayton resumed and concluded ond endurance, then will be the time for acand were put with a directness and force that It is a fact about which there can be no disute, that the Democrats were once in favor of dom and fruth. When he closed, Mr. Benton the tariff of 42. But their leaders told them withdrow his motion to postpone the Comprowas wrong, that they had something heltes miscissus sauvine die of Mareny 1851, in order r them, and speedily without much "sterm" mar me Schate might proceed for role on some great change came over the spirit of their of the amendments which had been offered. freams. And it is equally true that a voice Mr. Turney, of Tenn. moved that the entire did go up from the people to Congress, in 18. section in relation to the boundary of Texas be 46, against the repeal of that Tariff, without stricken out. He was for action on the prinhaving exerted an overruling "influence" on ciple that "a bird in the hand was worth two the minds of our public servants. Thousands in the bush," and believed that the cession of of petitions were presented against repeal, but this territory, for the purpose of erecting it their prayer was not granted. Such we ap into a territory, was equivalent to passing the prehend will be the fate of all petitions sent to Wilmot Proviso. This motion rather took the the present Congress praying for modification friends of the compromise abuck, and an ador repeal. These exists at this time on the journment was effected without a vote. journment was effected without a vote.

In the House, the absurdities of the preceding day were re-enacted, and all sorts of pueindustry. Some of the farmers are still charm- rile expedients adopted by Southern members to prevent a direct vote on the admission of California.

> THURSDAY, June 13. Senate .- Mr. Webster avowed his readiness o vote for the measures embraced in the omnibus bill, either separately or connectedly; and insisted upon the necessity of settling the Texan boundary. In reply, Mr. Seward argued that the proposed adjustment of that question was without any shadow of justice, though he admitted Texas was entitled to indemnity; and that if a bill to that effect was prosecuted, he would give it his support.

He insisted also that California should be at nce admitted. Subsequently a most exciting nasange took place between Mr. Benton and Mr. Clay, which was checked by the interposition of the Vice President, though not before harsh and violent epithets had been employed by both the Senators. Mr. Webster protested against such scones; and Mr. Hale wittily contrived, by getting up a laugh at his own expense, to restore partial good humor, when the tection to the labor of our own people can bebody adjourned. The telegraphic report furnishes the following account of the matter: Mr. Benton made some observations, deny

The Ovenshine Platform! ing, as had been suggested by Mr. Clay, that during the past summer in Alissouri, he had expressed himself against the admission of Cal-

ifornia.

Mr. Clay, in apology for having made the cowardly poncy, and that Canforma should be treated as other new States had been in times past. Ho only read this letter in vindication of himself; he did, not know the writer, nor did he vouch for his accuracy. The Senator would know, however, whether it was true or hot.

Mr. Benton denied, the right of the Senator to arraign him thus in the Senate, by reading a letter and calling map him. It say whether it

in relation to the attempt to BRIBE two of the Solegates, &c. Rich and Racy! Ten Thousand copies ordered to be printed in pumphlet form!! To be published next week at \$1 00 for twelve copies, or \$5 00 per one Hundred!—Orders solicited immediately!

Address W. E. DRAKE, office of the Keystone, Harrisburg, June \$1850

As the report of the proceedings will be sold the solicited in the proceedings will be sold. Marrisburg, June 5, 1850

As the report of the proceedings will be sold nearly as cheap as the delegates were, we hope the edition will be purchased by the people so that they may have a full understanding of the casket of other calumnies, which—

(There or is an infamous calumny from beginning to end. (Loud calls to order.)

Mr. Clay.—As to the Sengtor's imputations, I hurl them back with understanding of the casket of other calumnies, which—

(There or is an order, and the rapping of the

(Here cries of order, and the rapping of the Vice President's hammer, interrup Mr. Webster expressed his regret at such

occurrences in the Senate, and administered a

well worded rebuke to both the Senators. For

St. Louis Union, which was recently recomended at the St. Louis Benton county Convention as the true Democratic organ of the state, talks in the following strain:

"And for what purpose is this sacrifice to be considered as just and its suggestions were to be made? Alas, we blush with shame to say it, that the institution of slavery shall be more firmly established. That is to say, some 500,000 traffickers in human flesh and blood threnten the perpetuity of this Union, except they are permitted to have their own way, and eray hat the first the sake, not of peace and harmony, but of ephemeral popularity. Come what will, we are opposed to such a compromise; it is unrighteous—it is impracticable."

