Carisle



A Family Newspaper,-- Devoted to Literature, Agriculture,

Plain Cooks.'

cook'-when a damsel is promoted to wedlock,

acquire principles—such principles as would

enable them to apply prompt correction to the

errors of their hired cooks. It is no very bold

assertion that were such a knowing and judi-

cious supervision generally exercised, the sto-

nuch diseases under which half our nation i-

Let us take a step-or two lower in the lad

der of English life, where circumstances oblige

Good Plain Cook and the Wife to be one

nd the same person. Many a respectable

elerk, and many a small farmer, is doomed

proportion of cold, dry , uncomfortable dinners

ecause his wife asknowledge of cookery takes

o wider range than that which pertains to the

coasted, builed and fried. Thousands of arti-

tual nutriment of food, and of all the legiti-

nute pleasures of the table, because their bet-

ter balves-though good plan cooks, in the or-

linary acceptation of the term-are in atter

larkness as to economising, and rendering pal-

atable the daily sustenance of their families. '11

ve could see,' says a writer before quoted, by

he help of an Asmodeus what is going on at

the dinner-hour, of the humble or the middle

class, what a speciacle of discomfort, waste,

be! The man quarrels with his wife because

there is nothing that he can eat, and he gene-

cally makes up in drink for the deficiencies of-

the article of food. Gin is the consolation to

the spirits and the resource to the baulked ap-

petite. There is thus not only the direct waste

consequent waste of the use of spirits, with its

injury to the habits and the health. On the

other hand, people who eat will drink moder-

ately; the satisfaction of appetite with relish

dispensing with resource to stimulants. Good

umor, too, and good health follow a good meal,

and by a good meul we mean anything, howev-

er simple, well dressed in its way. A rich man

may live very expensively and very ill, and a poor one very frugally but very well, if it be

tris good fortune to have a good cook in his

good cook is, either in the one capacity or the

ces, but to many avove them of the class ser

ved by what are self-professed cooks, which,

is too of en an affair of profession purely, and

in this, that they require larger wages for spoil-

ing food, and spoil much more in quantity, and

Great would be the advantage to the com-

munity, if cookery were made a branch of fe-

male education. To the poor the gain would

be incalculable. 'Amongst the prizes which

the bountiful of both sexes are fond of bestow-

best boiled potato, the best grilled mutton chop,

and the best sepsoned notch-potch soup or broth

In writing of a well-hoiled potato, we are awa.

that we incur the contempt of many for at-

taching importance to a thing they suppose to

be so common; but the fact is, that their con-

tempt arises, as is often the origin of contempt

from their ignorance, there not being one per-

son in ten thousand who has ever seen or tast-

This is scarcely an exoggeration. The in

portance attached to the point by the highest

gastronomic authorities, is shown by what took

Pall Mail Club Committee specially called for

the selection of a cook. The candidates were

on Englishman, from the Albion Tavern, and

Frenchman recommended by Ude. The eminent divine who presided in right of distin

guished compoisseurship put the first question to

the candidates. It was this :- Can you boil a

Let us hope that these hints will fructify and

be improved upon, and that the first principles

of cooking will become in some woy, a part of

femule education. In schools, however, this

chool, and inquiring what progress she had

made in her education, the governess answered:

Protty good, Madam; Miss is very attentive;

if she wants anything, it is-capacity; but for

that deficiency, you know we must not blame

I blame you for not having mentioned it before,

Her father, thank heaven, can afford his daugh-

ter a capacity, and I beg she may have one im-

nediately, cost what it may "

place some years since, at the meeting of a

ed that great rarity-a well-boiled potato.

many other articles to boot.

efo-on-his-servatt-;-and-a-mimetrring-angel-a-

om one year's end to another to a wearying

said to gross, would be materially absted.

Politics. Business and General Intellig ence.

D FREEDOM .- Bishon Hall.

BY E. BEATTY.

THERE ARE TWO THINGS SAITH LORD BACON, WHICH MAKE A NATION GREAT AND PROSPEROUS—A FERTILE-SOIL-AND BUSY—WORKSHOPS,—TO WHICH, LET ME ADD, KNOWLEDGE

John Williamson,

A TTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, in the house of Miss McGinnis, near the store of A & W Bentz, South Hunover street, Carlisle, Inp1050

Cards.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Doct. H. Hinkley.

OFFICE on Main Street, near the Post Office. Dr. H. is prepared to use Galvanism as a remedial agent in the treatment of Paralysis, Neuralgia and Rheumatic affections, but does not guarantee succes from its application to all or even any of these diseases. Relief has been given and cures effected, in a number of stauces, and may be in others. March 27, 1850, 1y.

A Card.

R. JAS. McCULLO JGH will give his attendance in the various branches of his profession, in town or country, to all that may favor him with a call. OFFICE opposite the 2d Prestyterian Church and Wert's Hotel lately occupied by Dr. Foulke.

