

...selves in such cases, by means of the veto power; for the purpose of ascertaining whether they will sanction the acts of their representatives. The veto power is not a power to be exercised in a hasty and unreflecting manner. It is a power which should be exercised only after the most careful and deliberate consideration. It is a power which should be exercised only in cases where the public interest is clearly and manifestly injured. It is a power which should be exercised only in cases where the public interest is clearly and manifestly injured. It is a power which should be exercised only in cases where the public interest is clearly and manifestly injured.

...Judiciary in form, but they possess it in fact to a much greater extent than the President. The Chief Justice of the United States and his associates, sitting in the gloomy chamber beneath, exercise the tremendous and irresponsible power of saying to all the departments of the Government, "hitherto shall thou go, and no further." They exercise the prerogative of annulling laws passed by Congress, and approved by the President, whenever in their opinion, the legislative authority has transcended its constitutional limits. Is not this a self-protecting power much more formidable than the veto of the President? Two-thirds of Congress may overrule the Executive veto; but the whole of Congress and the President united, cannot overrule the decisions of the Supreme Court. Theirs is a veto on the action of the whole Government. I do not say that this power, formidable as it may be, ought not to exist; on the contrary, I consider it to be one of the wise checks which the framers of the Constitution have provided against hasty and unconstitutional legislation, and is a part of the great system of mutual restraints which the people have imposed on their servants for their own protection. This, however, I will say, and that with the most sincere respect for the individual judges; that in my opinion, the whole train of their decisions from the beginning favors the power of the General Government at the expense of State rights and State sovereignty. Where, I ask, is the case to be found upon their records, in which they have ever decided that any act of Congress, from the alien and sedition laws until the present day, was unconstitutional, provided it extended the powers of the Federal Constitution? Truly they are abundantly able to protect their own rights and jurisdiction against either Congress or the Executive, or both united.

...From the N. Y. Jour. of Com. LATER FROM ENGLAND. By the packet ship Montreal, Capt. Tinker, we have Portsmouth dates to the 7th ult. and London to the 5th. The West India steamer Trent, for whose safety some fears had been entertained, had arrived at Southampton. She encountered very severe weather in the channel. The Hampshire Standard of the 9th says that the Selina has been captured on the coast of Africa, and sent in charge of an officer to England. The captain of the Selina jumped overboard after his vessel had been captured. THE NEW CORN LAW.—On Friday, March 4th, Sir Robert Peel introduced his new Corn Bill into the House of Commons, and it was read a first time. Sir Robert said, "This bill had been drawn up in conformity with the resolutions which had passed through committee, and assented to by the House. With regard to the period at which he proposed that his bill should come into operation—a point on which a question was put to him the other night—as the bill was in every instance a relaxation or remission of existing duties, it appeared to him desirable (and he trusted all would concur in this) that when the bill received the assent of the Legislature, it should come into operation as speedily as possible, and therefore he did not propose that it should wait for the new system of averages. The bill upon passing into a law, would come immediately into effect. The new duties would be regulated by the old averages at first, and at the termination of the first six weeks, the new averages would take effect. It was his wish—subject of course to the House—that the bill should be read a second time on Monday next. In a subsequent part of the evening, Sir Robert Peel named Wednesday as being the more convenient day. On March 4th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon asked for information respecting the conspiracy said to be maturing in Spain for the overthrow and assassination of the Regent Espartero. The Earl of Aberdeen said there was such a plot in progress, but it was known in all its movements to the Spanish Government, and would be met with efficiency. Assurances had been received from the French Government that it took no part in the conspiracy, and that measures would be taken to remove all suspicious persons from the frontier and prevent them from going thither. He did not think there was any concert of action between the conspirators and the adherents of Don Carlos, and he assured the House that the British Government would take all proper and necessary steps to help the Government of Spain in putting down the insurrection. In answer to Lord Ingestre, Lord Stanley stated that it was not the intention of the Government to send out any new expedition to the Niger, still less one composed of white persons. On the part of the Government he disclaimed all wish to assert any right of sovereignty in that quarter of the world. It was not deemed altogether expedient to abandon the settlement already made, and although any persons going out to settle there must do so on their own responsibility, yet Government would give them the protection of a small armed steamer, manned by Negroes. NAVY ESTIMATES.—In the House of Commons, March 4th, Mr. S. Herbert brought forward the navy estimates. He stated that the number of ships in commission would be, probably, slightly reduced, but he should not propose any decrease in the number of seamen; by which means the government would be enabled to send the ships to sea in the most perfect state of equipment. The estimates differed a little from those of last year there being in some departments a decrease, and in others a small additional expense had been incurred in providing securities against fire in the dockyards, and in another by carrying out the contract of the Halifax line of steamers. In fact a large sum came under the head of naval expenses might more strictly come under the head of Post Office expenses. The honorable gentleman concluded by moving that 45,000 men be voted for the service of the ensuing year. We understand that very decisive measures are about to be adopted for the recovery of debts due by States of the American Union to British subjects. Mr. R. Crichton Wylie, himself a creditor, authorized by other holders of American securities to represent them, has embarked in the Columbia steamer for Boston. His first object will doubtless be to resist and counteract the dangerous doctrine of the repudiation of certain English claims on American States. The amount of British money invested in American State bonds, banks, canal and rail roads shares, is from 20 to 25 millions.