Mr. Underwood took the floor, and the Senator from the sake, not of peace and harmony, but of ephemeral popularity. Come what will, we are opposed to such a compromise; it is unrighteous—it is impracticable."

occurred. Mr. Stanton, of Ky., rather flatly charged Mr. Carter, of Ohio, with falsehood. Mr. Venable, of N. C., twitted Col. Baker, of We have received inteligence from Havana Illinois, with his foreign birth; and Mr. Toombs accused Mr. Winthrop of a fraud, which the latter gentleman dignifiedly repelled. In addition to those episodes, there was a gonral rambling discussion, full of "sound and fury" signifying and resulting in "nothing."cones next day; and, as the mercury is rapidy rising, with hotter blood; and probable the

> FRIDAY, June 13. Senute .- A motion to adjourn over to Monday was rejected. The motion to strike out the entire acction relating to the Texan boundary, out of the omnibus bill, was then discussed at sunsiderable length, and finally rejected by the following vote: Yeas-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Butler,

Yens—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Butler, Chasto, Clark, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Davis, anual common condit of the Wesleyan Female College, at Wilmington during the third week in July next.

The Nashville Convention has adjourned to most again "six wooks after the adjourned to most again the six wooks after the adjourned to most again the six wooks after the adjourned to most again the six wooks after the adjourned to most again the six wooks after the adjourned to most again the six wooks after the adjourned to most again the six wooks after the adjourned to most again the six wooks after the adjourned to most again the six wooks after the adjourned to most again the six wooks after the adjourned to most again the six wooks after the adjourned to most again the six wooks after the adjourned to most again the six wooks after the adjourned to most again the six wooks

The Sengle then adjourned to Saturday. In he House notwithstanding the perturbed state of feeling there, some disposition was shown of feeling there, some disposition was shown to attend to pressing public business, and favorable action was had upon a bill from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, amending the act of 1849, in relation to the trial and punishment of American entizens in the Chinese Empire, and on-mother-from the Committee on Ways- and Means, making further necessary appropriations for the realistic expenses of the control of empire, and compy into Sherman's Creek, a stream as a compy into Sherman's Creek, a stream as

Aleans, making further necessary appropriations for the judicial expenses of the coming year. The House refused to adjourn over to Monday.

Saturday, June 15.

Sends.—The omnibus bill was again daken up. Mr. Hule moved to amend the 13th section so as to provide that the constitutional question of the right to hold a slave in the new territories may be brought before the Supreme Court by appeal, which after debate as to the form of the amendment, was adopted. Mr. Soule moved an amendment providing that when Utah and New Mexico shall be ready to come in as States, that they shall come in as free or slave States, as their people may designate in their Constitution. Considerable debate followed. Mr. Clay thought the amendment useless. Mr. Hale thought it was idle for this Coogress to say in what form a future Congress shall admit new States. The Senate adjourned until Monday without a vote on the Goth has analyzed the waters and found them of the senate adjourned until Monday without a vote on the Goth has analyzed the waters, and found them of the senate appropriation of the Senate. A host of five minute to the found of the senate of the senate of the senate appropriate the senate and continue that the constitution of the constitution of the right to hold a slave in the new territories may be brought before the Supreme Court by appeal, which after debate as to the form of the amendment providing that when Utah and New Mexico shall be ready to come in as States, that they shall come in as free or slave States, as their people may designate in their Constitution. Considerable debate followed. Mr. Clay thought the amendment cure of Seroiulas, Englished the Skin, and every species of Cutaneous discussion.

The House took up the Calfornia bill, and debated a proposition similar to that of Mr. Soule in the Senate. A host of five minute is continued to the business of the place victions of the place victions of the place victions of the Springs who have not only experienced to part only the soule of the springs with the

debated a proposition similar to that of Mr. Soule in the Senato. A host of fire minute specches were made, as members showed their ands for or against the proposition. Mr. Casny of Pa. spoke in favor of the President's nian. Mr. Stevens of Pa. declared that the universal sentiment of the North was that no more Slave States should come in from territor of other springs, of different descriptions, arry now free. The House adjourned without a more which is one of sulphur and one of cold water.

billy and declaring his conviction of the Impor-tance of securing his conviction of the Impor-tance of securing his passage. A message was also received from the President, in reply to a freeduction of the Senate, asking what orders—shad been issued by him to the military officers ahad been issued by him to the military officers of the United States in New Mexico, directing "thorn to hold possession of that territory against Texas, &c; the President, while stating that no