Carlisle, sept 5

Dactor Ad. Lippe, FOMOEOPATHIC Physician Office in Main street, in the house formerly occupied by P. B. Lechler. ap 9 '46

Dr. I. U. Loomis,

WILL perform at operations upon the Toeth that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Filing, Plagging, &c, or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth of full sett. 37 Office on Pitt street, a few cores south of the Railroad Hotel. Dr. L. is absent the last ten days of every month.

TR. J. W. HENDEL, Surgeon Dentist informs his former patrons that he has re-ried to Chilisle, and will be glad to attend to citls in the line of his profession. [oci31]

Carson C. Moore, A TIORNEY AT LAW. Office in the room lately occupied by Dr. Foster, deceased. mar 31 '47

Wm. M. Penrose,

A TTORNEY AT LAW, will practice in the several Courts of Cumberland county of FICE, in Main Street, in the room former-y occupied by L. G. Brandebury, Esq.

James R. Smith, A TTORNEY AT LAW. Has RE-MOVED his office to Beetem's Row, two oors from Burkholder's Hotel. [apr-1]

GEORGE EGE TUSTICE OF THE PEACE. OF-

FIGE at his residence, corner of Main street and the Public Square, opposite Burkholder's Hotel. In addition to the duties of Justice of the Peace, will attend to all kinds of writing, such as deeds, bonds, mortgages, indentures, articles of agreement, notes, &c. Carlisle, ap, 8'49.

Plainfield Classical Academy,

FOUR MILES WEST OF CARLISLE. The Eighth Session will commence on MON.
DAY, May 6th, 1850.

1 de prevent evil associations.

Terms—\$50 per Session (Five Months.)

For circulars with full reformation address R. K. B. 14NS, Principal Plainfield P, O., Cumberland County, Pa.

Neivville Academy. SELECT CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL-NEW

VILLE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, FA.

To is confidently believed that few Institutions
offer greater inducements to studegly than
the above. Located in the mills of a community proverbial for their intelligence, morality any proverbat for their intentioned, morally and regard for the interests of religion, this Academy can effectually guard its members from evertal inmoval influences. Advantages are also offered to those feering to pure a the study of the physical sciences, surpassing those of most similar institutions.

Those having some or wards and wishing to send them to a seminary of learning, are researched. Academy can effectually from evaluation

Extensive Furniture Rooms.

TAMES R. WEAVER would respectfully AMES R. WE AVER would respectfully call the attention of House Keepers and the public to his extensive stock of ELEGANT FURNITURE, including Soins, Wardrobes, Centre and other Tables, Dressing and plann Bureaus and every other article in his branch of business. Also, now on hand the largest assortment of H-H-RS in Carlisle, at the lowest prices. 35 Collins made at the shortest notice and a Hearse provided for funerals.—Ho-solicits a call at his catablishment on North-Hanover street, near Glass's HOTEL. N. B.-Furniture hired out by the month or year.

Carlisle, March 20, 1850.—19

John P. Lyne

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Foreignand Domestic Hardware, Paint, Oil, Glass, Varnish, &c. at the old stand in N Oil, Glass, Varnall, & a the outsided in Manover street, artisle, has just received from New York and Philadelphia a large addition to his former stock, to which the attention of buyers is "requested, as he is determined to sell lower than any other house in fown. april

Lumber-Yard.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has just opened a new LUMBER AND COAL this friends and the public generally that he has just opened a new LUMBER AND / COAL YARD in West High street, a few doors cant of Messrs J & D Rhonds's Warehouse, where he now has and will keep constantly on hand a first rate assorted in the bards and plank and all other kinds of stuff, all of which he will sell low for cush April 3, 1850. JOHN N. ARMSTRONG

Motice. THE Commissioners of Cumberland county deem it proper to inform the public, that the stacd meetings of the Board of Commissioners will be held on the second and fourth Mondays of each mouth, at which time any persons having business with said Board, will meet them at

tneir office in Carl(sle. WM. RILEY, Cl'k. NOTICE.

UMBRELLAS, Parasots and Sunshades made, covered and repaired, by the subscriber at his Tin Shop, in East Louther street, Car lisle. Torms cash, but prices low. WM. FRIDLEY.

Iron Iron.

Dyeing and Scouing. WILLIAM BLAIR, in Louther Street,

mon's apparrel, all colors, and warrants all work factory. Orders in his line respectfully sep 2'40 Chimney Board Papers. UST opened a variety or Paper for cover ing chimney boards. Also, for Window Blinds. An entirely new Wheelbarrow for [ap17] [2224] G W HITNER.

Children Alaskin Bertana (*)

The Hand-it is a strange machine;

A GOOD PLAIN COOK.