...posed the Loan Bill in all its important provisions. Mr. Walker followed with an amendment proposing the repeal of the Land Bill, and to pledge the proceeds. He sustained his motion in a brief speech to which Mr. Smith of Ind. replied. The Senate, however, went into Executive session without taking the question on the amendment. Mr. Buchanan has the floor for to-morrow on the Land Bill. In the House, Mr. Black asked leave to introduce the resolution which he yesterday asked permission to introduce, in relation to the conduct of the United States troops in Georgia. Objections were made, and a motion to suspend the rules was lost. A motion of Mr. Warren, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to communicate to the House of Representatives all correspondence between the Governor of Georgia and the Department of War since the 4th of March, 1841, in relation to Indian depredations in Georgia near the Florida line; and also the complaints made and the evidence submitted, of depredations on the citizens of Georgia, and their property by the United States troops, and what course has been adopted by the Department, if any, to prevent, in future, the violation of the rights of the citizens by the United States troops. Mr. Yorke (from the Committee on the Expenses of the Navy Department) offered a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the House the names of the commissioned officers of the U. S. Navy who have been in actual service during the five years past; secondly, the time of service; thirdly, the names of absent officers, and the causes; the compensation, regular and extra, and for what services; the number of officers engaged in the civil service of the Department, and compensation of every description allowed to each of them. Mr. Charles Brown said they had better get all the information they could, and therefore he desired to submit the following amendment: "That the President of the United States be required to furnish the House with a statement giving the dates of the appointment and of the promotion of all the officers of the army and navy of the United States. Also, so far as can be ascertained, what portion of the time since their appointment they have been in actual service, and in what that service consisted. Also the last active service performed, its character and duration. Also, if any officer has been in active service for three years or more, if known, the reasons why. Mr. Morgan moved the previous question, and it was ordered, and the resolution was adopted as proposed by Mr. Yorke. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill authorizing a contract to be entered into with Robert L. Stevens for the construction of an iron war steamer. This bill, it was stated, had passed the Senate unanimously. It appropriated \$250,000 towards the completion of the vessel, which is to be bomb and shell proof. The bill was acted upon without debate, and laid aside to be reported to the House. The General Appropriation Bill was then taken up, and occupied the remainder of the day. The committee several times found itself without a quorum—the first time as early as 2 o'clock, calls of the House were ordered, the Sergeant-at-Arms despatched for absent members, and the hearing of excuses and fining of absentees occupied a considerable time. The House adjourned about 5 o'clock. FROM TEXAS. Galveston dates have been received at New Orleans to the 28th ult. The most important item of intelligence is a proclamation of President Houston, declaring all the ports of Mexico on the Gulf to be in a state of blockade, and forbidding neutral vessels to trade therewith after having received notice of the blockade, under the penalty prescribed by the law of nations. The decree is to take effect within twenty days as to any part of the United States north of the Gulf of Mexico, and in forty-five days as to vessels coming from any part of Europe. The advice from Galveston contradicted the rumor of a Mexican invasion, and there seems now to be little doubt that the party which attacked San Antonio was a mere marauding expedition. The Texans, however, were still in motion, pushing their preparations with a view to the invasion of Mexico. General Somervell was invested with command of the main body of the Texian army, and was under marching orders for some point beyond the Rio Grande. The only news that had been received from the armed fleet fitted out by the citizens of Galveston was, that they had not yet found the enemy, but were determined to continue their search to Matamoros; if they could not sooner get a fight. It was the general opinion that Matamoros would be the first point of attack. [Nat. Intel. The following is from the New