Texas, &.e.; the President, while stating that no such orders had been given, declaring, very distinctly, that New Mexico was acquired by the United States from Nexico, had, beauthalt the United States from Nexico, had, beauthalt the boundary question shall have been decided by the competent authority. The President says—

"I state that no such orders have been given." I state that no such orders have been lected in the correspondence referred to in the resolution. All the other orders relating to the game jeet matter of the resolution, have been lected that the boundary between Texas and N. Mexico is disputed. I have now to state that information has been recently received that a certain Robert S Neighbours, styling humself Commissioner of the State of Texas, has proceeded to Santa Fe, with the view of organizing counties in that district, under the authority of Texas. While I have no power to decide the question of boundary, and no desire to interfer with the state of title I have to observe that the following styling humself Commissioner of the State of Texas, has proceeded to Santa Fe, with the view of organizing counties in that district, under the authority of Texas. While I have no power to decide the question of boundary, and no desire to interfere with It, as a question of title I have to observe that the state of the I have to observe that the state of the I have to observe that the state of the I have to observe that the state of the I have to observe that the state of the I have to observe that the state of the I have to observe that the state of the I have to observe that the state of the I have to observe that the state of the I have to observe that the state of the I have to observe that the state of the I have to observe that the state of the I have to observe that the state of the I have to observe that the state of the I have to observe that the state of the I have to observe the text of the length of the I have to observe that the state of the length is to take held the state of the head of t ties in that district, under the authority of Tex-as. While I have no power to decide the ques-tion of boundary, and no desire to interfere with it, as a question of title I have to observe that the position of-the territory into which it ap-pears that Mr. Neighbors has thus gone, was actually acquired by the United States from Moxico, and has since been held by the United States, and in my opinion ought so to romain until the question of boundary shall have been determined by some competent authority.

MEETING OF FRIENDS OF THE TARIFF. According to previous arrangement, the friends of a modification of the Revenue Laws, from several States, held a meeting fast evenng, for the purpose of consultation. The imarchiate occasion of this meeting was the declaration made by Mr. Bayly, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, when Sir H. L. Bulwer's letter was under discussion in the House, that he would interpose no objection to to the minority of his Commutee bringing i bill to test the sense of Congress on the important subject of the Tariff. This declaration, coupled with private assurances to the same effect, has led to a determination to prepare : Bill providing for specific duties, which will it all probability, be submitted within a fortnight

accompanied by a report from Mr. Vinton. Should Mr. Bayly change his opinions, and adopt a different course of action from that inlicated, the attempt to introduce the bill will be made notwithstanding, and it may believed will result in favorable action. In any event, this movement of the friends of American industry counct but exercise a salutary influmee; and it may be hoped will be persisted in until it accomplishes some positive end. It is the first real effort at important business which the session so far has produced.

# New Advertisaments.

WOOD'S MOTEL, Corner of High and Litt st, at the intil John S. Wood.

HIMS Hotel is being completely changed and rowated, and will hereafter offer increased accommodations to the travelling public, for which its convolent location is admirably cal-

culated.

To those persons who wish to pass the warm season in the country, fow places will be found which possess superior attractions to Carlisle, being surrounded by a beautiful bountry, and haying the best Salphur Springa in the State in its immediate vicinity.

[je19, 50]

# Division Order. No. I.

Head-Quarters, 15th Division Uni-formed Militia of Pennsylvania. LANDISBURG, June 15th, 1850. THE undersigned having been elected and commissioned MAJOR GENERAL of the 15th Division Uniformed Militia of Pennsylvania, do horoby assume command of the same and make the following Staff appointments,

AID-DE-CAMPS. Major Georgo W. Brewer, Franklin county.
Major Jumos If. Woise, Perry county.
Major John Clondenin, jr. Cumberl'd county
Major John Pawer, Perry county.
Major Joseph Hollar, Franklin county
Major A A. Line, Cumberland county.
Major A and McFarlane, Perry county. DIVISION INSPECTO

Major D. B. Martin, Franklin county. DIVISION QUARTER-MASTER. Alujor John Hood, Cumberland coupty.
Alujor John Hood, Cumberland coupty.
All of whom will be respected and obeyed as such Division Officers. Given under my hand to be above written.
I Landisburg, day and date above written.
HENRY FETTER.
1 jol 9 M. G. 15th Div. U. M. of Pa.

Pure Cider. Vinegar. UST received from the country one barrel of OIDER VINEGAR, warranted pure and unadulterated.

G W HITNER.

# New Advertisements. WARM SPRINGS

PERRY COUNTY, PA.