" WANTED, a good plain Cook," is hungrily choed from the columns of the Times, by Jul! the husbands and bachelors of Great Britain. According to the true meaning of the words a good plain Cook'-to judge from the unskilful manuer in which domestic cookery is carried on throughout the length and breadth of the land-is a very great rarity. But the conventional and the true meaning of the expression

subject, of vital importance whether what we cat be properly adapted for healthful digestion

Medical statistics tell us that for all diseases with which the English are afflicted, those arising directly or indirectly from impaired diges-N. consequence of increasing patronage a large and commodious brick edifice has been erected, rendering this one of the most desirable institutions in the state. The various departments are unler the care of competent and taithful instructors, and every endeavor will be made to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of students. The surrounding country is beautiful and healthful, and the institution sufficiently distant from town or viluse studies and every proposed is easily distant from town or viluse structure and control of the foreign or's food being properly prepared is easily discontent viluses of the control of the foreign or's food being properly prepared is easily discontent viluses of the control o tive organs are the most prevalent. We are gested_ 'The true difference Leaps a pleasant writer in Blackwood's Magazine, 'between glish and foreign cookery is just this: in preparing butcher's meat for the table, the aim of foreign cookery is to make it tender, of English to make it hard. And both systems equally effect their object, in spite of difficulies on each side. The butcher's meat which you buy abroad, is tough, coarse grained, and stringy; yet foreign cookery sends this meat to finble tender. The butcher's ment which you buy in England is tender enough when it comes home; but domestic conkery sends it up hard Don't tell me the hardness is in the mest itself. Nothing of the kind :-it's altogether an achievement of the English cuisine. I appeal to a legsend them to a seminary of learning, are respectfully solicited to visit Newville, and judge of the advantages for themselves, or, at least procure a circular, containing full particulars, by addressing JAMES itUSION, Newville, avg 22 by Principal. tion that's dressed is hard. Argal, the hardness is due to the dressing, not to the meat; it is a triumph of domestic cookery. Engage a good plain cook -tell her to boil a leg of mutton,

> s consolidated to the consistency of enoutchour. Such a thing as a stewpan is almost unknown

to neglected education. M. Alexis Soyer, with a touch of that quiet irony which imparts to satire its sharpest sting, dedicated his last Cookery-book to the daughters of Albian.'-Having some acquaintance with their deficiencies, he laid his book slily at their feet to drop such a lint as is conveyed when a dictionary is hunded to damsels who blunder in orthography, or when watches are presented to correct unpunctuality. It is to be feared however, that the daughters of Albion' were too busy with less useful—though to them scarcely less es" sential—accomplishments, to profit by this hint. Cookery is a subject they have never been taught to regard as worthy of their attention; rather, indeed, as one to be avoided; for it is never discussed otherwise than apologetically, with a simpering sort of jocularity, or as something which it is 'low' to know anything about. When a certain diplomatist was reminded that his mother had been a cook he did not deny the fact; but assured the company, supon his honor, that she was a very bad one. People in the best society do not hesitate to bore others with their ailments, and talk about cures and physic; but conversation respecting prevention -which is better than cure-and wholesomely

prepared food, is tabooed. Young ludies of the leisure classes are educated to become uncommonly acute critics of all that pertains to personal blandishment,-They keep an uncompromisingly tight hand over their milliners and ladies' maids. They can tell to a thread when a flounce is too nars row or a tuck too deep. They are taught to a shade what color respective complexions, and to a hair how their coiffure ought to be arranged. Wos unto the seamstress or hand maiden who sins in these matters! But her good plain

-Poeted.

The Head, the Heart, the Hand.

The Head-it is a lightning loom, Where thoughts fly to and fro-Some, dark with memory's "gather'd gloom," Some, bright with Hope's young glow.

The Heart-it is a well of life, With gushing fountains given To bless our parren world of strife With all it hath of Heaven.

Worked by the wondrous will; All that the busy world hath been, Its power hath fusbioned still.

Earth well may boast her proudest sight, The Sage's silvered Head— Whose culm, cold lips are breathing light, O'er mysteries dark and dread.

Yet, 'tis a sweeter sight to see Theztear the Heart swells up-When to its fount of sympathy, Love brings the golden cup.

But, 'tis a dearer thing to FEEL.
The Hund's soft loying touch
When sickness or when sorrow
The light of life too much!

So pass we on life's pilgrimage—
The Head shall light our gloom—
The Heart, keep green our path to age—
The Hand, shall guide us Home!