Orleans Bee of the 5th: The Texas papers contain a letter from President Houston to Santa Ana, in reply to the voluntary assentions indulged in by the latter against Texas in his letters to Col. Bee and Genl. Hamilton. The tone of President Houston's letter is commendable in the extreme. He most effectually repels the slanders of Santa Ana, and proves him to be as destitute of truth and honesty as he is of humanity. Besides the news contained in the Texian papers, our private letters assure us that the invasion of Mexico has been solemnly decreed. The following is an extract from a private letter—the writer is a gentleman every way entitled to implicit confidence. "The retreat of the troops that captured and plundered San Antonio, leaves us in doubt of their actual force and intentions. We have 3,000 troops in arms west of the Colorado, who have orders to push to the Rio Grande, to capture and destroy their towns, to make for Matamoros, and if prudent, to assail it. If we are not mistaken, and receive a decent support from the United States, or rather from the "tumultuous population" of the Mississippi, we will make the campaign this present year, maintain our ground, and upon an accession of force, fight a decisive battle with the army of Mexico, assembled as it will be on that frontier, obtaining a victory which leaves all Mexico open to us." Our letters of authentic character, inform us, that if within sixty days Texas can muster five thousand Americans upon the Rio Grande, in addition to a like number of Texans ready for the campaign, the invasion will immediately be made. Texas has drawn the sword in earnest—let her melt the scabbard into bullets. The eager hand of destiny has drawn the curtain that conceals the future and prize richer than a poet's dream is revealed to the gaze. Gen. Albert S. Johnson leads the van. "A more exalted gentleman and nobler soldier does not breathe on earth. P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, the arrival from Tampico of the brig Apalachicola, Capt. Cornier, whence she sailed six days ago, has put us in possession of papers of a late date. The journals are destitute of news, but we learn verbally that at the time of the departure of the Apalachicola, it was rumored that a Mexican force of fifty thousand men was in readiness to march into Texas. 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Indeed, the people of the West already begin to fear that the time is at hand when they will not be able to dispose of their abundant crops at any thing like remunerating prices. From the American Spectator. EXTRACTS From foreign papers, brought by the Columbia, which arrived at Halifax on the 26th ult. A French paper—the Presse—holds the following language in relation to the ratification of the Treaty relative to the Right of Search. An extract from an English paper, published in our paper yesterday, intimated that the treaty with France was merely suspended, and implied, that the treaty would be ratified at the expiration of six months. It seems they were in error—or else they have made a willful mistake. It will be seen, from the following paragraph, that they are most egregiously mistaken: The English journals are deceived; the ratification of the treaty relative to the right of search is not suspended—it is refused; it will not be placed six months hence more than it has to-day. 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The truth is, that England will consent to a modification of the treaty; it is a clause which have in France justly wounded the feelings of national dignity; or she will be content with new arrangements to be entered into with the stipulations of the treaty of 1833, which, unfortunately, are still irrevocable. The article alluded to in the Commerce we now publish:—Eight months have not yet transpired since M. Guizot, by the convention of July 19th, exacted the ratification of France into the European compact, without guarantee, without reparation, and in absolute submission to the will of England, and the facts accomplish. The news has arrived from London, that, in spite of the communications of our government, obliged by the unpopularity of the measure, to exchange the ratification of the treaty, the four powers have exchanged the ratifications of the slave-trade treaty. The 16th of July, 1840, has already received its pendant, and for having consulted its interest more than those of England, France is a second time excluded from the European concert, into which such haste was shown to cause her entry. We must wait for the details of the affair, which may be shortly expected from London, before we can venture to judge of all the bearings of this new piece of diplomatic enmity; but