Carbonate of line Carbonate of time

of magnesia

Alkaline salts, chiefly chlorides, with

0.605 2.897 Organic matter 9 200 There are also at the same place half a dozen

water.

It may be proper to state why a knowledge of the extraordinary Medical qualities of these Springs has not been more extensively known than is indicated by the certificates of those only who have resided in their immediate his former views in regard to the Campromise.

# Sign of the Mammoth Boot!

It, as a question of title I have to observe that the position of the territory into which it appears that Mr. Neighbors has thus gone, was actually acquired by the United States from Moxico, and has since been held by the United States, and in my opinion ought so to romain until the question of boundary shall have been determined by some competent authority. Meanwhile, I think there is no reason for seriously apprehending that Texas will practically interfere with the possession of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

In the House leave was refused to Mr. Bayly to introduce a resolution calling up on Monday next, the various pension bills, and bills for meeting the expenses of the army and navy, the post office, Indian departments, &c.

Washington, June 11, 1850.

Mekting of filter and bills for the opportunity to tender his sincept for the opportunity to render thanks for liberal public for their patropage heretofore extended, and hopes to merit acondinuance of it by care and attention. Doff forget the sign of the Manmoth Boot, next door to Lyne's Hardware Store. Country Produce taken at all times in exchange for work.

### Dogramma Gar WHITE SULPHUR SPRING

HE subscriber, teeling highly gratified with the success which has attended his management of the above establishment during the past senson, has increased his efforts to

above establishment during the past season, has increased his efforts to render the place and accommodations still more inviting and comfortable.

Ample provision has been made for the various modes of Bathing, with cither Warm, Cold, or Sulphir Water; also for Gymnastic exercise and pastime anuscinent.

The salubrity of the String, the splendid Mountain Scenory, with obliging and competent Servants, and a strong desire on the part of the Propretor to make his friends comfortable and bappy, are some of the inducements offered to Visitors, both valid and invalid, who desire cither an occasion for nanocent enjoyment, or 'rather and occasion for nanocent enjoyme

Visitors, both valid and invalid, who desire elther an occasion for mnocent enjoyment, or repose and restoration to health.

"The Spring is situated in CLIMBERLAND
COUNTY, PA., about cighteen miles NorthWest of Curlisle. It is pressible by Railroad
from Phaladelphia to Newville, and thence eight
miles by stage to the Spring. Passengers leaving Philadelphia in the morning arrive at the
Spring early the same evening. The house will
be open for visitors on and after the 10th day of
June. Boarding . . . \$6 00 per week.

Families, 5 00 Transient Visitors, 1 00 per day.

The subscriber has the plansure of referring to his numerous patrons who favoured him with their company during the last season, among whom are their company during the mai season, amona whom are—
Samuel Gillespie, W. T. Snodgrass, C. M. Reynolds, H. C. Blair, Alexander Kosier, Philadelphia.
Rev. Dr. Do. Witt, Hon. Wm. Dock, A. J. There is the state of th Jones, Lsq, Harrisburg. Dr. Heister, W. G. Reed, Ebq., Chambers

burg.
Doubling Gap, June, 1850.
June 5, 2m. SCOTT COYLE, Proprietor. TUST RECEIVED—At the Cheap Store a great variety of all colors Woolen Yarn, Long and Square Shawis, from \$1 to \$10, very cheap indeed; Mous de Laines, Ginghams, Steel Bonds and Tassels, purso twiet, clasps, and a great variety of Woolen Hose, oct31

Estate of Charles Garber, dec'd. LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of CHARLES GARDER, late of Newton township, CUARLES GARDER, late of Newton township, Cumberland county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, the first named living in Newton-township, and the latter in Dickinson-township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims to present them for settlement, properly authenticated, to SAMUEL GARBER, DAVID DEMUTH, june12—6tpd Executors.

SALT IN SRORE. 140 SACKS Liverpool Ground Alum Also, 150 packages of very superior Ground Rock Fine Salt, in small and handsome

SACKS AND BOXES for Family and Dairy use, for sale by J. W. EBY... Bread without Yeast! AND the best FAMILY SOFT SOAP can

be inado ready for Bakery and use in a few minutes by the using of "Babbits" Powders of J. W. EBY

EGARS.—A fine lot just riceived and for sale, by box or retail at HUBBARD' fob. 13-50 Pring & Variety Store.

The a light and itent offsir, and in good order fob. 13-50 WM. M. PENROSE. The second secon