ANiscella neons.

widely differ

"What is commonly self-called a plain cook," says a writer in the Examiner, "is a cook who poils food for low-wages. She is a cook, not because she knows anything about cookery, but because she prefers the kitchen fire to scrubbing floors, polishing grates, or making eds. A cook who can boil a potato and dress

mutton-chop is one in a thousand." Such very plain cooks will always exist for lyspeptic purposes, while thuse who are in auhority over them remain ignorant of an art which, however much it may be slighted, exercises a crowning influence over health and happiness. Eat we must ; and it is literally a

that will show you what I mean. All London

necks of multon come to the table crescents. regularly curled." This is but too true; the real art of stewing s almost unknown in Great Britain, and even n Iroland, despite the fame of an 'Irish stew.' Everything that is not roasted or fried, is boiled' 'a gallop,' till the quality of tenderness

in houses supported by less than from three to five hundred a year. These gastronomic grievances are solely due

> The woes of human life are relative. The sailor springs from his warm couch to climb the icy topmust at midnight, without murmur-while the rich merchant complain of the rattling cart which disturbs his evening? epose. In the time of pouce, we announce the proukage of a bone as a "melancholy event"out in war, when we read of the slaughter of lap our hands, and shout "glorious victory !"

Good Plain Cooks." -

ITTeddy, my boy, jist guess how many give ye the whole five."

Five, said Teddy 'Arrah! by my sowl, bad luck to the man t yo !' that tould yo!

GENERAL TAYLOR.

CARLISLE, AUGUST 14, 1850.

and owns one-passes unreproached for the The disposition of the human mind, just as most beingus offences. Badly sensoned and, ill on the soul is the point of being divorced forssimilated soup; fish, without any fault of the ishmonger, soft and flabby; meat rapidly goas- ever from its earthly tenement, to recur to the ted before firee fires-burnt outside and raw subject which has most constantly occupied it within; poultry rendered by the same process during health, has long been a subject of retempting to the eye, till dissection reveals red mark to metaphysicians. This tendency has and uncooked joints! These crimes, from their beco properly described as "The ruling passion requency and the ignorance of the lady of the strong in death," and the instances of its manhouse,' remain unpunished. Whereupon, husifestation recorded in history are innumerable. bands, tired of their Bornecide feasts-which Wolfe, falling in the arms of victory, was disappoint the taste more because they have told, "they fly;" "Who fly," exclaimed the often a promising look to the eye-prefer bet- dying hero;-"The French," replied his surter fare at their clubs; and escape the Scylla rounding friends. "Then, said he, "I die con-of bad digestion, to be wrecked on the Charyb- tented." Nelson, expiring in his cabin at the dis of domestic discoid. All this is owing to close of that great battle in which he received the wife's culmary ignorance, and to your Good his death wound, recurring to the shoals in which his own flect and his prizes were involv-We do not say that the daughters of the ed, said with his last breath, "Tell Collingwood wealtny and well to do should be submitted to to anchor." "Be a good man, for if you do regular kitchen apprenticeships, and taught the not you will feel it when you come to lie here," details of cookery, any more than that they were the last words of Sir Walter Scott to Lockhould learn to make shoes or to fit and cut hart. "If you have not understood my last, resses. But it is desirable that they should

message, I will haunt you," said Byron to Fletcher. We think it was the famous teacher Dr. Parr, whose last words were, as the film of death was dosing over his eyes, "go home boys, its growing very dark." The broken heart and gentle spirit of Keats, manifeated themselves in his ast words, "I feel the daisies growing over me." The stern spirit of Napoleon escaped in the midst of a thunder storm which rocked his seagirt Island to its volcanic foundation. The war of the elements without was in unison with that which raged within the bosom of the dying chiestain. In the delirium which preceded his dissolution, his broken exclamations gave evidence that he was, in fancy, directing the movements of a desperate battle. He was rouans and laborers are deprived of half the ac- sed from a stupor into which he had momentarily fallen by a tremendous burst of thunder .-"Tete d'armee," exclaimed the dying hero, opening his eyes with his wonted animation and-

instantaneously closing them forever. We doubt, however, whether any dying man ever gave utterance to a sentiment of greater noral grandeur than that which formed the burthen of the last sentence ever uttered by the longue of Zachary Taylor. U have no fear of death. I have tried to do my duty." Yes! class, what a speciacle of discomfort, waste, ill-temper, and consequent ill conduct, it would throughout his long and useful life, an object cherished with so much zeal, that it had grown into a passion. Take any portion of his history, from the time that he first became known to the public-take all of it-examine it with the most microscopic minuteness-and it will of food and detriment to health, but the further be found that all his actions have been regulated by that single standard. Duty, to him, the star which guided his fuotsteps-his "nillar of fire by night," and his "pillar of cloud by day." No threat could deter him, no allurement entice him, from the direct path which led to its perrmance. Truly characteristic of his whole life, were his last words; the one idea that had absorbed all the rest, properly found atterance in the last syllables to which his tongue gave itterance. . His countrymen will never forget hom .- Richmond Whig