we may even now declare that the treaty of 1841 never ought to be ratified by France. She would complete her humiliation in the eyes of the world if she were to consent to yield so laughably a constraint. On the other hand, it is true that the Minister of Commerce of the United States has placed in the hands of our government an energetic protest against the convention of 1841, declaring that the ratification of that treaty might be the signal of an immediate war between Great Britain and America; and the perplexity of the Minister may be conceived in the face of this position, and of these complicated dangers, in which the policy of *partout et toujours*. The non-ratification, according to the notes of Lord Aberdeen, was a fresh rupture with England. Ratification, according to the notes of General Cass, was the end of that *status quo* with our system forced itself to persevere at any price. What is now to be done? It is second effort to be put up with! It will be submitted, without trouble—but the indignation of the country, the will of the chamber, and the threats of America! On whatever side we view the situation of the government it is full of embarrassment. 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...of knowledge, from the ordeal through which he must have passed previous to his election, are superior to those of any other individual. He will never, unless in cases scarcely to be imagined, resist the public will when fairly expressed. It is beyond the nature of things to believe otherwise. The veto power is that feature of our Constitution which is most conservative of the rights of the States and the rights of the people. May it be perpetual! From the N. Y. Jour. of Com. LATER FROM ENGLAND. By the packet ship Montreal, Capt. Tinker, we have Portsmouth dates to the 7th ult. and London to the 5th. The West India steamer Trent, for whose safety some fears had been entertained, had arrived at Southampton. She encountered very severe weather in the channel. The Hampshire Standard of the 9th says that the Selina has been captured on the coast of Africa, and sent in charge of an officer to England. The captain of the Selina jumped overboard after his vessel had been captured. 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The Loan Bill being called up as the order of the day, Mr. Wright continued his remarks, confining them almost entirely to the Loan and Question. He spoke with great force against the Distribution Bill, and op-

...of Mexico, assembled as it will be on that frontier, obtaining a victory which leaves all Mexico open to us." Our letters of authentic character, inform us, that if within sixty days Texas can muster five thousand Americans upon the Rio Grande, in addition to a like number of Texans ready for the campaign, the invasion will immediately be made. Texas has drawn the sword in earnest—let her melt the scabbard into bullets. The eager hand of destiny has drawn the curtain that conceals the future and prize richer than a poet's dream is revealed to the gaze. Gen. Albert S. Johnson leads the van. "A more exalted gentleman and nobler soldier does not breathe on earth. P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, the arrival from Tampico of the brig Apalachicola, Capt. Cornier, whence she sailed six days ago, has put us in possession of papers of a late date. 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The country, which will be the gainer by it, if, as we look, this odious treaty, cannot be imposed upon us. As to the Ministry, it roughly learns what must be the end of firmness, and without nationality. Several destructive fires have recently occurred at New Orleans. LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, at Newville, Pa., April 1, 1842. David Baldwin, John Bean, Esq; Joseph Brown, John Beamer, William Brown, David Bowers, Hugh Coover, Isaac Christlieb, Peter Dewalt, John Davidson, Esq; David Ernst, 2, Elizabeth Fenton, Henry Gettle, Daniel Huan, Jane Heap, Esq; Joseph Hunter, Esq; John Hoover, Geo. Humes, Beniah Hoen, Jacob Lidig, William G. Millegan, 3, Mrs. Jane M'Danell, 2, Frederick Mentzer, Ezekiel M'Daughlin, Jack Miller, Emely Monciny, Tobias Mc Kline, Jacob Myers, Esq; James McGraw, Esq; Henry Miller, John C. Pouley, Mrs. Mary Palm, Martin A. Rahm, Henry K. Randolph, John Sharp, Esq; Susanna Souders, Brice J. Sterrett, John Sharp, Margaret Smith, Geo. Souder, Geo. Wolf, Abraham Wise, Ruben Wingrove, John Yalter. JNO. MOORE, Post Master. Dissolution of Partnership. THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the tanning business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of April instant: The books and accounts of said firm will remain with John