Ripe Fruit and Dysentery. There is a pernicious prejudice with which people are too often imbued; it is, that fruits are injurious in the dysentery-that they produce and increase it. There is not, perhaps. who are distinguished from plain cooks only a more false prejudice. Bad fruit, and that which is imperfect y ripened, may occasion cholics, and somotimes diarrhæa but never epidemic dysentery. Ripo fruits of all kinds, especially in the summer, are the true preserva tives against this malady. The greatest injury they can do is in dissolving the humors, and particularly the bile, of which they are the true ing in the country,' we again quote the Examsolvents, and occasion a diarrhoa. But even tery. Whenever the dysentery has prevailed, I have eaten less animal food and more fruit. and have never had the slightest attack. I have seen eleven patients in one house; nine were obedient to the direction given, and ate fruit; they recovered. The grandmother, and a child she was most partial to, died. She prescribed for the child burnt brandy and oil, powerful aromatics, and forbade the use of fruit. She followed the same course herself, and met the like fate. A minister, attacked with dysentery, ate three pounds of red currants between seven o'clock in the morning and nine in the evening next day he was entirely cured .- Tissut.

Be a Good Neighbor.

Some men are always in hot water, and are never on good terms with their neighbors .-What is worse than to quarrel with a neighbor? The tooth ache is nothing to it. You cannot bear anything from one of his family. If his children are in your yard, or on your fence, they must be driven away with hard words-pour innocent little things who have not learned the ways of the world. You forbid your wifewill be difficult. It can only be a branch of who is perhaps disposed to forget-ever to borhousehold education; and until it does so be- low or lend to the adversary-not to speak to come, we shall continue to be afflicted with his children, or have anything whatsoever to do with the family. Does not a man feel badly who has such a disposition and quarrels with A lady paying her daughter a visit at his neighbors?

We pray you to be a good neighbor. Overlook the faults and foibles of your friend. If he is morose and sour in his disposition, there is more necessity for you to be forbearing, mild and persuasive. You have but a short time to her." "No, Madan," replied the mother, "but live, then spend your days in peace.

A CITY IN DANGER .- The good people of Syracuse, New York, have been alarmed by the prediction of a citizen engaged in the salt manfacture, who says the city of Syracuse is placed immediately above a vast salt deposite, which is constantly desolving by the action of water so that, at some time or other, it must sink below the earth. In that case the inhabitants are in danger of being well pickled. --

MURDERS AND LYNOH LAW .- There is little or no state law exercised along the Rio Grande. our neighbors and thousands of the enemy, we Horrible murders and Lynch Law are the order of the day. It has been wisely suggested that Texas better furnish a squad of her indom itable militle to prevent these outrages, than heese there is in this here bug, an' faith l'il bluster about fighting. Uncle Sam, her lawful guardian and master.

> Lord Brougham, of England, is coming to this country next spring.

Locofoco Galphinism! SPEECH OF MR. E. STANLEY, of North Carolina,

In the House of Representatives, Saturday, July 6, 1850. The report of the Select Committee, made o te Letter of the Secretary of War, concerning

the payment of the Galphin Claim, being under nsideration. Mr. STANLEY said : I regret very much, Mr. Speaker, that the

Touse refused to lay on the table the report of the Galphin Claim. I voted in a small minor ity to dispose of this matter by laying it on the able, and I did so with the view of enabling he Kouse to proceed with the public business. The appropriation bills, which are indispenable for the support of the Government, are not yet acted on. California is still cruelly men in our country are begging us to protect hem-from-the effects of the British tariff of 1846—a tariff which we are informed given reat satisfaction to England. Hundreds of onest claimants are supplicating us to act upon hills reported for their relief. All these natters are demanding our attention, while we are wasting our time in ridiculous efforts to nake, or to prevent making, party capital out of the Galphin report. Let the Government and still-let, California wait-let the British ion complacently smile at the folly of the A. pericans, who, boasting of their freedom, are naking themselves as dependent on England s if we were still her colonies-let honest credtors suffer-the Galphin claim alone demands | dent, Mr. Polk, of the merits of this bill. Il our patriotic consideration. If gentlemen ere, will insist in thus spending time, it is beoming and proper that we look into other muters of improper conduct among their friends. But first, a few words on the Galphin claim.

nust, that the Secretary of war continued to delicacy, about which we may differ, as it opinion. ems we do differ. But I think there is an pinton nearly unanimous, that it was not be oming in Mr. Crawford to act as an agent of his claim while he was in the Cabinet. As a member of a party, his conduct was inconsiderate, if not unkind, towards the other mempers of the Cubinet. But no honorable man has mputed anything dishonorable to Mr. Crawford. His conduct has been unfortunate and unwise, but his integrity stands fair and unimeached The Whig party are no more to blame for this act of his, than the Democratic party is for Mr. Van Buren's bad conduct, or for the

onduct of General Cass, in obtaining sixty eight thousand dellars for extra allowances thich Congress never authorized to be paid nor for his forming a company, while in the Cabinet, to speculate in public lands. Neither the Cass could have advantages which the citizens of the country could not have. He had opporunities of onabling his company to monopolize he choice tracts of land, to know when they ould be in market, and then to raise the price and sell them to settlers who were compelled purchase. The Whig party have not enorsed, and never will endorse or sanction, Mr. Crawford's conduct. The Democratic party nade General Cass their standard bearer, "unnointed and unanealed," with all these sins on is head. When they shout "Galphin, Galphin," tre we not justified in retorting, sixty-eight housand dollars extra allowances—speculations public lands? I do not intend to assail Gen. ass personally. I only refer to well known facts. No Whig, who has any self-respect, or any regard for public opinion, will violate all the decencies of life by uttering calumnies in relation to this gentleman. And he who imputes dishonesty to either Mr. Crawford or Mr. Cass, merits and will receive the contempt of all fair-minded men. They will both comfort hemselves with the reflection-

That virtue must go through ?? It is only to be regretted that they did not arther reflect, that

And with a care, exempt themselves from Things done without example in their issu Are to be feared." They are to be blamed for a bad example; out all things are not expedient." A few words more on the Galphin chaim.

ollowing words:

"BE IT ENACTED, &c. &c., That the Secreta-"BE IT ENACTED, &C. &Co., 'Inat the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to examine and adjust the claim of the late George Gulphin, under the TREATY MADE BY THE GOYERNOR OF GLORGIA E FOUND DUE to Milledge Galphin, execute ne said George Galphin, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated." "Approved, August 14, 1848."

iderstand it is denied that George Galphin ad a claim. It is admitted that under the snowledge to be due. Then the act of Congrees authorized and "required," the Secretary of the Treasury, to adjust the claim "under the reaty made by the Governor of Georgia, with he Creek and Cherokee Indians, in 1773," and to pay the amount which may be found due." he Secretaries who paid the principal and incrost, (Mr. Walker and Mr. Meredith.) were plame rests anywhere. And let it not be forclaim of the representatives of George Galphin

vhich, as part of the history of this case I read o the House [Here is the article which Mr. S. had before

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentine! THE GALPHIN-CLAIM-MR. BURT. Tou are requested to publish the following letter. The original has been sent to Washing

Washington, 14th August, 1848. "Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to say that the bill in which you are interested has just been signed by the Speaker of the House, and will be approved by the President.

"With great respect, your obedient servant," "Dr. M. Galphin." "ARMISTEAD BURT, Fruil geogries.

Frail memories require remembrancers.—
They are now supplied, because they are refreshing.—
The bill for the relief of Galphin passed on

Saturday, the 12th of August. It was approved on the 14th, (Sunday intervened.) Whose "heifer was ploughed" with in the meantime? The "will" of the then Precident was spoken of as a "fixed fact." His approval was known in advanced to the province when the state of the province was supported by the province was supported by the province was the province was a support of the province was a support of the province was the province was the province was a support of the province was kept out of the Union. Thousands of laboring vance, or the guessing was so close as to have As a dolphin of the woods and n-wild boar file seas," we subjoin the following resolu-

"That the claim of the representatives of Scorge Galphin was not a just demand against he United States." Verily, "the pleasurette of 1848 acidified in 1850. It had a vinegar twang, and fit only for

common "pickling."
In good snoth the "will" of the President was pinched, in 1848, into an "approved" form. In 1850 it has been snubbed or smashed. —Oddsbodking! Mr. Burt is clever on a congratulation and resolution. Let us be thankful.

and watch. Now, sir, it, does seem that the gentleman fr.m South Carolina had informed the Presi-

Mr. Burt, (Mr. STANLY yielding the floor on the other side of this Hall, who have elected for explanation desired to say a single word, their Speaker and their Clerk, and have control and no more. It was faintly in his remembrance that such a letter as the gentleman from North Carolina had read, was hastily written by him at his deak in this Hall, for the purpose of saving the mail. But he considered it due regret, as every gentleman in the country to the President to say, that he had never had a word with that high functionary on the subject, ct as agent of this claim while he held his and that he had no peculiar means of informalace in the Cabinet. It is a matter of taste and tion. What he wrote was a more expression of

Mr. STANLY. But the gentleman had evidently watched the progress of the bill with interest. As Mr. Polk had vetoed the French spoliation bill, he might with as much propriety have vetoed this; for Mr. Polk was Speaker. if I mistake not, in 1836, when the Galphin claim was discussed in Congress. The gentleman from South Carolina evidently thought the claim an honest one then, for he raised no objection; as he might have done. He seems to have been acquainted with the passage of the bill, and informed his friend-the bill "will be approved by the President." The inference is irresistible, that the chairman of the Galphin committee had informed Mr. Polk of the merits ndelicacy or impropriety which marked the of the bill : that Mr. Polk thought the claim was just and ought to paid; and that he personally and officially approved the bill.