Waggoner until the 1st of June, to whom payments must be made—after which time they will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection. JOHN WAGGONER, ALEXANDER L. IRWIN. Newville, April 7, 1842. N. B. The business will be continued at the old stand by JOHN WAGGONER. BLEARN'S HOTEL. THE subscriber has taken that well known tavern stand in South Hanover street, formerly occupied by George Bechem, and more recently by William S. Allen, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms. His BAR will always be supplied with the choicest liquors—and his TABLE with the best markets can afford. His STABLING is ample, and a careful Ostler will be kept always in attendance. DROVERS will find it to their advantage to give him a call. BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month, or year. Nothing shall be left undone on the part of the subscriber to give satisfaction to all who may visit. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage. Carlisle, April 7, 1842. DAVID BLEARN. BOOT & SHOE FACTORY. THE subscriber always thankful for favors in the above line, hereby informs his customers and the public generally, that 2138 S. HIGH STREET, is the site of the Carlisle Hotel and Boot & Shoe Factory, in the rear of Stevenson and Dinkler's Medicine Store, where he will be thankful for all favors, and endeavor to please all who may give him their custom. Terms—Cash or Country produce. JAMES SPOTSWOOD. A young man of good habits, who has some knowledge of the business, will be taken on instruction; also, an Apprentice, to both of whom, terms will be made agreeable, if possible. J. S. Carlisle, April 7, 1842.—Stewart. Estate of Andrew Dorschmeier, dec'd. ETTERS testamentary on the estate of Andrew Dorschmeier, dec'd, late of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, have been granted to the subscriber residing in said borough: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and the subscriber to present their property authenticated by a receipt of JACOB DORSCHMEIER, Esq. Mechanicsburg, April 7, 1842. YOUNG TRAFALGAR. Is a beautiful dark bay, full 164 hands high, and is one of the very best specimens of a horse in all this section of country. Every competent judge, who sees him, must pronounce him a superior animal in form, shape and appearance. (For pedigree, see bill.) YOUNG TRAFALGAR will stand this season, the first three days of the week at the stable of William M'Crean, near M'Clure's Gap—and the last three days at the stable of Jacob DeHoeover, Mount Rock. March 31, 1842. THE PUBLIC Are directed to Dr. Harleigh's Celebrated Medicines, which are recommended by thousands as a preventive and cure for diseases of the stomach and nervous system. The *Antacid*, *Cholera*, *Tonic*, are a direct purifier of the blood, and certain to remove bile from the stomach, which is the great cause of bilious and other distressing maladies, regulate the bowels, &c.—The *Strengthening Tonic Pills* give tone and vigor to the organs of digestion, restore the lost appetite, quiet the nerves of the debilitated, and produce sweet repose to the restless. The above medicines are fast superseding the drastic mineral preparations which some physicians have hitherto been in the practice of administering to their patients. Since the introduction of Dr. Harleigh's preparations into the United States, many have abandoned such violent drugs, and commenced administering the above medicines whenever the symptoms indicate their issue. N. B.—Physicians and others, who order the above medicines, will please direct their orders in future to the Office for the sale of this Medicine, No. 10 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, Philadelphia, also at the store of Dr. JOHN J. MYERS, Carlisle, & WILLIAM PEAL, Shippensburg. Carriages for Sale. CALL & SEE! THE subscriber has on hand from 15 to 20 very superior CARRIAGES and MILLBARRS, of a very moderate price. The articles may be seen at Mr. Hamble's Carriage House, near the corner of Hanover and Louther streets—and will be disposed of on such terms as will suit purchasers, as he is anxious to close the concern. LEWIS HARBAN. Carlisle, March 31, 1842. HARRISON HALL & CHAMBERSBURG. Will sell their stock to the amount of \$2 each, and charge this office. NEW GOODS. First Arrival of Spring & Summer Goods, OLDFINGER & CAREY, Near the Railroad—Shippensburg. HAVE just received from Philadelphia a splendid assortment of Seasonable Goods, of latest styles—to which they invite the attention of purchasers. They are prepared to offer Goods at such prices, as cannot fail to meet the wishes of those desirous of purchasing cheap Goods. JUST received a supply of Tomatoes Ketchup J. & H. RADSH. J. & B. COOKMAN.