Then, as far as this is a party matter. Mr. Polk, who approved the bill, Mr. Walker, who examined and paid the principal and the principal and the principal and the chair. been criminal. Both, in my judgment, have in the estimation of his party, who is chairman man of the select Committee, who stands high of the Committee on Military Affairs-these three distinguished democrats are as thoroughly "Galphinized" as any three Whigs can be, in or out of the Cabinet. Let it be particularly observed, that in his testimony before the committee, Mr. Robert J. Walker said of the Galphin claim; "the facts being of a peculiar character, the claim for interest remains an open question." And he also said, "that if he entertuined serious doubts on a question of law, and demanded the opinion of the Attorney General on that question, he would abide by his opinion." The attempt is now made to give this matter a party-aspect—to blame the Whig party for it. The gentleman from Ohio, on the Committee, [Mr. Disney,] has exerted his talents to the utmost on the question of interest .-The gentleman has signally failed in his efforts to justify Mr. Walker for paying the principal, and to blame Mr. Meredith for paying the interest. The gentleman, I take it, is no lawyer: if he ever studied law, he did so but a short while, and quit many years since, for he is evidently one of those scholars who "hold the cel of science by the tail." His speech has shown be was not well informed in legal matters. The law is a jealous mistress, and requires undivided attention; and when a lawyer turns politician, he soon finds his law knowledge leaves him fuster than Bob Acres' courage dozed out at the ends of his fingers. I have "no respect for the legal opinions of lawyer politicians. hey forgot that "all things are lawful unto me, This same gentleman, in a speech made in the early part of the session, declared that though he held the Wilmot Proviso unconstitutional, The net for the relief of Galphin is in the yet he should be glad of an opportunity of sending a bill with that provise in it, to the President. To do a great right, he would be willing to do a little wrong, was the argument used by

the gentleman. Now, sir, I want no better reply to this speech THE THE CREEK AND CHEROKEE LODIANS, in the part 1773, and TO PAY THE ANGUNT WHICH MAY then the fact that by The ballonin business, than the fact that he thinks he could support the Constitution of the United States, by sending an unconstitutional measure to the President! Truly, Mr. Crawford has little reason to The wrong in this case, if any wrong has be hurt at the opinion this gentleman may enen done, was in passing this act, I. do not tertain of the propriety of his conduct.

But, Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the atten tion of some of those who have come on the reaty reterred to, the cluim of Galphin was ac. stage within two or three years past, to a dark page in the history of the Democratic party in this country. Some of the loudest in their denunciation are evidently uninformed in the history of Democratic "Galphinising." Tinvite the attention of the youthful Dumocracy to Reports of Committees of 25th Congress, 2d session, 1838-1839, Report No. 313. After the the whole country had been astounded by the not to be blumed for obeying an act of Congress, defalcation of Swartwout, and by the corres-Congress is to blame, not the Secretaries, if pondence between Mr. Woodbury and certain receivers of public money, a committee was gotten, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Polk approved appointed, who investigated and made the regotten, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Polk approved port which I have referred to. Let me mention a few cases in this report—Mr. Wilnerits of the claim. How this is, can be explained, perhaps, by the honorable member from Galena. On the 23d of Julie, 1834, mark the South Carolina, the chairman of the Galphin dates—Mr. Taney, Secretary of the Treasury, ommittee, [Mr. Bunr,] when he addresses the began his complaints, that Mr. Linn did not House. That gentleman now thinks "that the promptly deposite the money in his hands in back. The correspondence continued by Mr. was not a just demand against the U. States." Woodbury, as Secretary of the Treasury, in The gentleman did not think so in August, 18- October, 1834, to January 26, 1838, when Mr. 48; for I have before me a letter, published ev- Woodbury informed him his resignation, was idently by authority, from a Goorgin paper, accepted by the President; and Mr. Woodbu-

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ry regretted "so large'a balance stands unadiusted in Your hands." Balance due frm Ling fifty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars and six cents, (55,962 06). Is this

"Galphinizing" or not? Take another case Rep. No. 313, page 167: W. P. Harris was receiver at Columbus, Misssippi. The correspondence with him commences in January 1834. In March, 1834, the Secretary makes complaints of Harris's conduc!. In August, 1835, Mr. Woodbury threatens to dismiss him. In the correspondence is a letter from John F. H. Claiborne, dated Sepember 15, 1835, in which he speaks of Harris as "one of the main pillars of the Democratic cause, and one of the earliest and most distinuished friends of the Administration in Massssippi. His family and connections are extremely influential, and all of them are co-opcrating with us in the arduous struggle which we are now making." Mr. Harris is represented as an honorable man, of "diffused and deserved popularity." This letter was sent by Mr. Harris to the Secretary of the Treasury-

In August, 1836-mark the dates-Mr. Harris writer a letter to the President, tendering his resignation, in which he uses the following anguage which I read:

language which I read:

"In conclusion, I will take the liberty of recommending to you for appointment as my successor, Colonel Gordon D. Boyd, of Attala co. You are probably acquainted with his public constacter, as he has been for several years a promintent member of our State Legislature, and has been throughout an ardent supporter of your Administration, and an unyielding advocate of the principles of Democracy."

He was also, recommended, as the "tworm." He was also recommended as the "warm

personal friend" of W. P. Harris. On page 184 of Rep. 313, is this short state-

"Balance due from Mr. Harris, one-hundred and nine thousand, one hundred and seventy-cight dollars and eight cents—(\$109,178,08."—

Is this "Calphinizing"-or only supporting he principles of Democracy? Is this all? Not quite.

In December, 1836, Mr. Woodbury commences his correspondence with "Colonel Gordon D. Boyd," and continues not quite a year .--Remember, Colonel Boyd was an "ardent supporter" of the Administration, and "an unyielding advocate of the principles of Democracy," the chosen successor of General Harris—his "warm personal friend"—of General Harris, who "enjoyed such a diffused and deerved popularity," and was one of the "main pillars of the Democratic cause." Well, what: wys the result of Boyd's appointment? In-June, 1837, Mr. Gareshe, appointed by Mr. Woodbury to examine the affairs of the office n Columbus, reported as follows-and I call the particular attention of the anti-Galphin orators to it. Mr. Gareshe says to the Secretary

"The man seems really penitent, and I am inclined to think, in common with his friends, ibathor's nonest, and has been led away from his duty by the example of his predecessor, and a certain looses and in the predecessor. a certain looseness in the cole of morality, which here does not move in so limited a circle as it does with us at home. Another receiver would probably follow in the footsteps of the two. You will not, therefore, be surprised, if F recommend his being retained, in preference to another appointment; for he has his hands full lious, and will not be disposed to speculate any more."-Page 189 of Report 313. And was Col. Gordon D. Boyd,

personal friend of General Harris," the "ardent supporter of the Administration," the "unyielding advocate of the principles of de-mocracy," the "really pentient" Colonel Boyd -was he removed? No, sir; on the 7th of October, 1837, Mr. Woodbury acknowledged the receipt of his resignation !! On page 189, is this short statement :

"G. D. Boyd is indebted fifty thousand nine bundred and thirty-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, (\$50,937,99,) as per last settlement at the Teasury." Is this "Galphinizing," or only sustaining the

principles of Democracy? Next is the case of Littlebury Hawkins, receiver at Helena: on page 192 of the report, is this statement. "Balance due from Mr. Hawkins, one hun-

fred thousand dollars, (\$100,000) per last sot-lement at Treasury." Mr. A. G. Mitchell, receiver at Cahaba: on age 196 is this remark -

Mr. Mitchell, a late receiver at Cahaba, is indebted fifty-four thousand six hundred—and twenty-six dellars and fifty-five cents," (§54,-626, 55. The next case of Democratic "Galphinizing," is that of Mr. Childress, receiver at Helena, Lousiana; on page 199 of the report,

"Balance due from Paris Childress, twolve thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars-and seventy-six cents, (\$12,449 76.") The next case is that of Mr. J. Allen, receiver at Tallahasse: on page 218 of the report, it is stated that--

"Mr. Allen is indebted to the Government, twenty-six thousand six bundred and ninety-one dollars and fifty-seven cents," (\$26,691 67. Then there is a correspondence between Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Spencer receiver at Fort Wayne. I wish to read a few interesting ex-

Mr. HARLIN stated, for the information of the gentleman from North Carolina and of the House, that Colonel John Spenser was not now, or at the time to which the gentleman refers, defaulter to the Government, but, on the contrary, was both then and is now a creditor to o the Government; and a previous Congress and Executive officers have so decided.

Mr. STANLY said he was glad to hear that ne man had paid what he owed. Mr. Dunnam explained that Col. Spencer was improperly set down as a defaulter, the dovernment being in fact in his debt.

Mr. STANLY. Was not judgment obtained gainst him by the United States? -Mr Dunnam.-It was improperly obtained, and afterwards released when the facts were

Mr. STANLY said he should be glad to know low the release was obtained : was it because ie was a "pillar of Democracy?" But it was ot the amount of the defatoation in this case hat I was commenting on. It was to the reaon given by Mr. Hendricks, and Mr. Woodbuy's answer, to which I ask attention-especi ally the reasons why Mr. Woodbury ought not

After various complaints from Mr. Woodbuy, Mr. William hendricks writes to him in chalf of Mr. Spencer. in that letter Mr. lendricks says :

lendricks says:

"It would to some extent produce excitement, if he were removed, for he has many yourn and influential friends, both at Fort Wayno and in Dearborn county, from which he emoved to bis present residence. Berren

(Constitution next week,)